ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Friday, July 25, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 18s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ADAMSON.—On July 22, 1930, at Bracknead Broadway, Bramhall, to Olive (*née* Jeremiah), wife of Mr. Joseph Adamson—a daughter.

ALLFREY.—On July 24, 1930, at 92, Eaton-place, to Betty (*née* Fox), wife of Basil H. Allfrey—a son.

BURTON.—On 5 July 23, 1930, at Camberley, to Stella, wife of R. E. L. Burton, 1st Bn., The Queen's Royal Regt.—a daughter.

COLLIER.—On July 22, 1930, at Heath Cottage Dorking, to Valerie Maud (*née* Hine), wife of John E. C. Collier—a son.

GRANT.—On July 15, 1930, to Joyce Alison, wife of Dr. Edmund Geils Grant, of Boscombe—a daughter.

HAMBRO.—On July 24, 1930, at 18, New Cavendish-street, W., to Pamela, wife of C. J. Hambro—a son.

HARDING.—On July 17, 1930, at Derwent, Gold Tops, Newport, Mon., to Fred and Eveline Harding—a daughter.

HILL.—On July 17, 1930, at Poona, Betty (*née* Dick-Cunyngham), wife of T. W. R. Hill, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

LEE-MORRIS.—On July 24, 1930, at 1, Gambier-terrace, Liverpool, to Freda, wife of G. Lee-Morris (Lieut.-Commander, R.N.V.R.)—a daughter.

LOCKHART.—On July 22, 1930, at "Lanark," Alexandra-road, Epsom, to Dorothy, wife of Alan Lockhart—a daughter.

McALEER.—On July 19, 1930, at their home in Glasgow, to Dr. and Mrs. T. B. McAleer (Nigeria)—a daughter (both well).

RICHARDSON.—On July 22, 1930, at Cliffe, Corbridge, Northumberland, to the wife of the Honourable Robert Richardson—a son (Hon. Frederic Gosford Farrer).

SAPWELL.—On July 23, 1930, at Haddiscoe Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. B. S. Sapwell, of a daughter (Mary Deborah).

TAYLOR.—On July 22, 1930, at Sharnden, Burbage, Buxton, to Bee (*née* Bannon), wife of Cyril B. Taylor—a daughter (Margaret Patricia).

YORK-MOORE.—On July 24, 1930, at Manor House, Banbury, Bristol, to Rowena (*née* Sampson-Way), wife of Squadron Leader T. P. York-Moore—a son.

MARRIAGES

BLANCHARD : ROWLAND.—On July 22, 1930, at St. Mary's, Horsell, by the Rev. Canon N. Pares, Vicar, Cranleigh, son of the late William Blanchard, of Poole, to Gertrude, youngest daughter of the late General Andrew Rowland, R.H.A., late Hon. E.I.Co.S.

CHURCHWARD : WILLCOX.—On July 24, 1930, at the Parish Church, Clapham, S.W.4, by the Rev. Canon H. M. Villiers, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Ernest Wilcox, M.A., to Winifred Agnes, younger daughter of Mrs. Willcox and the late Rev. Frank Willcox, M.A., Vicar of Great Bentley, Essex.

DENT : COHEN.—On July 24, 1930, at Hampstead Parish Church, by the Rev. H. Carnegie, David Francis, son of Sir Francis Dent, to Marjorie Diana Cohen, daughter of the late Nath. Cohen, of Johannesburg, and of Mrs. Montague J. Mostyn.

DRUCE : FINN.—On July 24, 1930, quietly, in Hove, Bernard O. Druce, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Druce, of Guildford, to Alice A. Finn, stepdaughter of Mr. H. E. Mortimer, of Brighton.

EMANUEL : SCHOFIELD.—On July 24, 1930, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Gerald F. Emanuel, second son of Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Emanuel, of Perth, Western Australia, to Vera, youngest daughter of the late Mr. B. Schofield, and of Mrs. Schofield, of 3, Albert-gate-court, S.W. and Greenroyde, Rochdale.

FISHER : BURGOYNE.—On July 24, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, by the Rev. Prebendary Cowgill, Reginald Fisher, of 48, Palace Gardens-terrace, Kensington, W., to Joyce, elder daughter of the late Sir Alan and Lady Burgoyne.

HURST : WILLIS.—On July 23, 1930, at The Chapel of the Savoy, by the Rev. Percy Young, Chaplain of the Savoy, Frederick Hurst, son of Mrs. Peter Hurst, of Eastbourne, to Joan, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Willis, of Beckenham, Kent.

IRWIN : THOMPSON.—On July 16, 1930, at St. Saviour's, Bridge of Allan, by the Rev. Canon McCulloch, D.D., Captain Valentine Irwin, of Mount Irwin, County Armagh, to Sophia, daughter of the late James Bigham, and widow of Colonel Harold Thompson, D.S.O., Worcestershire Regt.

MOORE : RICKMAN.—On July 19, 1930, at St. Clement Danes Church, London, by the Rev. Pennington Bickford, Dudley Henderson, only surviving son of Mr. and the late Mrs. F. G. Moore, to Evelyn Mary, daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. G. J. Rickman.

OAKLEY : HOLROYD.—On July 19, 1930, at Christchurch Priory, by the Vicar, the Rev. Canon Gay (brother-in-law of the bride), assisted by the Vicar of Hinton, Admiral Henry Bowen Oakley, M.Sc., of Khartoum, son of the late Edw. B. Oakley and Mrs. Oakley, of Parkstone, Dorset, to Marjorie Mary Letitia Holroyd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Holroyd, of Christchurch, Hants.

STUBBS : STEELE.—On July 22, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Stansted, by the Rev. Canon Geare, Rector of Farnham, Captain James Maxwell Stubbs Baird, Political Service, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. W. H. Stubbs, of Ivy Hatch, Kent, to Cicely Mary, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Steele, of The Parsonage, Stansted.

THOMPSON : JONES.—On July 23, 1930, at Ive, Francis Howard, Capt., Royal Sussex Regt., to Constance, Captain and Mrs. C. F. Thompson, of Hythe, to Maud Dorothy, daughter of Mrs. Percy Jones, of Ashford.

THOROWGOOD : HUNTER-TOD.—On July 24, 1930, in London, quietly, Commander A. Thorowgood, D.S.O., to Yvonne, widow of Hunter Finley Tod, and elder daughter of Dr. Stanley Rendall, of Menton, France.

WALLACE-TURNER : CARR.—On July 24, 1930, quietly at St. Ethelburga the Virgin, Bishopsgate, by the Rev. Gelkie Cobb, Wallace, only son of Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Turner, of Plympton, Devon, to Wilfrieda Mary Dawson, eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Carr.

WARDLE : HEMSLEY.—On July 19, 1930, at the Sacred Heart, Wimbledon, by the Rev. Father Bruno Townsend (O.P.), Paul Gabriel, third son of Mrs. and the late Thomas Wardle and grandson of the late Sir Thomas and Lady Wardle, of Leek, Staffs, to Doreen, only daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. F. H. Hemsley, of Bedford.

WATT : HALL.—On July 21, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Goldington, by the Rev. L. P. Smith, M.A., Vicar, Lieut.-Commdr. William Hutcheon Watt, R.N., of the Royal Airship Works, Cardington, to Frances Mary Russell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Russell Hall, Devon-road, Bedford.

WYKEHAM-MUSGRAVE : SWIFT.—On July 22, 1930, at the Parish Church, Eastbourne, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Lewes, assisted by the Rev. F. P. Hughes, Vicar of Hurstpierpoint, Humphrey, only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Wykeham-Musgrave, of Barnsley Park, Cirencester, to Elizabeth Ada, twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. P. Swift, of Beechwood, Eastbourne.

SILVER WEDDINGS

BLOFELD : HARDIE.—On July 25, 1905, at St. George's, Kensington, W., by the Rev. C. E. Thornes Roberts, Vicar of St. Clement's, Notting Hill, W., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Deed, Vicar of Nuneaton, the Rev. Canon Hensley Henson, D.D., St. Mark's College, Chelsea, and the Rev. J. Robbins, Vicar of St. George's, W., the Rev. Stuart Blofeld, Vice-Principal of St. John's College, Battersea, son of Mr. Robert G. Blofeld, of Nuneaton, to Berta, elder daughter of Mr. James Hardie, M.A., of Linton House, Holford Park-avenue, W. Present address: Edgbaston Vicarage.

SMITH : MEADE.—On July 25, 1905, at St. Peter's Church, Boughton Monchelsea, Kent, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. E. F. Barly, the Rev. William Frank Smith, youngest son of the late Mark Smith, of Ashford, to Alice Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. C. J. Meade, Vicar of Boughton Monchelsea, and Mrs. Meade. Present address: Weston Vicarage, Market Harborough.

DEATHS

ANNING.—On July 24, 1930, at Torre Abbey, Torquay, Minnie, the beloved wife of William Anning, J.P.

BARKER.—On July 22, 1930, at Fribourg, Switzerland, Violet Helena Ethel, youngest daughter of the late C. D. Barker, D.L., J.P., of Great Malvern, and of the late Mrs. Barker, R.I.P.

BOYTON.—On July 22, 1930, at 7a, Sedgemere-avenue, East Finchley, N.2, John George, younger son of the late Morris and Emily Caroline Boyton, aged 52. No mourning.

BRADSHAW.—On July 24, 1930, Jane Christian Helen Bradshaw, of 93, Gunterstone-road, W.14, second daughter of the late Reverend MacNevin Bradshaw, of Dublin. Funeral service at St. James's Church, Gerrards Cross, on Monday next, at 3.15 p.m.

CHETWYND.—On July 23, 1930, at The Moat House, Longdon, Staffordshire, Kinnarra Swene, wife of the late Arthur Chetwynd, of Longdon Hall, in her 66th year. Funeral at Longdon Church, to-morrow (Saturday), at 3.30 p.m.

COOMBS.—On July 21, 1930, passed over peacefully in his sleep at Finchley Memorial Hospital, John, youngest son of John Nathaniel Coombs, of Wanborough, Somerset, aged 70 years. Service at St. Mary's, Finchley, to-morrow (Saturday), at 11 a.m.

CROSS.—On July 25, 1930, at Tower House, Downham, Norfolk, George Frederick Cross, M.B., B.S., aged 63. Funeral service to-morrow (Saturday), 12.30 p.m.

DAWSON.—On July 23, 1930, at 52, Gladstone-road, Broadstairs, Emma Hedges, widow of William Dawson, formerly of London and County Bank, Deptford, aged 88.

DODS.—On July 22, 1930, at 16, Homefield-road, Bromley, Kent, Elizabeth Ann Dods, elder daughter of the late Henry Dods, of Gosberton, Lincs, aged 87 years. Funeral Fishcbeck, Lincs, 3 o'clock to-day (Friday).

DOYNE.—On July 23, 1930, Mary Diana Doyne, beloved wife of Robert Wentworth Doyne. Funeral Barton Hall, Shropshire, to-morrow (Saturday), 2.30 p.m. Train leaves Paddington for Shrewsbury 9.10.

DUGARD.—On Wednesday, July 23, 1930, at Challonis Cottage Hospital, George Frederic Dugard, of 4, Devon-villas, Gerrards Cross Common, aged 69.

EARLE MARSH.—On July 23, 1930, at Rockdale, Newport, Mon, Jeanie, beloved wife of C. W. Earle Marsh, J.P., D.L. Memorial service at St. Mark's, Newport, Mon, to-day (Friday), at 5.30 p.m. Funeral at Westerbourne, Glos, at 2.45 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

DEATHS (continued)

GEDDES.—On July 24, 1930, Samuel Geddes, Hon. Secretary, Irish Club, Charing Cross-road. Funeral, Monday, July 28, at Brookwood Cemetery, Surrey, at 12.30 p.m.

GREINER.—On July 21, 1930, suddenly, at Rye Beach, New Hampshire, Lillian Burchell, beloved wife of John F. Greiner, of Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A., and mother of Mrs. Duncan Collie, of Churton, Chester.

GRUNDY.—On July 23, 1930, at a nursing home, Haslemere, Eleanor Haynes Grundy, widow of E. G. Grundy, Liverpool, and sister of Mrs. R. Pugh, of The Copse, Milford, Surrey.

HACKSHAW.—On July 20, 1930, at Oxted, Robert James, third son of the late R. J. Hackshaw. Funeral at Oxted Parish Church at 12 noon to-morrow (Saturday). Train leaves Victoria or London Bridge 10.40 a.m. No mourning, by his request.

HERVEY.—On July 24, 1930, at Ascot, Maud, the beloved wife of Algernon Hervey, and twin daughter of the late Hamon le Strange, of Hunstanton Hall. Funeral, South Ascot Church, 3 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday).

HOGAN.—On Thursday, July 24, 1930, at Wardenhurst, Wanstead, Essex, peacefully in her sleep, Lizzie Augusta ("Lily"), for 53 years the beloved wife of Francis Charles Hill, and daughter of the late Paul Frederick and Eliza Ann Blackall, of Leamington and Bournemouth, aged 74. Friends, please accept this, the only intimation. Funeral service, Parish Church (St. Mary's), Wanstead, on Monday, July 28, at 2.30 p.m. Carriages will meet the 1.35 train from Liverpool-street.

HOGAN.—On July 24, 1930, at 3, Redcliffe-gardens, S.W., Caroline Laura Hogan, only daughter of the late Henry Brudenell Pilkington and widow of John Charles Hogan, M.D., in her 81st year. Funeral private. No flowers, by request.

HUGHES-HALLETT.—On July 24, 1930, very peacefully, Josephine Laura, widow of C. F. Hughes-Hallett, A.M.I.C.E., and daughter of the late Rev. J. Hamilton, of Ballymacoll and Melbourn, Cambs, aged 78. Funeral Ashford, Kent, to-morrow (Saturday), 2 p.m. Flowers to 82, High-street, Kensington.

JACKSON.—On July 24, 1930, at Lynton, Christchurch-crescent, Radlett, Herts, Charles Herbert Jackson, beloved husband of Mabel Jackson, aged 63. Funeral service at Christ Church, Radlett, at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

JAMES.—On July 23, 1930, at 120, Abbey-road-mansions, St. John's Wood, N.W.8, Caroline Maud, second daughter of the late William Herbert James, of Wenvoe-super-Mare.

JONES.—On July 23, 1930, at Preston, Paignton, John Ives Jones, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Jones. Funeral Monday afternoon, Torquay Cemetery.

KIRKE.—On July 23, 1930, Commander Arnold Kirke, R.N., of 6, Highfield-road, Bognor Regis, aged 60 years. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), at noon, South Berstead Church.

KNIGHT.—On July 21, 1930, passed away, at 17, Castle Hill-avenue, Folkestone, James Percy Knight. Funeral 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday), at Keston Church, Keston, Bromley, Kent. Wreaths to Mrs. Wilding, Gadsden, Hayes, Bromley, Kent, by 11 a.m. Saturday.

LOUDOUN.—On July 24, 1930, at 54, Westbere-road, West Hampstead, Isabella, widow of Robert Loudoun, late of 112, Fordwych-road, Cricklewood, aged 73. Funeral Hampstead Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday), 11.30. Friends please accept this, the only intimation.

MACKAY.—On July 23, 1930, at Shadwell, Leeds, Emma Rosetta, daughter of the late Hugh Boys Mackay, of Knockmore, Co. Antrim, Ireland.

MAYO-ROBSON.—On July 24, 1930, at Broadoak, Seale, Surrey, after a long illness, Florence, dearly loved wife of Sir Arthur Mayo-Robson, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., in her 71st year. Funeral and cremation private. Memorial service at Seale Church on Monday, July 28, at 2.30. No flowers, by her own request.

MORPHY.—On July 23, 1930, at his residence at Preston Candover, Major Hal Morphy, late Royal Irish Rifles, aged 69. Funeral private, at Brookwood. No flowers by request.

NEWTON.—On July 24, 1930, at a London nursing home, Henrietta, wife of Sir Francis Newton, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia.

PHILLIPS.—On July 17, 1930, passed away our most devoted mother, Anne Eliza Phillips, of Fairfield Rossett, Green-lane, Harrogate, widow of Charles Arthur Phillips, solicitor, of Castleford. Interred at Castleford, July 19, 1930.

In affectionate and ever-loving memory.

PHILLIPS.—On July 21, 1930, at Nitholtel, Pau, Amy Anne, widow of John Hawtin Phillips. Funeral, Pau.

PRATT-BARLOW.—On July 23, 1930, at Riverward, Taplow, Captain Barrington Pratt-Barlow, late Dorsetshire Regiment, aged 66.

PUGHE.—On July 16, 1930, at Cotterel House, Towyn, Merioneth, Mari Velenau, daughter of Dr. John Pughe, J.P., F.R.C.S., of Aberdovey, and Maria, his wife.

TANNER.—On July 23, 1930, at his residence, 190, Cromwell-road, S.W. (suddenly), Thomas Cameron Tanner, of 14, Eastcheap, E.C., in his 83rd year. Interment at Brompton Cemetery at 11 o'clock and a memorial service at St. Margaret Pattens Church, Eastcheap at 12.30 (both) to-morrow (Saturday).

VINCENT.—On July 24, 1930, Ada Mary, wife of Wm. Cox Vincent, The High House, Horndon-on-Hill, Essex, and Buenos Aires.

WOOD.—On July 23, 1930, suddenly, at his residence, West Heath House, Hampstead, Sir Edward Graham Wood, J.P., late of Manchester and Southport, in his 76th year. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium 10 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday). No mourning, by request.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

CARTER.—In ever-loving memory of Donovan Waldegrave, R.N.A.S., born March 30, 1896, died July 25, 1917, dear and only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Carter, Ex-Cornhan.

LEBISH.—In proud and loving memory of our dear Son, Frank Roland Lebish, Sec. Lt., R.F.A., who died of wounds received at Ypres, July 25, 1917, aged 20.

"At the going down of the sun and in the morning we will remember them."

SKINNER.—To the happy memory of Frank Skinner, 2nd Lieut., 3rd att. 1st S.W.B.s, killed on the Somme.—B. E. L.

ANDERSON.—In memory of Flying Officer Ian Andrew Anderson, killed in air manœuvres, July 25, 1927, aged 21.

CROSSY.—In loving and ever-present memory of our Mother, Maude Crissy, who died on July 25, 1928.—Jim, Gladys, and Eileen.

GOODALL.—In loving memory of our dear Mother, Louisa Goodall, who departed July 25, 1925.

HARDY.—To the memory of my Husband, Ernest Meredith Hardy.

MANAUGHTON.—In loving memory of George W. F. Macnaughton, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., &c., who was called to higher service July 25, 1917.

OLDFIELD.—In dear remembrance of my beloved and devoted brother, Frank Stanley Oldfield, died July 25, 1927.—Evie.

ROBINSON.—In affectionate remembrance of William J. Robinson, who passed away at Barnet on July 25, 1924.

SAALFELD.—In constant memory of our beloved and loving Dorothy, July 25, 1921.

It is as if the sun had gone out.

FUNERAL

HACKSHAW.—The funeral of the late R. J. Hackshaw will take place at Oxted Parish Church at 12 noon to-morrow (Saturday). Train leaves Victoria or London Bridge 10.40 a.m. No mourning, by his request.

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PERSONAL

J. S.—We return on Friday. Thanks, should be glad of your assistance.—G. C.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£5 REWARD.—LOST on 9th inst., in West End, or possibly at Lord's, OVAL EMERALD DROP from brooch.—Apply Summers, Henderson, and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

LOST, in Bond-street, GREEN SHAGREEN CIGARETTE CASE. Reward.—Anderson, Gerrard 9426.

LOST, outside Victoria Station at 3.40 p.m. on Tuesday, July 22, a GOLD WRIST WATCH marked "Croker and Kelvey, Calcutta," with a gold curb chain attached. £2 REWARD will be paid on return to Major Ransford, 7, Barham-road, South Croydon.

PLYMOUTH NAVY WEEK.—Young gentlewoman desires hospitality as PAYING GUEST in cheerful household of officer's wife; highest references given and required; all answers strictly confidential.—Write Box K.1976, The Times, E.C.4.

£200 PER ANNUM.—PONT-STREET (adjoining).—Charming small HOUSE in good order; 13 years' LEASE for DISPOSAL; five bed rooms, three reception; parquet; small garden; excellent offices; early possession; moderate premium; no agents.—Write Box K.1987, The Times, E.C.4.

NOT LONG NOW. The NEW MIDDLESEX is rising. Don't be left out. Help to pay the bill—£285,000. Donations to the Middlesex Hospital, W.1.

ANIMAL PAINTER (woman), exhibitor; lessons or a sketching companion; £3 weekly and expenses; live in or out; free now.—Write Box J.806, The Times, E.C.4.

ENTIRE CONTENTS of a MANSION equipped with Period Furniture, Pictures, Tapestries, &c., WANTED for American Magnate's home; a really good price will be paid for genuinely antique collection, but purely "fancy" prices ignored.—Write Box K.1980, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-NAVAL OFFICER, paralysed and under constant medical treatment as a result of War Service, and with only inadequate pension to support wife and family, urgently asks for ASSISTANCE to provide clothes and other necessaries; every investigation as to bona fides courted.—Please write Box K.1998, The Times, E.C.4.

URGENT.—Will any old Rajputana friend help Pop quickly ?—Write Box K.1996, The Times, E.C.4.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, ideally situated on beautiful part of South Coast, much sought after for its exceptional health-giving properties (specially beneficial for asthma), has VACANCY next term. The school is famous for its unblemished health record, largely induced by the really sound feeding and to the personal attention each boy receives; large grounds, several acres playing field, riding, swimming; thorough grounding and good standard of work.—Write Box K.1988, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY desires HOLIDAY ENGAGEMENT few weeks (abroad if possible). Hostess or Chaperon; good appearance, excellent manners, good linen; well off road; business knowledge.—Write Box J.815, The Times, E.C.4.

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CHILTERNS, 600ft. up, near Huntercombe Links and Thames; eight-roomed HOUSE; company's water; garage; stables of 2 stalls and 2½ Acres. £1,400.—Beechwood, Woodcote, Reading.

TITLED GENTLEMAN (36), Novelist, War services, fluent French, Spanish, &c., owing to severe reverse of fortune would give LESSONS or SECRETARIAL SERVICE in return for Holidays on Seaside Hospitality.—Write Box A.1762, The Times, E.C.4.

BEXHILL.—IDEAL CHILDREN'S HOTEL; a few vacant dates; large grounds to beach; bathing hut; play rooms; tennis; garage.—Particulars, 33, Glazbury-road, Barons Court, London.—Fulham 1740.

URGENT APPEAL.—Widow (gentlewoman) left with three children has, with aid of small business, struggled for several years, now REQUIRES small temporary LOAN to save business and home.—Please write Box K.1973, The Times, E.C.4.

HOME for few nice CHILDREN at half fees; country, near London. Froebel governess.—Write Box K.1975, The Times, E.C.4.

HANDSOME CHINESE LACQUER BED-ROOM SUITE, pair twin bedsteads, valuable oval Chinese carpet, and remaining furniture and carpets of gentleman's exceptionally well-furnished Residence to be Sold together or separate, cheap to immediate purchasers.—Write Box K.1974, The Times, E.C.4.

ONE MINUTE from Tube and District Railway, Hampstead.—The owner of a beautifully FURNISHED NEW HOUSE at 84, ROSSLYN HILL wishes to go abroad for the winter. He is therefore willing to LET his House (which he Furnished only four months ago regardless of expense) for the period from October for six or eight months. There are five bed rooms, two bathrooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, and garage; central heating, electric cooker and Frigidaire; small private and large communal garden; rent and rates to approved tenants. Price 10 guineas weekly.—Write Box K.1971, The Times, E.C.4.

MANNEQUINS.—Exclusive training. Gerr. 6792. Delaroche, Mannequin Academy, 96, Regent-street.

WOKING, in favourite part, one mile from station.—Charming HOUSE to be LET unfurnished or furnished; three reception, six bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, hot water, two garages, tennis court, telephone, Frigidaire, electric light; to be LET FURNISHED three months or longer. £5 guineas weekly, including chauffeur-gardener.—Write Box K.1995, The Times, E.C.4.

A Very Exceptional Opportunity has arisen for Gentlemen who REQUIRE Unfurnished SINGLE-ROOM CHAMBERS in MAYFAIR, with use of bath and w.c., at 25s. per week. The number is limited to 30.—Write Box K.1994, The Times, E.C.4.

MARLOW.—To be LET FURNISHED for long or short period, most charming RIVERSIDE HOUSE and COTTAGE; dining room, drawing room, six bed rooms; really beautiful garden, with long frontage to river, tennis court; garage. Moderate rent.—Kentucky, Marlow.

MY heart is sair for somebody. Perhaps I, too, feared ridicule. Forgive.

LT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON'S AIREDALES for Home Protection, Wire Fox, Sealyham, &c. See Kennel.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67a, Welbeck-street, W.1.

I.T.S.—Every taxpayer should in his own interest join the Income Taxpayers' Society.—Write for particulars to Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1, or 'phone Victoria 6000.

CHARMING Miniature WEEK-END BUNGALOW will be LET cheaply by owner of adjacent property; central; minute sea.—White Bungalow, Shoreham-on-Sea.

DARTMOOR.—Ideal holiday centre.—Well FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET from August 8th, five weeks; five bed, bath, electric light, telephone; garage; garden; electric light; telephone; 6 guineas weekly.—Apply Berthon, Crapstone, Yelverton, 8, Devon.

SCOTLAND, GALLOWAY.—SHOOT, 2,000 Acres, 53 to be LET August, September, or season; grouse, partridges, pheasants; 2 miles trout fishing; good house, about 12 bed rooms; modern policies.—Apply Colonel Hume, Auchendolly, Dalbeattie.

BOTTLES.—Please turn out your pint or any other size bottles and give them to the Pharmacist, King's College Hospital, S.E.5.

OWNER-DRIVER.—30 h.p. Limousine. Day or Tours by arrangement. Excellent references.—Woolf, 59, St. Augustine's-avenue, Croydon, London. Croydon 2503.

CHINESE PORCELAIN and JADE FIGURES: lady wishes to buy privately, for American.—Write Box 04769, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CHARMING THATCHED COTTAGE for SALE; genuine old oak beams; good garden.—Apply Long, Rickling Green, Essex.

SERVICE FLAT, newly decorated and furnished; one reception, one or two bed rooms, bath room, hall, from 6gns. per week.—Welbeck 1450.—49, Wigmore-street, W.1.

MINIATURE new BEULHOFF Baby Grand for SALE. Write Box 6543, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

TO be LET, OFFICE, WAITING ROOMS or CONSULTING ROOMS communicating; first floor; Baker street.—Write Box 7159, The Times, 42, Wigmore-st., W.

CHINESE BLUE and WHITE CISTERNS.—Pair wanted about 20-25 inches diameter. Ming or K'ang Hsi period.—Write, stating price, with full particulars and photograph if possible, Box 7163, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADY offers £1,000 for late model ROLLS-ROYCE 20 h.p. Saloon, one with division suitable for driver (chauffeur); must be in almost new condition.—Apply, in first instance, Secretary, 43, Raymead-avenue, Thornton Heath.

SURREY and SUSSEX BORDERS, in the Tennyson country, between Haslemere and Petworth.—PLEASURE FARM of 77 acres with an interesting old Tudor period House; finely timbered surroundings admirably suited for experimental gardening. VACANT POSSESSION.—Write Box Z.547, The Times, E.C.4.

MRS. ARTHUR GRENFELL warmly RECOMMENDS HOLIDAYMAKERS to holiday in Lyde Park Square.

LE TOUQUET (near).—Delightful BUNGALOW to be LET for season; two sitting, four bed, bath, &c.; garage; flowers, vegetables; English maid speaking French; 12gns. weekly or offer inclusive.—Crockford, 75, Adamson-road, N.W.3. Primrose 1740.

ST. MARGARET'S NURSERY COLLEGE (founded 1924). Kippington, Sevenoaks.

NAVAL CANDIDATES.—Leading preparatory school is developing a strong naval side has enlarged existing beautiful buildings and can RECEIVE ENTRIES for SEPTEMBER on very favourable terms from parents of naval candidates.—Write Box K.1614, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARMING COTTAGE RESIDENCE, on common, near NEWBURY, to be LET August-September; seven beds; garden; 'phone; close garage, golf, tennis.—H. A., 39, Boundary-road, N.W. (Maida Vale 2836.)

NOTICE SHOOTERS.—Repair and drain grouse butts. Wide foundations—level bottoms for footwork—height to allow for sinking—room for gun, loader, dog and lady. Round butts give shelter from rain.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—You cannot do without British made cartridges—that is, Eley or Kynoch cartridges—since August queens.

LAST DAY of SALE at FENWICK of BOND-STREET (corner of Brook-street). Everything finally reduced to clear.

AT SAVILE ROW.—LOUNGE SUITS from 8gns. both for you by EMMS.—Appointment, write or ph. EMMS, Ltd., Tailors, 11, Savile-row, W.1. Regent 3564.

"MELLOX in the Morning and MARVELS at Night keep your dogs healthy, happy and bright." All corn merchants, stores, &c., sell Melox Dog Foods.

ENORMOUS DEMANDS such as we have for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNREQUIRED EFFECTS enable us to give exceptionally high prices for furs, suits, overcoats, and all classes of clothing. Also household linen, jewellery, &c. Cash or offers same day as goods received. Buyers attend free anywhere.—PETER DEAN, 151-3, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 4320.

WORLD TOUR, Nov. 28, including South Sea Islands and Japan.—Edward Arnold, Australia House, W.C.2.

A GENTLEMAN always LOOKS WELL DRESSED in GOOD CLOTHES.—New misfits direct from Savile-row, viz.:—Scholte, Davies, Sandon, &c.; lounge, dress, sport suits, overcoats

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

HOLIDAY VOYAGES BY P. & O.

GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, TANGIER: Weekly departures on Fridays from Tilbury. For illustrated Handbooks, Cabin Plans, and Reservations apply P. & O. Passenger Offices as below.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
†Canoria	13,000	Cartwright	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
*Rampura	17,000	Furlong	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
*Karachi	11,000	Britten	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Nubiera	17,000	Brooks	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
*Viceroy of India	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
Morea	20,000	Olson	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,000	Holland	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda	17,000	Headlam	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Rajputana	17,000	Parker	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Razmak	17,000	Cadle	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
†Ranpura	17,000	Thornton	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Moultan	21,000	Purkiss	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Mantua	11,000	Townshend	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
		Hignett	Oct. 31	

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Comorin	15,000	Cartwright		
‡Moldavia	17,000	Allin	Aug. 28	Aug. 1
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
‡Mongolia	17,000	Rhoden	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 25
§Cathay	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
Moultan	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
§Chitral	15,000	Siggers	Oct. 31	Nov. 6

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling Southampton.

†Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Aug. 1	—
Novara (cargo)	7,000	—	Aug. 15	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	—	Aug. 29	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Malwa	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
*Nagpore (cargo)	5,283		Aug. 9	
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Aug. 22	
Morea	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
†Karmala	9,000	Rollo	Sept. 19	
Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Sept. 26	Sept. 26

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan. * Not calling Southampton. ‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND OR BEDI

BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
*TREWYN	5,241	July 26	July 28	Aug. 2
†MENDORA	7,375	Aug. 12	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
*WARFIELD	6,060	Sept. 2	Sept. 6	Sept. 13
DUMANA	8,427	Sept. 24	Sept. 27	Oct. 4

* Cargo steamer. † Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
‡MANELA	8,303	—	—	July 26
‡MERIDERA	8,284	—	Aug. 2	Aug. 9
‡MARGHA	8,278	Aug. 6	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
MANORA	7,928	Aug. 20	Aug. 30	Sept. 6

‡ Calls Tangier.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
†MODASA	9,070	—	—	Aug. 1	Aug. 9
MADURA	9,077	Aug. 9	Aug. 20	Aug. 29	Sept. 6
MATIANA	9,067	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
MALDA	9,066	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Nov. 1

‡ Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER				

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Case, Manager). Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 1 Bd. des Capucines. Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, Manager). FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS. P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. B.I. Agents:—

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

Freight Brokers:—

P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; and Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Leadenhall-House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi, Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 4, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line), Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
†RUAPEHU	9,000	Aug. 15
†RUAHINE	9,000	Aug. 29
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 15
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 29
†ROTORUA	17,000	Oct. 17
	12,500	Oct. 31

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only. * Via Suva. ‡ 1st and 3rd Class Passengers.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. P. Westray and Co., Ltd., Managers), 1, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 2220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724), or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	Liverpool
†BARADINE	13,600	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	—
BARRABOOL	13,000			Sept. 20
BALRANALD	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BALLARAT	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—

¶ Carrying His Majesty's Mails and calling at Aden. Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	17,000	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails. Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON. CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 22	Aug. 24	Aug. 25
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1
ORONSAY	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 16	Sept. 17
ORAMA	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
OTWAY	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 13	Oct. 15
OTRANTO	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 27	Oct. 29
ORSOVA	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 10	Nov. 12
	12,000	Nov. 22	Nov. 28	Nov. 30

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES.

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
City of Lahore	6,863	Aug. 2	Bombay and Karachi
City of Sparta	5,415	Aug. 23	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Valencia	7,329	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta	7,879	Sept. 15	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) P. Sudan (d) Madras.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

Lisbon	1,964	July 30 Smyrna and Constant.
Malatian	3,537	Aug. 5 Malta and Alexandria.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Trafford Hall	5,321	Aug. 16 C. Town, Algoa Bay
City of Manchester	5,564	Sept. 13 E. London, Natal

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO MARSEILLES AND EGYPT.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

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GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

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FROM SOUTHAMPTON FORTNIGHTLY TO ALGIERS AND GENOA

by the luxurious Dutch East Indian Mail Ships of the

NEDERLAND Royal Mail LINE

M.S. CHRISTIAAN HUYGENS ... 31st July
M.S. "OLDENBARNEVELT" ... 14th Aug.

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Special reduced summer rates to MEDITERRANEAN, ATLANTIC ISLES, AFRICA and WEST INDIES. HOLIDAYS FROM £11.

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WHITE STAR.

AUGUST HOLIDAY CRUISES.

Accommodation is still available at minimum rates, but early application is essential.

ADRIATIC (24,679 tons)

(Largest cruising steamer from Great Britain). *AUGUST 1st. ATLANTIC and BALEARIC ISLES. * Eighteen days from £35.

CALGARIC (16,000 tons).

†AUGUST 2nd .. NORWEGIAN FJORDS.
†AUGUST 20th .. NORTHERN CAPITALS AND ATTRACTIVE BALTIC RESORTS
† Two weeks from £21.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg

Majestic .. Wed., July 30 | Homeric .. Wed., Aug. 6

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

Via Queenstown.

(1) (2) Arabic .. Sat., July 26 | Britannic .. Sat., Aug. 2
(1) Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown. (2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

(3) Arabic .. Sat., July 26 | Albertic .. Fri., Aug. 1
(3) Calling Halifax, N.S., omitting Quebec and Montreal.

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Megantic .. .. Sat., July 26

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.

Matarua (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Aug. 15

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(5) Lapland .. .. July 26
(4) Westernland .. .. Aug. 2

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland .. .. .. Sat., Aug. 2
(4) Pennland .. .. .. Sat., Aug. 16

(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only. From Antwerp previous day.
(5) Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS

LONDON to NEW YORK

Via Boulogne.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. .. Aug. 2 | Aug. 30
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. .. Aug. 16 | Sept. 13

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. .. Aug. 9 | Sept. 6

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo. Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

BERENGARIA - - JULY 26

*TUSCANIA .. July 26 MAURETANIA Aug. 2
* Via Havre (not Cherbourg).

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

†SCYTHIA - - JULY 26

*SAMARIA .. Aug. 2 †LACONIA .. Aug. 9
* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.
† Calls Galway and Belfast.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

*AUSONIA - - JULY 26

AURANIA .. Aug. 2 ASCANIA .. Aug. 9
* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

†LETITIA - - JULY 26

ANDANIA .. Aug. 1 †ATHENIA .. Aug. 9
† From Glasgow previous day.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton, To BALTIC, NORWAY and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), Aug. 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas. Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop Route

PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL

EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS

CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY

FAST "CABIN" LINERS

CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth	Due New York
"ROCHAMBEAU" (c)	July 26	Aug. 5
"DE GRASSE" (c)	July 30	Aug. 9
"PARIS" (c)	July 30	Aug. 9
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	Aug. 6	Aug. 16
"WASHINGTON" (c)	Aug. 12	Aug. 17
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	Aug. 12	Aug. 18
(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.	Aug. 19	Aug. 25
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service. Also		
HAVRE to HOUSTON	Texas (Cabin Class)	MONTHLY.
HAVRE TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS		
LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)		

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES

TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. "MACDHUI" .. .. .. Aug. 11
S.S. "FELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. Sept. 8
Also SERVICES TO
CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &C.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First Class fare from £35) July 26
ROTTERDAM (First Class fare from £47) .. Aug. 9

S.S. STATENDAM First Class fare from £51 10 0 Aug. 2

CUBA AND MEXICO.

*LEERDAM .. Aug. 9 *EDAM .. .. Aug. 30
* From Boulogne.

Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No., Ger. 5440.)

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE

SPECIAL SUMMER TOURS.

LONDON TO JAMAICA

32 Days' Round Trip from £55, inclusive of Hotel accommodation and shore excursions.

First-class accommodation, all outside rooms. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, &c.

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CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OZEAN LINE.

HAVANA	From Southampton.
VERA CRUZ	
TAMPICO	RIO BRAVO.
GALVESTON	RIO PANUCO.
HOUSTON	Sept. 18th

Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS.
TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.
VIA VIGO AND LISBON,
(By the Cap Arcona.)

HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

*S.S. ANTONIO DELFINO, from Boulogne .. Aug. 18
*S.S. CAP ARCONA, from Boulogne .. .. Aug. 29
* Calling at Teneriffe.

Boat Train leaves Victoria 9 a.m.
Attractive pleasure cruises to SCANDINAVIA and the BALTIC.

For particulars apply : STELP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. Ph., Mon. 4361. Or principal passenger agents.

NEW YORK.

WEEKLY DEPARTURES.

SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Aug 15 from GENOA "CONTE
" 16 " NAPLES BIANCAMANO"
" 18 " GIBRALTAR LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.

Other Sailings : Aug. 29, Sept. 19, Oct. 3, Oct. 24, Nov. 7.

July 30 from TRIESTE "SATURNIA"
Aug. 1 " NAPLES COSULICH LINE, LTD.
" 4 " GIBRALTAR

Other Sailings : Aug. 19, Sept. 2, Sept. 23, Oct. 7, Oct. 27.

Aug. 8 from GENOA "AUGUSTUS"
" 9 " NAPLES N.G.I. LINE.
" 11 " GIBRALTAR

Other Sailings : Aug. 22, Sept. 12, Sept. 26, Oct. 17, Oct. 31.

APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, or :—

LLOYD SABAUDO LINE, 32, Haymarket, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5082.)

COSULICH LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Gerrard 8116.)

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LLOYD TRIESTINO & MARITTIMA ITALIANA.

REGULAR SERVICES TO INDIA.

QUICKEST ROUTE TO EGYPT, SYRIA, AND PALESTINE.

EGYPT	From Trieste.
CONSTANTINOPLE	Weekly on Saturdays
PALESTINE	Fortnightly on Thursdays
INDIA	Fortnightly on Every 4th Friday Fortnightly
" (from Genoa)	Every 4th Friday Service.

MAGNIFICENTLY EQUIPPED VESSELS.

Apply to Lloyd Triestino-Cosulich Line, Ltd., 16, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.1 (Gerrard 8116). City : Griffiths, Tate and Co., 71, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. Or Principal Tourist Agencies.

DUNDEE (The Gateway to the Scottish Highlands). Steamers from London Wednesday and Saturday.—The DUNDEE, PERTH, and LONDON SHIPPING Co., Ltd., 61, Mark-lane, E.C.3.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA

by

THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS

to

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Aug. 1	—
*DESNA	11,483	—	—
*ALMANZORA	11,551	Aug. 15	Aug. 2
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	—
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Aug. 29	Aug. 16
*ARLANZA	11,632	Sept. 12	—
DARRO	11,444	—	Sept. 13
†ORITA	9,238	—	Sept. 18

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
‡ Proceeding West Coast via Straits of Magellan.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

TO

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, Via PERU,
BERMUDA, France, PANAMA
HAVANA, Spain. CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORBITA	15,495	July 31
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Aug. 14
ORCOMA	11,580	Aug. 28
ORDUNA	15,007	Oct. 2

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.

ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

CRUISES BY

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"

to

NORTHERN CAPITALS

LENINGRAD (FOR MOSCOW), &c.

From IMMINGHAM, AUGUST 15.
22 Days. Fares 36 Guineas and upward.

MALAGA, ATHENS, RHODES, HOLY LAND, & EGYPT.

From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10.
26 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Cotton Exchange, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL (via Cherbourg.)

MONTCALM
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec only) .. July 25
MONTROSE (via Cobh) .. .. .. July 26
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (Quebec only) .. July 31
.. .. Aug. 2

LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.)
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.) .. .. July 25
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.) .. .. Aug. 1
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.) .. .. Aug. 8
(B.) via Belfast. (G.) via Greenock. .. Aug. 15

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF YORK July 26 MINNEDOSA Aug. 1

JAPAN AND CHINA.

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) .. Aug. 7
Latest connecting steamer from Liverpool .. July 25
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA .. .. .. Aug. 21
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton Aug. 9

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA.

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

NIAGARA .. .. Aug. 20 AORANGI .. .. Sept. 17

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

ROUND THE WORLD CRUISE EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA

The Dreamship of Cruises; Oil-burner, 22,000 tons. From Southampton Nov. 14, and Monaco Dec. 16. From £449, including Shore Trips. Fine Ship. Ideal Weather. APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute-road, Southampton; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Largs Bay	14,184 tons	from Southampton Aug. 6
Moreton Bay	14,145 tons	from Southampton Sept. 3
Hobsons Bay	14,130 tons	from Southampton Oct. 1
	Fares from £58 to £62.	

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.

Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY "MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA" (oil burners).

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,

Royal Mail House, 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

SOUTH AMERICA

by

BLUE STAR LINE BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS

to

LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

"ANDALUCIA STAR" } From
"AVELONA STAR" } LONDON } 15 AUG.
"AVILA STAR" } and } 29 AUG.
"ALMEDA STAR" } BOULOGNE. } 12 SEPT.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £30.

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.

For South American and Eastern Sailings apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 103, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris : Wagons-Lits Co. ; and principal Tourist Agents.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.

Holidays at Sea to the South of France and Egypt. Special Summer Return Rates to Marseilles £22. Port Said £35. Next Sailings :—

ANTENOR .. 18 Aug. AENEAS .. .. 11 Oct.
HECTOR .. .. 15 Sept. SARPEDON .. .. 8 Nov.
ANCHISES .. .. 27 Sept.

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or Principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO

SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(2) S.S. CERAMIC
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS From Liverpool 23rd AUG.
(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES " Liverpool 13th SEPT.
(1) First Class only. (2) Cabin Class only. Liverpool 11th OCT.
(3) First and Third Class.

For full particulars apply to :—

BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool : 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 ; WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool ; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1 ; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

London, Southampton.

*BALMORAL CASTLE	..	—
*ARMADALE CASTLE	..	July 25
*GUILDFORD CASTLE	..	Aug. 7
*CARNARVON CASTLE	..	Aug. 21

* Via Madeira. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.

Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

FABRE LINE.

Regular Sailings from Marseilles to :—

ALEXANDRIA, JAFFA, and BEIRUT.

SPECIAL CALL AT MALTA

by ss. "ALESIA," 10,000 tons.
Sailing OCTOBER 28 from Marseilles.
THROUGH RATES FROM LONDON.

Apply JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd., 166, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 4434.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.

Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.

Next Sailings from Dover :—

S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR" .. .. .. Aug. 9
S.S. "CRYNSSEN" .. .. Aug. 23
S.S. "STUYVESANT" .. .. Sept. 6
DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.
S.S. "NICKERIE" .. .. Aug. 9
S.S. "COTTICA" .. .. Aug. 23
S.S. "COMMEWYNE" .. .. Sept. 13

For Passage Rates and full particulars apply to :—Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Fall Mall, S.W.1. (Phone, Regent 4329). Or to CITY OFFICE, 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. (Phone : Monument 0021.)

SPECIAL AUTUMN & WINTER PLEASURE CRUISES

WONDERFUL AND FASCINATING SELECTION. Small, concise programme gratis, on request.

J. D. HEWETT & CO., 11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1 (Regent 7807); 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3 (Avenue 8870).

SOUTH AMERICA

by

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BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS

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"ALMEDA STAR" } BOULOGNE. } 12 SEPT.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £30.

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.

For South American and Eastern Sailings apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 103, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris : Wagons-Lits Co. ; and principal Tourist Agents.

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ANCHISES .. .. 27 Sept.

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or Principal Travel Agents.

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A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(2) S.S. CERAMIC
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(1) First Class only. (2) Cabin Class only. Liverpool 11th OCT.
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UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.

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London, Southampton.

*BALMORAL CASTLE	..	—
*ARMADALE CASTLE	..	July 25
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*CARNARVON CASTLE	..	Aug. 21

* Via Madeira. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.

Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

FABRE LINE.

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Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.

Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.

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S.S. "STUYVESANT" .. .. Sept. 6
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S.S. "NICKERIE" .. .. Aug. 9
S.S. "COT

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

BACHELOR'S SERVICE ROOMS or Suite; suit two or three; own bath room if desired; constant hot water.—37, Oxford-terrace, W.2. Pad. 3333.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS with divans, running hot and cold water, electric fires, excellent service, 2½gns. and 3½gns. inclusive of breakfast.—4, Westbourne-crescent, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 0839.

BEAUTIFULLY appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS and Suites; off Queen's gate; meals as required.—'Phone, Western 6626.

BED ROOM, with Breakfast if wanted; constant hot water; 'phone.—26, Upper George-street, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, breakfast; other meals as required; most convenient for West End.—6, Dorset-square, Baker-street. Padd. 5199; also at 50, Gloucester-gardens, Bishop's-road, near Paddington.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fires; breakfast, bath, and attendance, from 35s.; double 3½gns.; dinners optional.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 5435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; redecorated throughout.—At 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE.—Superior Bachelor APARTMENTS; valeting, hot baths, electric light, gas fires, telephone; ten minutes' Victoria, three minutes' Hyde Park corner.—26, Motcombe-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.1.

BOARD RESIDENCE, 33, BELSIZE PARK GARDENS, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3.—Most comfortable home; good catering, separate tables; gas fires in all rooms; excellent dance floor; young society; personal supervision. From 2 guineas.

BROMLEY, KENT.—"RAVENSCROFT," XVIIth CENTURY GUEST HOUSE; two minutes station; extensive grounds; tennis; garage. Terms from 3½gns. inclusive. Phone, Rav 3040.

CHARGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2. Padd. 0051.—Bed-sitting rooms fitted hot and cold water; gas fires; excellent breakfast, bath, light and service; from 35s.; double 3 guineas; other meals as required.

CHARMING CLUB RESIDENCE.—Attractive Bed-Sitting Rooms; small from 30s.; large 35s.; food optional. Western 0117.—36, Elvaston-place, S.W.7.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Rooms (double and single), with breakfast and bath, from 35s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

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69, ELM PARK-MANSIONS,

CHELSEA.—Comfortable, quiet, well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, from 38s. 6d.; gas fires; restaurant. Phone, Flaxman 2516.

COLEHERNE CHAMBERS,

9, WEST BOLTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.

Newly opened Ground-floor suite and bed-sitting rooms, all fitted hot water, gas fires; meals, breakfast, 2-2½gns.; small room vacant, 1½gns. Close District and Tube. No. 30 bus passes. Kens. 4718.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, KENSINGTON GARDENS, Queen's-road Tube From 22s. 6d. Gas fires, meals served.—28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

HAMPSTEAD.

DELIGHTFUL Unfurnished ROOMS, in quiet, well-run house, to be redecorated to taste; every convenience, electric, gas fires, rings, and 'phone, bath; meals and service if required; 4s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per week, with Apply Housekeeper, 45, Stanley-gardens, Belsize-grove (one minute Belsize Park Station).

BECKENHAM.

DELIGHTFUL Guest House, rural surroundings; 20 mins. City, West End; large garden; tennis; ball room.—"Monticair," Beckenham. 'Phone, Bec. 2138.

ASHDOWN PARK.

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, COULSDON, SURREY. DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED, 15 miles Town, frequent electric trains; tennis, croquet, putting lawns, boat; garages; billiards; gas fires; bed rooms.—Write Resident Proprietor, Illustrated booklet. 'Ph. Purley 145.

102-103, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

THE THURLOE.

DELIGHTFULLY situated; lift; hot and cold water every room; special attention to food and cleanliness; run on private house lines; ideal for City gentlemen; terms, doubles from 7gns. 'Phone, Kens. 7152.

DULWICH COURT.

COLLEGE-ROAD, S.E.21. 'Phone, Sydenham 2607.—A Private Residential with every comfort; 15mins. City and Victoria, next Sydenham-hill Station; tennis; garage.

ENGLISH FAMILY offer attractive modern home to PAYING GUEST; young society; moderate terms.—14, Goldhurst-terrace, Hampstead (Finchley-road Metro.).

FERNLEIGH COURT.—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL, 8, FITZJOHN'S-AVENUE; every home comfort; tennis; hot water all rooms; terms moderate; inspection invited. Hampstead 8080.

FURNISHED SUITE, first-floor balcony, overlooking gardens; large sitting room, B. and breakfast, bedroom, own bath; gardens, tennis; highly recommended. Victoria 4847.—43, St. George's-square, S.W.

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GUESTS; partial board; young society; tennis, bridge, dancing.—168, Sutherland-avenue. Abercorn 2457.

HAMPDEN HOUSE,

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HARRINGTON HALL,

11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.

Terms, 3-4gns. Gloucester-road or Harrington-gardens, from 2½gns. See also Hotel Column on Page 24.

MILDMAY HOUSE,

129, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, W.2.

HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL; near Tubes, trains, buses; gas fires; constant hot water; first-class catering; from 3gns. Personal supervision. Padd. 0897.

HYDE PARK, 37, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, close Marble Arch.—SELECT RESIDENCE, central all parts; full or partial board, best English food. Padd. 2144.

HYDE PARK, 58, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE.—Well FURNISHED and SUNNY BED-SITTING ROOMS; fitted hot and cold water, gas fires. Terms moderate, including breakfast, baths, light. Dinner optional. Telephone, Padd. 4299.

LUXURIOUS FURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATLETS.

JUST OPENED; constant hot water; redecorated; service and catering optional; from 17s. 6d.—23, Hornton-street, W.8. View any time. Others similar at 7 and 26, Pembroke-gardens, W.8. From 14s. View mornings only.

KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET.—Superior Bachelor APARTMENTS; valeting, hot baths, electric light, gas fires, telephone; ten minutes' Victoria, three minutes' Hyde Park corner.—26, Motcombe-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE and Oratory (between).—Charmingly FURNISHED APARTMENTS and ROOMS in newly arranged house facing gardens; no traffic. Kens. 8754.

LADIES visiting London RECEIVED in comfortable STUDENTS' CLUB near Earl's Court Tube; 6s. 6d. per day (inclusive) during holidays; references.—23, Bramham-gardens, S.W.5.

Live MODERATELY AND COMFORTABLY at

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS,

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Ashburn-gardens, S.W.7.	Hamstead, N.W.6.
Onslow-gardens, S.W.7.	Hendon-avenue, N.W.4.
Barkston-gardens, S.W.5.	Vicarage-gate, W.8.
Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5.	Holland-park, W.11.
Westbourne-terrace, W.2.	Lincoln-gardens, W.4.
Craven-hill, W.2.	Leinster-mansions, W.2.
Palace-court, W.2.	Inverness-terrace, W.2.

Sea and Country Branches too.

Office, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Stamp.)

LADY, with six-roomed FURNISHED HOUSE, every modern convenience, desires two-three business ladies to SHARE; view by appointment; moderate terms.—18, Exbury-road, Catford, S.E.6.

LANCASTER-GATE. — SELECT RESIDENCE. Bed and breakfast, meals as required; three minutes Tube and Kensington Gardens; fourth floor; hot water; fires; English cooking and comforts a speciality. Moderate. Padd. 2086.—8, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

LANCASTER-GATE.—Ideal, large, tastefully FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS; everything new; all modern conveniences; single or double.—Padd. 2351.

HAMPSTEAD.

LINDORES.—Delightful spacious rooms; good cuisine; partial board.—25, Belsize-park. (Primrose 2919.)

MAJOR KENDALL'S RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 17, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2.

HYDE PARK.

EIGHT MINS.—HYDE PARK-LANE.

Bed-Sitting Rooms well furnished, single from 35s., double from 3gns., including breakfast, baths, light, service; all fitted running hot water (always hot) and gas fires; bath rooms and good cooking, only best catering, dinner (optional), 2s. 6d.; tea, &c., 9d.; individual requirements complied with; two minutes Tube, Metropolitan Railway, omnibuses. Resident Proprietor. 'Phone, Padd. 3560.

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; restaurant.—Apply Lawfords Residential Club, 138, Lawfords-mansions, Tele., Abercorn 2340.

MARBLE ARCH.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS, single from 25s., double 3gns.; breakfast, bath; constant hot water.—58, Seymour-street. Padd. 9804.

MARBLE ARCH.

SINGLE and DOUBLE SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS shortly vacant. Delightful rooms. Superior service. Butler-valet. Every convenience. From 2½gns. including breakfast.—43, Seymour-street.

MARBLE ARCH.

Few minutes' walk. Just opening. BED-SITTING ROOMS and SMALL GROUND-FLOOR SUITE; hot and cold water in all rooms; divan beds; exceptionally well furnished and decorated; ample bath rooms. Single from 2gns., including breakfast, bath, light. Inspection invited. —29, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park.

MAYFAIR.—BED-SITTING ROOM, with dressing room, now available. Good cooking, valeting; telephone.—23, Clarges-street.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 rooms, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2802. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

GLOUCESTER-ROAD.

NEWLY DECORATED Furnished Service Rooms fitted hot running water, gas fires, rings; meals optional; 45s.—95, Cornwall-gdns. Minute Station. West 0544.

PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's Furnished Service Chambers and Suites; light, linen, attendance, 3, 4, 5, and 6 gns. inclusive. 'Phone, lift.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (Just off).

Aristocratic street; high-class Furnished SERVICE SUITES; private baths; 'phones; French chef, full breakfast; 6-8gns.; bed-sitting room, 35s.—Welbeck 2954.

QUEEN'S-GATE (off).—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOM; constant hot water; moderate; clean, quiet. —7, Manson-place, S.W.7 (minute S.Kensington Station).

RESIDENTIAL CLUB for GENTLEMEN, with breakfast, from 30s.; meals optional; mending.—26, Harcourt-terrace, near Earl's Court Station. Flax. 1770.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, 4, QUEENSBERRY-PLACE (facing Museums).—ROOMS, Furnished or not; gas fires, geyser baths, 'phone; quiet tenants essential.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BACHELOR ROOMS; breakfast, service, valeting, from 35s.; constant hot water.—11, Queensberry-place, S.W.7. Western 4596.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, good as a flat; newly decorated house; geyser in bath; every convenience.—112, Ebury-street, S.W.1.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

W.C.1.—22, TAVISTOCK-SQUARE.—Partial board-residence, single or double, from 37s. 6d.; central, comfortable, recommended. Museum 7767.

7, PALACE-GATE.—Well FURNISHED ROOMS; excellent food; lift; inclusive terms from 3gns. Western 3721.

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Tenders, addressed to the Chairman and Directors of the South Indian Railway Company, Limited, marked Tender for Steel Drawbar Shackles, with the name of the firm tendering, must be left with the undersigned, not later than 12 noon on Friday, the 8th August, 1930.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

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A. MUIRHEAD, Managing Director.

91, Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1.

23rd July, 1930.

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Company's Offices: 25, Buckingham Palace-road, Westminster, S.W.1.

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ALL the BEST HOTELS, SUITE HOUSES, Tea Rooms, Restaurants.—Call on WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover

Law Report, July 24

SUMMARY OF CASES

A Divisional Court—the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Avory, and Mr. Justice Wright—in allowing an appeal by the Assessment Committee for the South-West Area of Essex from a decision of Quarter Sessions, held that the London Playing Fields Society were liable to be rated and assessed in respect of certain property which they owned and which was used as playing fields. (THE LONDON PLAYING FIELDS SOCIETY v. THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE FOR THE SOUTH-WEST AREA OF ESSEX.)

Mr. Justice Branson gave judgment for the Crown on a petition of right by which the National Pari-Mutuel Association, Limited, of Green-street, Leicester-square, W.C., sought the repayment of £906 betting tax and £20 paid for betting certificates which, it was alleged, they had paid to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise under a mistake of fact. The money was paid voluntarily, but a decision of the House of Lords in another case showed that there was no liability to pay it. The Crown pleaded that the money was paid under a mistake of law and was not recoverable, a contention which was upheld. (NATIONAL PARI-MUTUEL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED v. THE KING.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
RATING OF PLAYING FIELDS

THE LONDON PLAYING FIELDS SOCIETY v. THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE FOR THE SOUTH-WEST AREA OF ESSEX.

(*Before the* LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, MR. JUSTICE AVORY, *and* MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT)

The COURT allowed this appeal by the assessment committee for the South-West Area of Essex by way of case stated from a decision of the Essex Quarter Sessions.

The London Playing Fields Society appealed (after an objection had been taken and relief refused by the assessment committee) to quarter sessions against a poor rate made on October 10, 1928, for the parish and urban district of Walthamstow. The society owned and occupied certain property in Walthamstow, and in the rate the society was rated and assessed in respect thereof as follows:—

Name and situation of property	Description of property	Gross estimated rental	Rateable value
		£	£
The Elms, Copper-mill-lane, Walthamstow	Dwelling house, garden buildings, playing fields, land, and premises	365	250
	Rifle range	19	15

The society's appeal to quarter sessions was based, *inter alia*, on the following grounds:—(i.) That it was not in such occupation of the hereditaments as would make it liable to be rated in respect thereof; (ii.) that it was over-rated in respect of the hereditament; and (iii.) that no tenant subject to the same restrictions as the society would give for the hereditament a rent equal to the rateable value appealed against, or any rent.

The society was incorporated by Royal Charter, dated October 31, 1925. The chartered objects were to encourage and develop the playing of games by clerks and working men and boys of London, with a view to promoting the physical and moral welfare of the population; and to increase the existing supply of public and private playing fields by acquiring land and letting pitches and grounds to clubs which could pay something, but not the high rents demanded by persons who let for profit. The society was dependent for its support on fees paid for pitches, and on voluntary subscriptions, donations, and other sums invested in the names of trustees. The society was created a body corporate with perpetual succession, and power to acquire and hold lands. Provision was made for the holding of property in trust for the society, whose entire income was to be applied to the promotion of the charitable objects of the corporation. Subject to the charter, the council of the society was to have unrestricted control over the working and management of the playing fields, &c. In particular, by clause 24, it had power to

> receive gifts of, acquire, purchase, or take on lease any lands, grant, sell, exchange, mortgage, lease, surrender and accept surrenders of lease or otherwise dispose of any of the lands, tenements or hereditaments of the corporation . . .

The property known as The Elms Playing Field comprised 34¼ acres, on which were situated a pavilion, 20 dressing sheds, an old house known as The Elms, stabling and cart-shed, and a club room. There were 12 grass tennis courts on the land, and the remainder was occupied by football and cricket pitches, which were used by clubs connected with churches, chapels, and other institutions. The property was freehold and was conveyed to the society by deed of conveyance dated September 29, 1927, which contained the following restrictive covenant:—

> That the property hereby assured shall henceforth be used as public ground for the purpose of the Recreation Grounds Act, 1859, and as though it had been conveyed under the said Act, but with power (with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales if and so far as such sanction may be necessary) to sell the whole or any part thereof.

By section 1 of the Recreation Grounds Act, 1859, lands might be lawfully conveyed to trustees to be held as open public grounds or playgrounds for any estate and subject to any reservations, restrictions, and conditions which the donor or grantor might think fit. By section 5 power was given to the managers and directors to make by-laws with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners. By-laws had been duly made and approved for the use of The Elms playing field and for the admission of the public thereto so long as the playing of games was not interfered with; and the society had the right to exclude the public on not more than 10 days in the year for special meetings.

In fact, the playing fields were used subject to the charter and the by-laws, but the receipts did not equal the expenditure, the condition both of the land and buildings being very poor and the cost of maintenance being particularly heavy owing to the great length of wooden fencing. Before the fields could be rendered fit for letting on a commercial basis it would be necessary to allow them to remain unused for a considerable period and some substantial expenditure on reconditioning and improving them would have to be incurred.

The society contended (1) that by reason of the terms of their charter and the conditions under which they owned the property they had no rateable occupation thereof, but that the occupation was that of the public; (2) that they were not in beneficial occupation of the property and were not liable to be rated in respect thereof; and (3) that in any event the true rateable value was *nil*.

The assessment committee contended: (1) That any restriction giving access to the public to the property was voluntary and self-imposed by the society, and that the society was in rateable occupation thereof. (2) That that occupation, being of some value to the society for the purpose of carrying out the objects of their charter, constituted beneficial occupation. (3) That the gross and rateable values appealed against were correct.

Quarter sessions decided: (1) that the society was not in rateable occupation of the property; (2) that it was not in beneficial occupation; and (3) that there was no rateable occupation of the property, and that consequently the property had no rateable value.

The question for the opinion of the Court was whether quarter sessions were right in law in coming to those conclusions.

Mr. Montgomery, K.C., and Mr. G. R. Blanco White appeared for the respondents; Mr. Konstam, K.C., and Mr. Michael Rowe for the appellants.

JUDGMENT

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE (Lord Hewart), in giving judgment, said it was common ground that there was no question of *quantum* before the Court. The question was whether in point of law the contentions offered by the society and accepted by quarter sessions were correct. The main one, and the one on which the controversy had really turned, was that no tenant subject to the same restrictions as the society would give for the hereditament a rent equal to the rateable value appealed against, or any rent.

It was, therefore, important to see what those restrictions were, and whence derived. The society was a body incorporated by a Royal Charter, certain provisions of which were set out in the case. It was interesting to observe the provisions of clause 24. [His Lordship read them.]

It was not correct to say, nor did the case say, that the property in question was conveyed to the society under the Recreation Grounds Act, 1859. On the contrary, it was conveyed to the society out and out. It was true that it contained a restrictive covenant [set out above], but it was "with power . . . to sell the whole or any part thereof." It was, therefore, by covenant that the Recreation Grounds Act, 1859, was brought into the matter, and it was brought in subject to the clearly expressed power to sell. And under the by-laws the playing fields might be closed to the public at certain times, and charges might be made for the use of pitches.

In those circumstances it was contended by the society, not that the rateable value was very low, but that those premises had no rateable value at all, and that the proper course was that taken by quarter sessions—namely, to strike the entry out of the rate-book entirely.

It had been strenuously argued that the case was on all fours with Lambeth Overseers v. L.C.C. (13 *The Times* L.R., 627; [1897] A.C., 625 (the Brockwell Park case). But that case was not on the same footing as the present; rather, it afforded a useful contrast to it. For, in the Brockwell Park case the judgments in the House of Lords all made it plain that the turning point was that there was by statute a perpetual obligation to preserve the park for the perpetual use of the public as a place of recreation. Whether there was any beneficial occupation in fact was not the point there, but whether there was any beneficial occupation as a matter of law, and that meant whether there were any restrictions imposed by the Legislature on the use of the property.

A similar result was reached when one turned to the views expressed in the House of Lords in Port of London Authority v. Orsett Union (36 *The Times* L.R. 233; [1920] A.C., 273). To apply the observations of Lord Dunedin at page 299 of the Law Report in that case to the present case, the question was not: "What is the position of this land in the hands of the present occupiers?" It was: "Are these lands 'struck with sterility' by operation of law?" The same principle was put clearly by Lord Dundas in the Scottish case of Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees v. Dunfermline Assessor ([1909] S.C. 678).

Here the restriction was not under a statute; it was by the voluntary act of the persons concerned that, for a time, restrictions were put on the user of the hereditament. The restrictions were voluntary, partial, and might be transitory. The appellants had a clear power to sell, and he thought, therefore, that the attempt to show that there was no rateable value failed, and that the appeal of the assessment committee must be allowed.

MR. JUSTICE AVORY, in giving judgment also allowing the appeal, said that he thought that the case of Manchester Corporation v. Chorlton Union Assessment Committee (15 *The Times* L.R., 327) was irreconcilable with the decision of the House of Lords in the Brockwell Park case (*supra*).

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT also gave judgment allowing the appeal.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Mackrell, Maton, Godlee and Quincey; Messrs. Bircham and Co.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
TOTALISATOR BETS: CLAIM TO RECOVER TAX PAID

NATIONAL PARI-MUTUEL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, v. THE KING.

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE BRANSON)

His LORDSHIP delivered judgment in favour of the Crown on a petition of right brought by the National Pari-Mutuel Association, Limited, of Green-street, Leicester-square, W.C., for the repayment of £906 betting tax and £20 paid for betting certificates which, it was alleged, the company had paid to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise between 1926 and 1928 under a mistake of fact.

The Crown, in answer, pleaded that the payments were made voluntarily and with full knowledge of all material facts so as to disentitle the suppliant company to the relief sought.

Mr. Oliver, K.C., Mr. Harold Simmons, and Mr. J. H. C. Goldie appeared for the suppliant company; the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. Bowstead for the Crown.

MR. OLIVER, in opening the case, said that in March of last year the House of Lords, in Attorney-General v. Luncheon and Sports Club, Limited (45 *The Times* L.R., 294; [1929] A.C., 400) decided that a company which conducted a club to provide its members with facilities for the use of a totalisator for gambling on horse-races was not liable to pay betting-tax. The present proceedings arose because of that decision. The suppliant company conducted a business which was precisely similar to that of the Luncheon and Sports Club, Limited. The suppliant company had paid £906 betting-tax which they sought to recover on the ground that it was paid under a mistake of fact. The Crown replied, not that the money ought to have been paid, but that it was paid under a mistake of law and was, therefore, not recoverable.

Section 15 of the Finance Act, 1926, imposed a betting-tax on bets made with bookmakers. In Attorney-General v. Luncheon and Sports Club, Limited (*supra*), the Court held that the bets were not made with a bookmaker and, therefore, attracted no tax. Was that question—whether or not bets were made with a bookmaker—a question of fact or one of law?

In the present case the club conducted by the suppliant company organized two pools on every race, a "win" pool and a "place" pool. The only people who were entitled to participate in the pools were members of the club, who were allotted credits to the limits of which they could bet. Ten per cent. of the total pool was deducted as remuneration for the company and the remaining 90 per cent., less betting-tax, was distributed among those members who had named winning or placed horses. The company itself had no interest in the result of any race. It was not a party to any bet. All it did was to collect the members' money and to distribute it after certain deductions had been made.

TAX PAID VOLUNTARILY

The suppliant company paid the betting tax voluntarily, but, in coming to the conclusion that it was liable to pay it, it had made the mistake of thinking that the money invested by members in the pools constituted bets made between the suppliant company and the members.

Whether a certain transaction did, or did not, constitute a bet was primarily a question of fact, although it might involve questions of law. But if, in any matter, there was an element of fact regarding which there was mistake, that was sufficient to maintain an action for the recovery of money paid under that mistake, however interwoven the question of fact might be with questions of law.

Counsel referred to Eaglesfield v. Londonderry (Marquess) (4 Ch.D., 703) and Attorney-General v. Luncheon and Sports Club, Limited, in the House of Lords (*supra*) and in the Court of Appeal (45 *The Times* L.R., 17; [1929] 1 K.B., 233). The House of Lords, counsel submitted, treated the question with whom bets were made as a question of fact. He also referred to Kelly v. Solari (9 M. and W., 54) and R. E. Jones, Limited v. Waring and Gillow, Limited (42 *The Times* L.R., 644; [1926] A.C., 670).

There seemed to be no criterion for deciding whether a question was one of fact or of law. It was a matter for the impression of the Court. "Even the somewhat leathery conscience of the authorities," counsel added, "might be smitten by the sight of us trying here to recover money which we ought never to have paid."

On the true view, the transactions which had been described were not bets at all. It would not be accurate to speak of a sweepstake as betting between the persons who participated in it. Nor was it correct so to describe the conduct of a totalisator or pari-mutuel.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that he had anticipated that the case would be put on an entirely different ground—namely, that the money was paid because otherwise the authorities would not allow the club conducted by the suppliant company to continue. The case, however, had been put on the ground of mistake of fact. Nobody had ever before had the temerity to suggest that, where the facts were all perfectly well known and were not in dispute, the question what legal interpretation should be placed on them and whether they led to any statutory obligation was a question of fact.

Counsel referred to Farmer v. Cotton's Trustees (31 *The Times* L.R., 478; [1915] A.C., 922); Great Western Railway Company v. Bater (38 *The Times* L.R., 448; [1922] 2 A.C., 1); Rogers v. Ingham (3 Ch.D., 351); Cooper v. Phipps (L.R., 2 H.L., 149); and Bullen and Leake's Pleadings (3rd edit., p. 50).

The suppliant company had clearly acted as bookmakers, having negotiated or arranged bets within section 18 of the Finance Act, 1927. The claim for £20 in respect of betting certificates, therefore, failed. Accepting that the transactions carried on by the company constituted betting between the members who subscribed to the pool and not between any member and the suppliant company, the £906 which was claimed had been deducted from the pool and was not money belonging to the company at all.

Mr. OLIVER replied.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE BRANSON, in giving judgment, said that the question which he had to determine was whether the case fell within the category of cases in which the mistake had been held to be a mistake of fact, or whether it came within the category of cases in which the mistake had been held to be one of law. Mr. Oliver was right in saying that the decision of a case of that character depended very largely on one's first view of it. To one mind a question might appear to be one of fact, while to another it might appear to be one of law.

Having given the matter the best consideration of which he was capable, it seemed to him that, in the present case, the mistake was a mistake of law. No mistake had been made about the wording of the rules under which the club was conducted. No one had suggested that the rules were not properly applied. Nothing had been left out of consideration or overlooked. The suppliant company, knowing everything that it was doing, knowing the rules and the way in which they were being carried out, had come to the conclusion that a legal liability had arisen on their part and had decided to discharge that liability. According to the decision of the House of Lords in Attorney-General v. Luncheon and Sports Club, Limited (*supra*), that view was wrong. In taking it, the suppliant company mistook the law.

That was, plainly, a case of a mistake of law. It came exactly within the words of Lord Parker in Farmer v. Cotton's Trustees ([1915] A.C., at p. 932), when he said that "where all the material facts are fully found, and the only question is whether the facts are such as to bring the case within the provisions properly construed of some statutory enactment, the question is one of law only." It was not immaterial to observe that in Attorney-General v. Luncheon and Sports Club, Limited (*supra*), while there was a considerable difference of judicial opinion in the various Courts in which the case was argued, in no Court was any question raised with regard to any matter of pure fact. All that was in dispute was the legal inference which was to be drawn from the facts.

The suppliant company had acted as a bookmaker. It had "carried on the business of negotiating bets" within section 18 of the Finance Act, 1926. That the transactions in question were bets was shown by Lord Dunedin's judgment in Attorney-General v. Luncheon and Sports Club, Limited (*supra*), in which he said that the essence of a bet was that on the determination of an event in one way one party won and another lost. That definition completely covered those transactions.

The petition would, therefore, be dismissed, with costs.

Solicitors.—Mr. J. J. Hands; the Solicitor for Customs and Excise.

CLOSURE OF A COLLIERY

The owners of Shotton Colliery, County Durham, are unable to keep the pit working owing to the serious depression in the coal trade, and notices are to be served this week-end to all hands. The colliery, which employs about 2,000 men and boys, belongs to the Horden Collieries, Limited.

ARMY TRAINING

THE BATTLE FOR RUSHMOOR

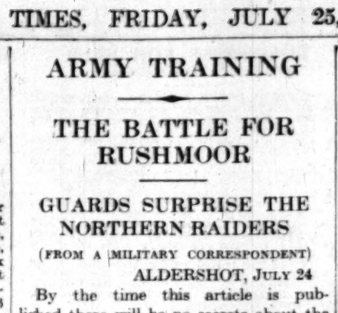
GUARDS SURPRISE THE NORTHERN RAIDERS

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT)

ALDERSHOT, JULY 24

By the time this article is published there will be no secrets about the raiding party of Brigadier Wavell's Northlanders (6th Experimental Brigade and attached troops) trying to reach the Rushmoor Arena, and Brigadier Buchanan's Southlanders (2nd Infantry Brigade and attached troops) coming up from Alton to defend that spot. The Northland commander's mission is threefold—to get to the spot mentioned, to wreak destruction there, and to get away without serious loss across the Basingstoke-Blackwater road (N. of the map).

We left the two forces at their rendezvous (Hartford Bridge Flats and near Farnham) at 1 p.m. yesterday. The Northern infantry were tired by a long march, and (as I heard later) they were not allowed to move until 1 a.m. to-day; his squadron of Life Guards, squadron of 11th Hussar armoured cars, mechanized (10th) field brigade, and many of his infantry mechanized machine-guns were allowed to move at 3 p.m. He had been told to go "all out" to effect his purpose, and he did. In his opinion it was all-important to secure the crossings over the Basingstoke Canal from



Norris Bridge to the Eastward. I was at Norris Bridge at about 3.13 p.m., and found Northern armoured cars already crossing. At 3.16 a reconnaissance car full of officers from the tanks arrived. They were at once given rapid instructions to reconnoitre suitable bridgeheads south of the canal, which they did at once. At 3.32 the light tanks began to arrive, and at 3.53 they crossed to occupy the bridgeheads. By 3.48 medium tanks had begun to arrive, crossing the bridge at 3.54 to reinforce the light tanks. A feature of the operation was the rapid touch gained between the cavalry armoured cars and Brigade Headquarters (on the move).

I knew by that time that Brigadier Wavell's plan was to seize the bridgeheads at once and to cover them by armoured fighting vehicles; then to relieve the armoured cars and tanks by his cavalry and mechanized infantry machine-guns as soon as possible, the 10th Field Brigade following closely to give support by gunfire. The first horseman arrived at Norris Bridge "neck-and-neck" with the first medium tank. Then more cavalry, and then the infantry machine-guns. Time, which in former "field-days" over the familiar ground at Aldershot was measured by hours, was measured by minutes in yesterday's first operation. The Northerners had the bridgeheads. They had not reached the arena, and their infantry, less than four miles away, could not move for some hours. The Southern infantry, nearly fresh when the operations began, had been allowed to move at 3 p.m., after a two hours' halt for dinner and a rest. They made the best of their time. Between 5 and 6 p.m. the 2nd King's Shropshire L.I. launched an attack, supported by gunfire, against the defended bridgehead at Eelmoor. The attack was repulsed. The situation at nightfall was that the Southern Force had three battalions holding a group of defended localities covering the Rushmoor arena. These included the School of Hygiene, near the canal, Jubilee Hill, and Caesar's Camp, on the high ridge overlooking the Long Valley from the south.

SPRINGING A SURPRISE

The time has now arrived to disclose a surprise which was held in reserve against the Northern raiders by the Directors. Although all the Aldershot troops had been sent to the Isle of Wight for manœuvres before the Northerners decided upon their raid, nothing had been said about the troops in the London District. Two battalions of Footguards, the 1st Grenadier and 2nd Scots Guards, each with a light battery R.A. attached, were at Pirbright Camp last night. At 8 p.m. they came under the orders of the Southern commander. They had wireless telegraph sets and dispatch riders for communication. These worked admirably.

That was the situation on Brigadier Buchanan's side at 8.15 last night. On Brigadier Wavell's Northern side, at the same hour, the extended bridgeheads were being held by machine-guns and dismounted cavalry. The tanks were in Pyestock Wood. The armoured cars were in reserve at Ively Farm. The guns were in position north of the canal. The two leading battalions of infantry, expected at 4 a.m. to-day, were to cross Norris and Eelmoor bridges and to enlarge the bridgeheads. The two reserve battalions were to leapfrog through them, after the necessary reconnaissance, to attack the Rushmoor arena. Brigade Headquarters were to be at the north corner of Pyestock Wood. So far the Northern commander knew nothing of the surprise that was in store for him—the approach of two Guards battalions from the westward, leaving Pirbright Camp at 5 a.m. Measured in a straight line, the distance from Pirbright Camp to the arena is about six miles. The light gunners accompanying the Guards are fast marchers, the fastest in the Army. (I once got out of my car to march with them for a time. I found that they were covering four miles an hour, and I have not repeated the experience.) The situation being stabilized for the time being I went to bed, to prepare for an early start to see the end of this, and the beginning of another, battle (between the 1st Guards and the 3rd Infantry Brigades) to-day.

Early this morning I found a situation of extreme interest south of the canal. During the hours of darkness a platoon of Southerners had been reported to the Northern Command as a battalion moving north round his left flank. This fortunately caused him to change his plan and to keep his Suffolk battalion in reserve near Ively Farm and in position in that neighbourhood. At 6.50 a.m. he received news of the secret, the movement of the Guards from Pirbright through South Farnborough in his left rear. This, of course, involved the abandonment of the attack south of the canal. The contraction of the bridgeheads and an immediate withdrawal was ordered promptly.

While the withdrawal was in progress the 1st Grenadiers with the 2nd Scots Guards in reserve behind them, after having been delayed for a time by armoured cars near North Camp Station, thrust right through to the left rear of the Ively Farm position supported by the light guns, and they seized for a time the commanding ground overlooking Pyestock Wood and the valley of the canal. The Northern commander fortunately had his tanks in reserve in Pyestock Wood. He sent them to regain this dominating position, which they did.

LESSONS LEARNED

Thus ended one of the most interesting and varied exercises that I have witnessed. The Cease Fire sounded just as the commander of the Guards battalions was putting in the Scots Guards for a thrust towards Norris Bridge, which by that time was covered by the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, the medium and light tanks being also at that spot. The most difficult operation on the Northern side was the withdrawal of the Royal Warwick Battalion, farthest to the southward for the original attack on Jubilee Hill. It was not a question of "who won?" but of how many lessons were learned, and the most important of these were the vast improvement of late in wireless communication between the units engaged and the great value of mechanized machine-guns to deal with a rapidly changing situation.

The Northern commander, although he did not succeed in getting his demolition parties into the Rushmoor arena, could claim to have kept that spot under artillery fire for many hours, a measure which should certainly suffice to bring about the political object of exciting public opinion in Southland to such an extent as to bring about a war. Whether he would have succeeded in getting away without serious loss it was impossible to judge.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

LAUNCH OF THE BRAZEN

The destroyer BRAZEN is to be launched to-day at the works of Palmers' Shipbuilding and Iron Company at JARROW. A sister ship, the BOREAS, was put afloat from the same yard on June 11. These vessels were authorized in the Navy Estimates of 1928, but were not laid down until July, 1929. They are of 1,330 tons displacement, and geared turbine engines of 34,000 shaft horse-power, supplied by the builders of the hull, will give them a designed speed of 35 knots. Oil fuel only is used, of which there is accommodation for 380 tons. The eight ships of this type, when ready for service next spring, will be sent to the Mediterranean to relieve older destroyers in the Fourth Flotilla.

About half a dozen small craft of the Royal Navy have borne the name Brazen in past times, dating from 1781, when there was a 10-gun cutter of the name. She was followed by an 18-gun sloop, and then in 1798, after the 30-gun French privateer Bonaparte had been captured by the Boadicea, the prize was added to the Royal Navy as the Brazen, but was unfortunately wrecked near Brighton with all hands except one in 1800. Another sloop of the name was built at Portsmouth in 1808, and in 1856 there appeared the fifth Brazen, one of the early screw gunboats. The last Brazen was a destroyer, one of the 30-knotters built at Clydebank in 1896. She served throughout the late War, and was broken up in 1919.

H.M.S. YORK AT SCARBOROUGH

The new cruiser YORK, Captain W. N. Costance, will leave Chatham a few days in advance of the other Atlantic Fleet ships, as it has been arranged for her to visit Scarborough from September 5 to 10. This will be the first visit of the YORK to a Yorkshire town. She will rejoin the Second Cruiser Squadron on September 10 for the autumn cruise to Invergordon.

WAR COURSE ENDS

The summer term at the Senior Officers' War Course at the Royal Naval College, which opened on March 17, ends to-day. The students have included five officers of flag rank, Rear-Admirals W. F. French, C.M.G., H. S. Monroe, D.S.O., G. A. Wells, the Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, D.S.O., and P. L. H. Noble, C.V.O. Two officers of the Royal Naval Reserve, Commanders G. N. Jones, D.S.O., and R. S. Hulme-Goodier, O.B.E., have also attended this course. The winter term begins on October 13.

BRITANNIA CADETS, 1890-92

A reunion is to be held at the Army and Navy Club this evening of the cadets of the term in H.M.S. BRITANNIA at Dartmouth from December, 1890, to December, 1892. About 24 are expected to attend. Of the 60 cadets in this term, 20 are no longer alive. Only two remain on the active list, Vice-Admiral A. D. P. R. Pound, C.B., commanding the Battle Cruiser Squadron, and Vice-Admiral H. J. Tweedie, C.B., late Senior Naval Officer in the Yangtze. Both officers hope to be present at the reunion, and also Vice-Admiral W. R. Napier, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., retired.

PLYMOUTH AND THE NAVY

An attractive souvenir programme has been prepared for Navy Week at Plymouth (August 2 to 9). In a foreword reference is made to the object of the week—to show the British Navy as it is to-day and to the tradition behind the ships and the men. "You will have formed no true conception of the Service," says the writer, "unless your mind grasps something of this atmosphere, which above flesh and steel is the true significance and strength of British Sea Power." A guide and plan of the tour to be made by visitors is included, and descriptions of the principal objects to be seen, such as the mine, the torpedo, depth charges, destroyers, and the various ships open to inspection. In the drill shed is an exhibit to demonstrate vocational training. The souvenir also includes a special article on Plymouth and the Navy by Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Drury, C.B.E., R.M.

R.A.F. TRAINING MACHINES

The term at the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, ends to-day with the passing-out inspection by Air Vice-Marshal E. R. Ludlow-Hewitt, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., Commandant of the Staff College at Andover. During this term, as was foreshadowed some time ago in the House of Commons, machines of the old D.H.9a type formerly used for training have been replaced by the Armstrong-Whitworth Atlas type of two-seater steel aeroplane, which will in future be the standard type for the training of cadets.

TRANSPORT PASSAGES

Owing to the continual applications of individuals proceeding between India and home for packet steamer passages it has been notified that so long as there is accommodation on transports and freight ships of the trooping fleet no packet steamer passages are engaged. Only reasons of a military nature in the interests of the service will be accepted for the postponement of passages. Purely private or personal reasons will not be held to justify deferment of passage until the end of the trooping season. Such deferments may, if accommodation on a transport is not available, result in an individual remaining in India until the opening of the next trooping season.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

ANTWERP, July 22.—Hawkins, Frobisher, and York left for Sheerness; and Norfolk left for Portsmouth.
RADNEKY, July 22.—Wistaria left.
BATAVIA, July 22.—Magnolia left for Palembang.
BERREHAVEN, July 23.—Seawolf arrived.
DEVONPORT, July 22.—Tedworth arrived.
DUNDINGS, July 23.—Iroquois left for Singapore.
DOVER, July 22.—Teazer arrived, and left on patrol July 23.
HANKOW, July 22.—Cumberland arrived; Cornwall left for Wusueh; and Tern left for Chungking.
ICHANG, July 22.—Aphis and Cricket left.
NORTH SYDNEY, July 22.—Wistaria arrived.
NOUMEA, July 23.—Dunedin arrived.
OBAN, July 22.—Olympus arrived.
PORTLAND, July 22.—Pangbourne and Sutton arrived; and Harebell left. July 23.—Champion left.
PORTSMOUTH, July 22.—Barham and Tara arrived. July 23.—Champion arrived.
QUEENSTOWN, July 23.—Seawolf left for Berehaven.
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, July 22.—Heliotrope left for Lewisporte.
SÃO JORGE DOS ILHEOS, July 22.—Delhi arrived.
SHANGHAI, July 22.—Cornflower left for Wei-hai-wei; and Sandwich arrived.
SHEERNESS, July 23.—Fitzroy arrived.
SIMONSTOWN, July 22.—Wallflower arrived.
SKIATHOS, July 22.—Witch and Whitehall arrived; Vanquisher arrived and left for Talanta; and Active left for Malta.
SPITHEAD, July 23.—Walrus left for Malta and Gibraltar.
TALANTA, July 22.—Vanquisher arrived.
TAMATAVE, July 22.—Calcutta left for Majunga.
TULAGI, July 22.—Veronica arrived.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

COMMRS.—F. H. PEGRAM, H. H. MCWILLIAM, M. H. A. KELSEY, D.S.C., and E. L. BERTHON, D.S.C., to Victory, for Technical Course (Aug. 11); and C. F. B. BOWLBY, D.S.C., to Greenwich (Aug. 12).
LIEUT.—H. R. GRAHAM, to Suffolk (July 28) (on recomng.).
LIEUTS. (F./O., R.A.F.).—C. L. KEIGHLY-PEACH, to Centaur; and G. WILLOUGHBY, to Repulse (Aug. 14); C. A. R. GIBB, to Suffolk (Sept. 1); and J. W. M. HEALING, to Royal Sovereign.
SUB-LIEUTS.—A. S. WEBB, to Harebell (Aug. 12); and T. E. DONKIN, to Albury (Aug. 18).
SURGN. LIEUT.-COMMR.—T. E. BREVETOR, L.D.S., to Pembroke, for R.N. Barracks, Chatham (Aug. 16).
SURGN.—H. B. LAMBLE, to Warspite (Aug. 25).
CD. SHIPT.—O. S. H. CAMFIELD, to Coventry (on recomng.).

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY

LIEUT.-COMMR.—F. E. GETTING, to Victory, for R.N. Barracks (July 23).
LIEUT.—J. H. WALKER, to Dryad (Sept. 8).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

SUB-LIEUT.—C. W. R. CAMPBELL, to Carysfort, for Emergency Destroyers, for training (July 26).
PROBY. MIDSHIPMAN.—R. O. BARLOW, to Barham, for training (July 26).
MR. C. C. MAYNE, entered as Proby. Paymr. Sub-Lieut. (July 21).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

SURGN. LIEUT. (D.).—G. K. MACLELLAN, promoted to Surgn. Lieut.-Commr. (D.) (senv. Aug. 1).
SURGN. SUB-LIEUT.—A. ELLIOTT, promoted to Surgn.-Lieut. (senv. July 8).
MR. D. J. TEES, entered as Proby. Sub-Lieut., and attached to List 1, Ulster Divn. (July 21).

R.A.F. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Royal Air Force are notified:—

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

GROUP CAPTAIN.—R. E. C. PEIRSE, D.S.O., A.F.C., to Headquarters, Coastal Area, for Air Staff duties (on transfer to Home Establishment) (June 16).
FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS.—T. W. S. BROWN to No. 36 Squadron, Donibristle (July 21); G. A. HADLEY to R.A.F. Base, Gosport (July 14).
FLYING OFFICERS.—J. G. LLEWELYN to R.A.F. Base, Gosport (July 21).

STORES BRANCH

WING COMMANDER.—F. A. BALDWIN to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (July 14).
FLYING OFFICERS.—F. H. BEDFORD, M.C., M.M., to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (July 14); R. A. LONDON, R.C.A.F., to Home Aircraft Depôt, Henlow (Aug. 1).

MEDICAL BRANCH

FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS.—C. P. O'TOOLE to R.A.F. Practice Camp, Catfoss (July 22); P. J. NYHAN to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (July 25).

"THE TIMES" LAW REPORTS

Among the cases reported in the issue of *The Times* Law Reports published to-day (Friday), July 25, price 1s., are:—In re Hood—Public Trustee v. Hood (Charitable gift); Lindsay Blee Depôts, Limited v. Motor Union Insurance Company, Limited (Marine insurance); Rogerson v. Scottish Automobile and General Insurance Company, Limited (Motor-car insurance); Bank of Montreal v. Dominion Gresham Guarantee and Casualty Company (Law of banking).

The police are inquiring into an attack on Charles Reno, 19, of Layton-square, Peckham, who was found lying on Peckham Rye in a semi-conscious condition on Wednesday night. He stated that he had been assaulted by some youths.

LEAFLETS FOR SOLDIERS
DISTRIBUTORS BOUND OVER AT ALDERSHOT

Two men, who were stated to have been found with Communist literature on them, were bound over at the Aldershot Police Court yesterday. They were FREDERICK LESLIE HILL, 18, and JOHN CLIFFORD, alias FOSTER, 30, who were charged with idling on War Department land at Aldershot.

Police-constable Dolby stated that on Saturday evening he saw Hill step into the road and hand a leaflet to two Grenadier Guardsmen.

Mr. Aitken Watson, who defended, objected to any evidence being given with reference to the document, submitting that it was irrelevant to the charge of idling.

The CHAIRMAN stated that nothing had been said as to the contents of the leaflet, and the objection was overruled.

Police-constable Dolby, continuing, said that he followed the two men towards the town and stopped them. Hill said, "You are very smart in Aldershot. As soon as we get here we are caught; but you won't stamp this out." While on the way to the police station Clifford dropped a number of leaflets from his pocket.

Mr. Watson submitted that there was no case, but the Magistrates found the case proved.

The CHAIRMAN stated that no evidence had been given as to what the pamphlets contained, and they were going to deal with the men leniently. The accused were bound over for a year on condition that they did not come again to Aldershot.

LADY (ELLINOR) JEANS'S AFFAIRS

A sitting of the Bankruptcy Court was held yesterday before MR. REGISTRAR WARMINGTON for the public examination of Lady (Ellinor) Jeans, described as of Pembridge Villas, Bayswater. An order of adjudication in bankruptcy was made on June 30, 1930, and accounts have been submitted, showing liabilities £1,517, against assets £1 10s.

In reply to Mr. WHEELER, Assistant Official Receiver, the debtor stated that on the death of her second husband in 1924 the Bank of Australasia, of which concern he had been the general manager, granted her until 1927 a pension of between £700 and £800 a year. She also inherited under his will £10,000, invested in stocks and shares, which had since been realized and the proceeds used for personal expenses. The debtor attributed her insolvency to loss on the sale of her household furniture; to loss of £1,000 invested in a French syndicate; and to the expenses of her late mother's illness.

Questioned regarding the French syndicate, Lady Jeans said that she was introduced in November, 1927, by some Belgian friends, to a man who was interested in a scheme to eliminate bookmakers from horse racing. She was induced to put up £1,000 on the understanding that within three months her capital would be returned, together with a bonus of £1,000. No guarantee was given for the repayment of her investment, and she had recently heard that the man in question was in a hopeless position, and consequently that her £1,000 was irretrievably lost.

The examination was concluded.

A CORONER'S INQUISITION QUASHED

A DIVISIONAL COURT—the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Avory, and Mr. Justice Wright—yesterday quashed the inquisition at an inquest held by Mr. Charles Lambert Rothera, the Nottingham City Coroner, without a jury, on the body of Mrs. Grace Chetwin. The Coroner found that she had died by falling downstairs "when under the influence of drink." The only witness at the inquest was the husband, who, in answer to a question from the Coroner, "Had she had any drink?" replied, "Yes." In fact she had had not quite one glass of beer at a friend's house. Her son and other witnesses were available who would have said (as would the husband if he had been asked further) that she was a woman of temperate habits and perfectly sober immediately before the accident.

In giving judgment the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that it was perfectly clear that the finding that Mrs. Chetwin met her death "when under the influence of drink," with all that it involved of reflection on a dead woman, was arrived at on insufficient inquiry. On that ground the inquisition would be quashed and there would be a fresh inquest before another coroner.

LAW NOTICES, JULY 25

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Petitions.—Yusuf Mizrahi El Orfali v. the Attorney-General of Palestine; Lovibond v. the Governor-General of Canada and another; Kraft and others v. McAnulty. Appeals.—Achi Thayar Ammal, since deceased, and others v. Balkis Nachiar; Dinesh v. Carthien and another.

SECOND DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Petition.—Raghunandan Ram Sahu and others v. Mahabir Ramsunder Das and others. Appeal.—Nageshwar Bux Roy, represented by Charu Chandra Chatterji v. the Bengal Coal Company, Limited, and others (pt. hd.).

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (the MASTER OF THE ROLLS, SLESSER

Sporting News

RACING

LIVERPOOL SUMMER MEETING

VICTORY OF ATBARA

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Liverpool Summer Meeting was continued yesterday in much more pleasant weather than on the previous afternoon. Even so, the weather was not quite in keeping with the name of the meeting. The going was drier, but presented dead galloping.

The most important event decided during the afternoon was the rich Lancashire Breeders' Produce Stakes, one of the last of those races for two-year-olds which allows large allowances in weight for horses got by sires standing at low fees. I cannot help thinking that the Jockey Club have made a mistake from the small breeders' point of view in so altering the rules that such races in future are not possible. Yesterday's race showed that if the two-year-old is good enough the expensive sire can get the winner even when that winner is carrying a penalty for a past success or successes.

The winner was Colonel Loder's filly, Atbara, by Tetratema, who had sired the first and the second of the still more valuable National Breeders' Produce Stakes at Sandown Park last week-end. Atbara had won at Ascot and also before that, and there is no doubt that she is a really good filly. When she first appeared on a racecourse she was very excitable and very troublesome at the gate, but her trainer, Gilpin, has cured her of that bad habit, a fact which shows him to be a trainer of great patience and ability. She was well away from the gate yesterday and, after making all the running, won by nearly a length from Turtle Soup, with the well-galloped Ojala third. The winner was giving Ojala 18lb. and Turtle Soup 10lb. It would seem from this form that Atbara is the best part of a stone in front of Turtle Soup, who, on Sandown Park form of last week, would not be much more than that behind Thyestes, so that it is reasonably certain that Atbara is an even better filly than was supposed before yesterday's race.

There is little that needs to be recorded about the opening selling race, the School House Plate, which was won quite easily by Mr. Rowson's filly Quen of Mars, a three-parts sister to his better known filly Duchess of Mars, the one being by The Winter King, who was by Son-in-Law, and the other by Son-in-Law, and both out of the same dam, Princess of Mars, who was out of Fredith, who won the Irish Oaks. Queen of Mars lacks the substance of Duchess of Mars, but she should, when her time comes, make a useful brood mare. Sea Music, who was second yesterday, ran truly to her previous form at Lingfield with the winner. There was no bid for Queen of Mars.

When the Irish owners or trainers bring a horse over from their country for a race at Aintree they are successful on more occasions than not. Yesterday Millennium, belonging to Mr. Vlasto and trained in Ireland by Ferrall, was started in the Windermere Handicap, run over five furlongs. She had won two races in Ireland this season and had been placed in another, so that there was reason to suppose that he was well handicapped in this race with 8st. Ridden by H. Wragg, he won by a head from Plover, with Swank third. Wragg rode one of his usual waiting races, so that it may well be that he won with more ease than that narrow verdict indicates. Such was my impression. Grazzia ran disappointingly, but Chichester Cross did not run too badly under his big weight.

Lord Derby, the owner of Grazzia, received some compensation when Servus got up in the last stride to win the Abbeystead Plate by a head from Coster Boy, who was giving him 6lb. Mueczin was third and Roi des Aulnes, who had beaten Servus at Bibury, unplaced. At one time in the race Crafty Captain was so far in front that it did not seem reasonable to suppose that he would be caught, but he came back to his field in the Straight and in the end fell right back when he was caught. It was Coster Boy, under pressure, who seemed the most likely winner 100 yards from the winning-post. He was just in front of Servus, who, like other stayers, has to be waited with until the last moment. Weston made his final effort almost on the winning-post and just got up to win by inches. Coster Boy swerved towards the rails in the last few yards, which did not assist him, but Weston is to be congratulated on his finish here.

There was a sad falling-off in the quality of the runners when the field came out for the Hill House Selling Handicap, for as a collection they were a most moderate lot. The winner—and a comfortable one—was Sir Charles Hyde's Weary Willy, who had run only once before this season, when he had finished last in a selling race at Hurst Park won by Puella. Abigail was second yesterday and the rest of the field nowhere. Quite an enjoyable afternoon's racing was concluded with the Knowsley Dinner Stakes, which it would have been appropriate if Lord Derby had won. His runner, Knight of Lorn, was well backed, but I am afraid that he is very moderate, for he could not win, although he was getting no less than 22lb. from the winner, the American-bred The Scout II., on whom Childs rode a delightful race. I have written that The Scout II. is American-bred, but he is really by a French sire, Sir Galahad III., who should have been bought for this country, out of a French-bred mare, but as he was actually dropped in America he is to be considered American-bred. Lansdowne ran quite well, while Ravenswood ran much better than he had done on the previous afternoon.

There will be racing this afternoon at Liverpool, when the Liverpool Summer Cup will be run, and also at Hurst Park, where the programme arranged promises some really good racing. Analyses of both programmes are given below:—

LIVERPOOL PROSPECTS

2.15.—RIVERSIDE SELLING PLATE (5f.).—After winning a selling plate at Kempton Park Farlands failed in a rather better class event at Birmingham. He now returns to his right company and on his earlier form has a chance. Archeron does not run, but Gladly would have to be considered if started. He won at Manchester and was not too lucky when unplaced behind Farimage at Newmarket. If she had got away she might have been second there. Chivalresque is in the same stable as Farlands and in this company always has a chance, although he generally fails to run quite so well as expected. MISS JACKIE has only once been unplaced and last time out was second to Fiesole. If she has made as much improvement recently as her owner's daughter, after whom she is named, has made at lawn tennis she will win this race. In any case, she seems the best selection. The best of the others and an alternative selection may be Balmy Breeze.

2.45.—CROXTETH PLATE (5f.).—I had thought that the winner here at the weights would be Duchess of Mars, but she does not run, waiting for the Stewards' Cup, in which she will be ridden by Brown, a boy attached to Sir Robert Wilmot's stable. Chichester Cross ran yesterday. Knight's Battle has been winning in Ireland carrying very large weights, and with 8st. 11lb. he seems to me to have been treated rather kindly here. Meistersinger was considered good enough to be started for the Two Thousand Guineas. He has won a race this season, but he is a year younger than Knight's Battle, who has to give him only 2lb. Queen Bee was beaten in a selling race last time out, while Canvasser hardly seems good enough to win here. Canfield has not won this year, but he is rather better handicapped than Chichester Cross on one race this season at Windsor. Still, I do not see why he should be asked to give 13lb. to KNIGHT'S BATTLE, who, as he is a starter, is certainly my selection.

3.15.—ATLANTIC CUP (1¼m.).—If present intentions are adhered to this should be the most interesting race of the week, for Bosworth is to be opposed by Walter Gay, who will be receiving 21lb. They are of the same age and one, Bosworth, won for the St. Leger a year ago, while the other was second in the Derby. Walter Gay never ran again last year, but if at the end of the season any handicapper had stated that in his opinion Bosworth was 21lb. in front of Walter Gay he would never again have been given any more work. Yet this season Bosworth has won the Gold Cup and Walter Gay has been beaten twice on each occasion, those people who should know most about him believing that defeat was impossible. On Newmarket form of this season Bosworth is more than a stone better than Alcester, who, in turn, on Ascot form, is more than a stone in front of Walter Gay, so that it would appear on this season's form that Bosworth could give more than 21lb. to Walter Gay and beat him. It was said that the form of Walter Gay at Ascot was all wrong and so, it was thought, was the form of Bosworth at Newmarket. Childs is to ride Walter Gay this time, but no jockey can come without the horse, and my present belief is that Walter Gay is soft. If he is, even Childs will not be able to make him win. I do not think that any of the other possible starters matter. This is the sort of race to watch only. I think that on form BOSWORTH will beat Walter Gay and win.

3.45.—LIVERPOOL CUP (1m, 2f. 170 yards).—Moyresque will have the going that he likes, but even on his best form surely he has too much weight with his penalty. I did not make him too kindly handicapped before. Ghost Train, on some form, has a chance, as, on last year's form, has Hot Bun, but she has not had a race this season. Knight of the Grail ran away with this race last year and on that form seems to me to have just as good a chance this afternoon. I have long since finished with Gang Warily, but that does not mean that he will not win. On Hurst Park form Larking is much better handicapped than Simeon's Charm, while on their running here in the Spring Cup he is considerably better in than Break of Day. Grand Prince is a stone better in with Moyresque than was the case at Alexandra Park, and he comes from a stable in form. Spionella, who will appreciate the changed going, seems to me very leniently treated. At York she was handicapped 9lb. below Break of Day and now she is handicapped 16lb. below. At Chester Moyresque was set to give her 5lb. and the difference is now 27lb., of which I admit that 8lb. is penalty. Spionella has, it seems to me, been given a very good chance here. She, Knight of the Grail, or Larking should, on the handicap, win. I like best the chance of SPIONELLA.

4.15.—WITHINS WELTER HANDICAP (1m. 6f.).—This is a good handicap and one in which it is very difficult to find a horse with any advantage in the weights. I like best the chance of LIBERTINE II., who ran very well at Sandown Park last week, and is as well handicapped here as anything else.

4.45.—JOLLIFFE MAIDEN PLATE (5f.).—The best of the maidens at starting here seems to be Mr. J. B. Joel's selected, which, I understand, will be SHADY LADY.

HURST PARK PROSPECTS

3.0.—MAYFAIR SELLING PLATE (1m.).—Miss Avarice ran well in her last race at Chepstow and has a distinct chance on that form. Top Dressing was a sound favourite when beaten by Sunnier at Newmarket earlier in the month, while Tyrano has a chance on some form, I shall give another chance to TOP DRESSING.

3.30.—COWORTH STAKES (5f.).—The best selection here seems to be R. DAWSON'S SELECTED from Llanrwst and Sarragossa. On their running in the race at Salisbury won by Cor de Chasse the better chance at to-day's weights seems to be held by Sarragossa, but the stable jockey, Beary, is down to ride Llanrwst. The best of the others seems to be Silver Leaf.

4.0.—SURREY SELLING PLATE (5f.).—Chivalresque has only been unplaced once in six races and on Bath form has the beating of the Corbally Queen filly, who won last time out, as did Bundaberg and Arolla. The Whinnie Brae filly has failed since winning at Bath, but has a chance on that form. The best of the others seem to be Happy Scot and Chalklands. As Chivalresque apparently does not run I like best the chance of AROLLA.

4.30.—LAMBTON PLATE (1m. 7f.).—Montclair was unlucky at Ascot, and at the altered weights should beat Putney this afternoon. Gigolo was a pronounced favourite for his last race, at Birmingham, when he was beaten by Mustard Club. Gay Amour is in with a nice weight, while of the bottom weights Pure Knight seems to have the best chance. Blissful might run well, but I shall take MONTCLAIR to win from Gay Amour.

5.0.—EARLSFIELD PLATE (5f.).—The best of the probable starters here seem to be Scotford, Tetragem, and MARBLE, and I shall give another chance to the last-named, who may have been unlucky to lose to Osculator at Sandown Park last week.

5.30.—HOTHAM PLATE (1¼m.).—There will only be a few runners for this race. DICK SWIVELLER, if absent SILVER DOLLAR, may be the best selection.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

We shall be poorly represented at Liverpool to-day, except in the Liverpool Cup. In the Riverside Selling Plate we shall not be represented and our only runner in the Croxteth Plate will be GRANDIFLORA, who has yet to win a race this season. She has done really well lately and her chance of winning here is a good one.

BOSWORTH, who is one of the best horses in training, has been at the meeting since Wednesday for the Atlantic Cup, and I do not know what will beat him.

The Liverpool Cup will bring out quite a good field. Our trainers will saddle 10 runners. Ghost Train is a horse I have a big opinion of when at his best, but the rain has come too late to give him a chance. Knight of the Grail is looked upon as a winner of a good handicap sooner or later, and is now very well. Break of Day can be relied upon to show his true form and has a good chance. He comes from a small stable and stands out as Pickering's best horse. Acragas is much fancied, Larking ran one of his best races over this course in the spring and his chance is obvious. Golden Lyre comes from a stable that has been out of form all through this season, but I know that his connexions are confident of winning. Another well-fancied animal is Simeon's Charm. In an open race I give my vote to BREAK OF DAY.

We may not be represented in the Withins Welter Handicap and SHADY LADY will give us our only chance in the Jolliffe Maiden Plate.

HURST PARK

The Coworth Stakes.—AMEER.
The Lambton Plate.—MONTCLAIR.
The Hotham Plate.—SILVER DOLLAR.

BOGSIDE SELECTIONS

(FROM OUR NORTHERN CORRESPONDENT)

2.15.—STEWARDS' SELLING HANDICAP (1m.).—FLINT STONE.
2.45.—MONTGOMERIE HANDICAP (1¼m.).—GOURD.
3.15.—IRVINE PLATE (6f.).—FRIAR'S FLUTTER.
3.45.—ALL-AGED SELLING PLATE (5f.).—CYNOS.
4.15.—PORTLAND PLATE (5f.).—ROSALEEN'S LYRIC.
4.45.—GAILES PLATE (1m.).—PARTHENON.

GOODWOOD RACES

The Southern Railway will run special Pullman Limited Expresses on each day of the Goodwood Races from Victoria at 9.50 a.m. to Chichester—day return fare, 25s. Tickets by these trains are limited and should be taken in advance. Special first and third class trains will also run daily, leaving Victoria at 10.11 a.m.—day return fares, first class 20s., third class 12s. 6d.

Special excursion trains to Singleton will run daily from Victoria at 9.10 a.m., also at 8.24 a.m. on July 29. Bookings also from London Bridge, 9.5 a.m. (change at East Croydon). The cheap day return fares by these trains are:—First class 13s. 11d., third class 8s. 4d. A special omnibus service to and from the course will be in operation, single fare 2s.

S. WOOTTON FINED

The *Racing Calendar* states that S. Wootton was reported to the Stewards of the Jockey Club by the Stewards of the Bibury Club Meeting for exercising the function of a trainer without holding a licence to do so. After inquiring into the case the Stewards reprimanded S. Wootton for his carelessness in not having applied for his licence on his return from abroad and fined him £50.

LIVERPOOL PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.15.—The **RIVERSIDE SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

	st	lb
DON PATRICK (Sir H. Hirst)..... Templeman	8	10
FARLANDS (Mrs. S. Whitburn)..... Cottrill	8	10
CHIVALRESQUE (Mrs. S. Whitburn)..... Cottrill	8	7
FULLGLITE (Mr. F. R. Barling)..... Barling	8	7
VILLANOVA (Mr. I. I. Bradlaw)..... Burns	8	7
aBALMY BREEZE (Sir E. Bushby)..F. Armstrong	8	7
GLADLY (Mr. J. M. Clayton)..... J. Cannon	8	7
ARCHERON (Mr. J. Cooper)..... Douglas-Pennant	8	7
aSUNNY AMY (Mr. L. E. Cribbin)..... Clancy	8	7
aORNATE (Captain E. Elsey)..... F. Hartigan	8	7
MISS JACKIE (Mr. A. D. McAlpine)..... Barthropp	8	7
QUEEN OF LOVE F. by Diomedes (Mr. H. Leader) ..... H. Leader	8	7
HAZEL BLOOM F. by Gallio (Mr. H. Leader) ..... H. Leader	8	7
MISS AMY (Mr. A. D. McAlpine)..... Barthropp	8	7
SAXE F. by Puttenden (Mr. E. C. Sykes)..... Reader	8	7
FLYING FIJIAR (Mr. G. Wellesley)..... Leach, jun.	8	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BALMY BREEZE, G. Richards; ANTHURIUM, —; DRAKENSBURG, E. Donoghue; MALAKOFF, W. Nevett.

3.45.—The **103rd LIVERPOOL CUP**, a handicap plate of 1,500 sovs. (including a cup value 50 sovs. at the option of the owner); second to receive 150 sovs., third 50 sovs. out of the plate. Cup Course (one mile, two furlongs, and 170 yards).

	yrs	st	lb
MOYRESQUE (8lb. ex.) (Mr. W. M. Cazalet) ..... Lawson	4	8	9
aGHOST TRAIN (Lord Woolavington)..... Gilpin	4	8	8
aKNIGHT OF THE GRAIL (Mr. S. B. Joel)..... Earl	6	8	0
HOT BUN (M. J. Wilson)..... Braime	5	7	13
aO'CURRY (Mr. D. Sullivan)..... Perse	5	7	13
aBREAK OF DAY (Mr. J. A. Dewar)..... Pickering	5	7	12
aGANG WARILY (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) ..... Digby	5	7	9
aSPIONELLA (Sir E. Hanner)..... Peacock	4	6	10
aCHICHESTER CROSS (Lord Woolavington) ..... Gilpin	6	8	3
KNIGHT'S BATTLE (Mr. A. D. Comyn) ..... In Ireland	4	8	1
aMEISTERSINGER (Captain C. F. Elsey)..Elsey	3	7	13
DUCHESS OF MARS (Mr. J. E. Rowson) ..... Douglas-Pennant	3	7	12
aGRANDIFLORA (Lord Glanely)..... Digby	4	7	10
aCANVASSER (Mr. J. C. Cort)..... Reader	4	7	6
aLARKING (Lord D'Abernon)..... Beatty	4	7	6
SPUN-YARN (Lord Derby)..... Frank Butters	3	7	0
PRINCESS FOOTE (Mr. T. Davidson)...R. Day	3	6	13
QUEEN BEE (Mr. H. D. Dennis)..... Cottrill	4	6	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CANFIELD, T. Burns; KNIGHT'S BATTLE, —; GRANDIFLORA, G. Richards; CANVASSER, J. Dines; IKHNATON, W. Stephenson.

3.15.—The **ATLANTIC CUP**, a plate of 3,000 sovs. (including a cup value 100 sovs. at option of winner), of which 125 sovs. to go to the breeder of the winner, 200 sovs. to the owner and 50 sovs. to the breeder of the second, and 100 sovs. to the owner and 25 sovs. to the breeder of the third; for three and four year olds. One mile and a quarter.

	yrs	st	lb
aBOSWORTH (Lord Derby)..... Frank Butters	4	9	12
aEMPIRE BUILDER (Lady McCalmont)..Perse	4	9	8
RACEDALE (Dowager Lady Swinburne) ..... Boyd-Rochfort	4	9	8
QUARTER SESSIONS (Mr. M. Field)..... Boyd-Rochfort	4	8	12
EARNS HILL (Major Sneyd)..... Sneyd	3	8	7
BOTANY BAY (Lord Derby)..... Frank Butters	3	8	6
aWALTER GAY (Lord Woolavington)..F. Darling	4	8	4
FORMAMINT (Mr. Theo Bemont)..... Leach	3	7	11
aBRITISH SAILOR (Lord Glanely)..... Hogg	3	7	10
aANTHURIUM (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild)..Pratt	3	7	10
aDRAKENSBURG (Mr. T. M. G. Stogg)..Wall	3	7	7
FLY-LEAF (Lord Harewood)..... Jarvis	3	7	7
aMALAKOFF (12lb.) (Mr. R. Walker)..Street	4	7	7
POOR CHANCE (10lb.) (Mr. D. O'M. Leahy) ..... In Ireland	4	7	6

PROBABLE STARTEES AND JOCKEYS

BOSWORTH, T. Weston; EMPIRE BUILDER, H. Beasley; EARNS HILL, —; WALTER GAY, J. Childs; BRITISH SAILOR, G. Richards; ANTHURIUM, —; DRAKENSBURG, E. Donoghue; MALAKOFF, W. Nevett.

3.45.—The **LIVERPOOL CUP**, a handicap plate of 200 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

	yrs	st	lb
aCANFIELD (Baron F. de Tuyll)..F. Hartigan	a	9	0
BULWARK (Mr. G. Coldbeck)..... Coldbeck	4	8	4
aCHICHESTER CROSS (Lord Woolavington) ..... Gilpin	6	8	3
KNIGHT'S BATTLE (Mr. A. D. Comyn) ..... In Ireland	4	8	1
aMEISTERSINGER (Captain C. F. Elsey)..Elsey	3	7	13
DUCHESS OF MARS (Mr. J. E. Rowson) ..... Douglas-Pennant	3	7	12
aGRANDIFLORA (Lord Glanely)..... Digby	4	7	10
aCANVASSER (Mr. J. C. Cort)..... Reader	4	7	6
aLARKING (Lord D'Abernon)..... Beatty	4	7	6
SPUN-YARN (Lord Derby)..... Frank Butters	3	7	0
PRINCESS FOOTE (Mr. T. Davidson)...R. Day	3	6	13
QUEEN BEE (Mr. H. D. Dennis)..... Cottrill	4	6	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CANFIELD, T. Burns; KNIGHT'S BATTLE, —; GRANDIFLORA, G. Richards; CANVASSER, J. Dines; IKHNATON, W. Stephenson.

4.15.—The **WITHINS WELTER HANDICAP PLATE** of 200 sovs. One mile and six furlongs.

	yrs	st	lb
BECLAIRE (Lord H. de Walden) ..... D. Waugh	5	9	4
SUNDOWN III. (Mr. H. Morris)..... Flynn	6	9	4
CHERRY KING (7lb. ex.) (Mr. W. Murray) ..... Cottrill	5	9	1
LIBERTINE II. (M. E. de St. Alary)..... Gilpin	4	9	0
GREEN WILLOW (Lord Woolavington)..Gilpin	4	8	12
MEDARIUS (Sir C. Hyde)..... Scobie	5	8	12
aCAPA-PIE (Lord Glanely)..... Frank Butters	5	8	11
YU SHAN (Mrs. S. Whitburn)..... Cottrill	4	8	8
MOUNT HAWKE (Mr. H. Simmonds)..... Dick	a	8	3
THE TORCH (Mr. W. F. Thompson)..F. Hartigan	4	8	2
YOUR CALL (Captain D. P. Simson)..... C. Chapman	5	8	1
INDUS (Mr. R. Walker)..... Street	a	7	13
VICTORIAN (Mrs. E. Wallace)..... J. Beary	5	7	10
PHILIP'S FANCY (Mr. F. More O'Ferrall) ..... In Ireland	4	7	11
aROI DE LEGENDE (M. J. Wittouck)..... Bruine	5	7	10
ARCHIMAGE (Mr. J. Benson)..... Elsey	4	7	9
SONNY BOY (Mr. W. J. Rimell)..... Rimell	5	7	6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CAPA-PIE, T. Weston; THE TORCH, G. Richards; ROI DE LEGENDE, S. Donoghue.

4.45.—The **JOLLIFFE MAIDEN PLATE** of 200 sovs. for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

	st	lb
aROYAL ULSTER (Mr. H. L. Cottrill)..... Cottrill	8	10
SUNNY ISLE C. by Pommern (Sir A. Bailey) ..... Cottrill	8	10
aSCOTCH PLUME (Mr. D. Crossman)..... Pope	8	10
PETERS WORSTE (Mr. J. A. Dunn)..... J. Beary	8	10
aHALLEBARDE (Sir E. Hanner)..... Peacock	8	10
EMERALD STAR (Captain A. Kyle)..... Macnee	8	10
DEBONAIR (Captain S. R. Lord)..... Beatty	8	10
aBARABELLO (Mr. J. de Rothschild)..Pratt	8	10
RHODESIA II. (Mr. C. J. Ryan)..... Loftus	8	10
CWALKLANDS (Mrs. E. Wallace)..... J. Beary	8	10
SEMITONE (Major J. C. Holmes)..... Templeman	8	7
MOORLAN (Mr. H. Carter)..... Templeman	8	7
MYSTIC STAR C. by Prince Galahad (Mr. W. Clark)..... Perse	8	7
SAFE HOME (Mr. W. J. Gresson)..... Rimell	8	7
BEDMAKER F. by King Sol (Mr. W. Harris) ..... H. Leader	8	7
FORTRESS (Mr. J. B. Joel)..... C. Peck	8	7
aPOOR DOLLY (Mrs. J. B. Joel)..... C. Peck	8	7
aSHADY LADY (Mr. S. B. Joel)..... Earl	8	7
SPION TOR (Mr. H. Leader)..... H. Leader	8	7
aAVIATION (8st. 2). Rutherford)..... R. Day	8	7
MISCHIEF (Sir H. de Trafford)..... Boyd-Rochfort	8	7
SOLLY (Baron F. de Tuyll)..... F. Hartigan	8	7
SANDS END (Mrs. G. L. Waldron)..... H. Waldron	8	7
ALTINE ROSE (Mr. R. F. Watson)..... Lawson	8	7
APPLE CIDER (Mrs. S. Whitburn)..... Cottrill	8	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ROYAL ULSTER, S. Donoghue; SCOTCH PLUME, R. Jones; GALLINI, W. Nevett; SHADY LADY, T. Weston; AVIATION, R. Perryman.

BOGSIDE PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.15.—The **STEWARDS' SELLING WELTER HANDICAP PLATE** of 150 sovs. One mile.

	yrs	st	lb
WHINPARK (Mrs. R. Don)..... Thomson	a	9	0
HELICON (Mr. A. Lowry)..... In Ireland	5	8	13
aMISS CARPATHIAN (Mr. J. A. Campbell) Thomson	3	8	10
JEAN'S BABES (Mr. A. Bowman)..... Peacock	4	8	6
SHELF HILL (Mr. G. T. Eastman)..... W. Smith	6	8	6
PARTING SHOT (Mrs. A. Hall Watt)..Renton	5	8	6
FLINT STONE (Mr. R. W. Armstrong) ..... R. Armstrong	5	8	5
aFLAMING ROSE (5lb ex.) (Mr. R. Renton) Renton	6	8	2
TOP NOTE (Mr. J. Pendarves)..Pendarves	4	7	12
MY CRACKERS (Mr. J. McGuigan)..McGuigan	a	7	6
SHEPHERDESS (Mr. R. Renton)..... Renton	5	7	2
SHIRAZ (Mr. R. Lumsden)..... Lumsden	6	7	0

2.45.—The **MONTGOMERIE WELTER HANDICAP PLATE** of 200 sovs. One mile and a half.

	yrs	st	lb
CARL'S CARESS (Mr. E. C. Nolan)..R. J. Colling	4	9	7
ALLFLIGHT (7lb. ex.) (Mr. J. C. Lund)..McCall	4	8	4
aCOUNTER (Captain A. S. Wilson)..... Storie	4	8	4
aGUARD (Lord Ellesmere)..... Peacock	5	8	2
WINDYSPRY (Mr. Lyle Samuel)..... Renton	4	8	2
LIAM (Miss M. Marks)..... G. Armstrong	5	8	2
aGLOUCESTER HUSSAR (Lord Lonsdale) ..... R. Armstrong	5	8	1
aPROBIBITION (Mr. W. J. Peck)..... Bazley	4	8	1
ALDESSAN (Mr. W. G. P. Kincaid Lennox) ..... Peacock	3	7	13
LEMBURY (Mr. A. D. McAlpine)..Barthropp	4	7	13
JACK WOOD (Mr. R. W. Armstrong) ..... R. Armstrong	3	7	6
aROYAL COUNT (Sir L. Green)..... Hammett	4	7	1
SWASHBUCKLER (Major J. A. Coats)..McGuigan	5	7	1
LADY ROSEBAIE (Miss E. B. Whipp)..G. Manser	4	7	0
TANTRUM (Mr. J. G. Thompson)..... Peacock	4	7	0
GLENLOSSIE (Mr. R. Lumsden)..... Lumsden	5	7	0
MISSISSIPPI (Sir H. Samman)..... Bazley	5	7	0

3.15.—The **IRVINE PLATE** (handicap) of 150 sovs. Six furlongs.

	yrs	st	lb
WELSH DAME (10lb. ex.) (Mr. A. Williams) ..... Coldbeck	6	9	7
aPEROAMUS (Mr. H. Boulton)..... Bullock	4	9	2
aRAYOO (Mr. W. de Selincourt)..G. Armstrong	4	8	8
JOLLIMENT (Mr. B. Warner)..F. Armstrong	6	8	12
PRIAMUS (Mr. E. C. Nolan)..R. J. Colling	3	8	10
HIT THE DECK (Mr. D. McAlpine) Barthropp	4	8	8
aFRIAR'S FLUTTER (Mr. A. R. Faulkner) ..... Leach, jun.	3	8	6
aLONG SPAN (7lb. ex.) (Mr. G. Hedley) Boyd	3	8	6
aARGOS LAD (Sir E. Hanner)..... Peacock	3	8	4
IKHNATON (Lord D'Abernon)..... Beatty	3	8	3
NEGLIGENCE (Mr. W. J. Peck)..... Bazley	3	8	0
aHOTASELL (Major J. A. Coats)..McGuigan	4	7	12
aLORD OF THE LOCH (Mr. W. J. Peck)..Bazley	4	7	12
THEOLINPIF (Sir L. Parkinson)..... Peacock	4	7	9
CARMINE (Mr. A. T. Threlfell)..... Threlfell	4	7	8
STERLING BOY (Mrs. Yates)..... Barthropp	3	6	13
KALEPOT (Mr. T. Davidson)..... G. Armstrong	3	6	13
aFOUNTAIN BRIDGE (Mr. J. R. Drake) Drake	5	6	10
HIGH BRAMBLES (Miss E. B. Whipp) G. Manser	3	6	10

3.45.—The **BOGSIDE ALL-AGED SELLING PLATE** of 150 sovs. Five furlongs.

	yrs	st	lb
aLALL STAR (Captain C. F. Elsey)..... Elsey	4	10	4
HANDYMAN (Mr. A. Rankin)..... McCall	6	10	4
aCYNOS (Mr. J. S. Boyd)..... Boyd	a	10	4
aSUNNY BOY (Sir R. Bushby)..F. Armstrong	5	10	1
DRONYS (Mr. R. J. Colling)..R. J. Colling	3	9	8
aMARKER (Captain A. S. Wilson)..... Storie	3	9	8
aARRAN COMRADE (Mr. J. L. Brodale)..Peacock	3	9	6
MISTRESS (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild)..Pratt	3	9	5

4.15.—The **PORTLAND PLATE** of 150 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	st	lb
aROCKETTER (Colonel W. F. Story)..... Elsey	9	6
TROJAN PRINCE (7lb. ex.) (Mr. F. Leach, jun. ..... Leach, jun.	9	3
WOOLMET (Mr. R. Lumsden)..... Bazley	9	3
MISS JACKIE (Mr. A. D. McAlpine)..Barthropp	9	3
RIDDLESTOWN (Mr. F. Deanchar)..F. Armstrong	9	3
ATTERTON (Sir T. Dixon)..... Peacock	9	0
ROYAL ATTLONE (Mrs. E. C. Nolan)..R. J. Colling	9	0
aROSALEEN'S LYRIC (Mr. F. Perrott)..In Ireland	8	10
KNED-IT'S FOLLY (Miss M. Marks)..G. Armstrong	8	10
PUTTING GREEN (Mr. A. M. Melville)..... Nugent	8	10
THE TYLER (Mr. Vincent Thomasson)..... McCall	8	10
BLUE STEEL F. by Yutoi (Mr. W. F. Egerton) ..... R. Armstrong	8	7
SKYEBOGIT F. by Duncan Gray (Mr. R. H. Heyworth)..... Vasey	8	7
LASS O' BONNIE DOON (Lieutenant-Commander E. W. B. Leake)..... J. Burns	8	7
aCOMPOSER (Mr. W. J. Peck)..... Bazley	8	7
HAYMARKET (Mr. W. J. Peck)..... Bazley	8	7
aTRUE COUNT (Captain A. S. Wilson)..... Storie	8	7

4.45.—The **GAILES PLATE** of 150 sovs. One mile.

	yrs	st	lb
LEMBURY (Mr. A. D. McAlpine)..Barthropp	4	9	7
KIPPIT LORE (Mr. R. Lumsden)..Lumsden	3	9	5
aPARTHENON (Mr. A. K. Macomber) Leach, jun.	3	9	2
aBOBBIE BURNS III. (Mr. A. K. Macomber) ..... Leach, jun.	3	8	9
aHAND GUN (Major J. A. Coats)..McGuigan	4	8	8
aMERRY LASS (Mrs. C. Rich)..R. J. Colling	3	8	6
aPOLO (Mr. W. Riley Smith)..... Peacock	3	8	6
CAPERCH (Mr. W. E. Smith)..... Peacock	3	8	6
SPIRAEA (Mr. R. Lumsden)..... Lumsden	3	8	4
GOLDEN VANITY (Mr. A. F. Thompson) Wight	5	8	3
aUPPERCOURT (Miss M. Marks)..G. Armstrong	3	8	2
LYNTON (Mr. R. C. Nolan)..R. J. Colling	3	8	2
aSTICK OUT (Captain C. F. Elsey)..... Elsey	3	7	13
JUNGLE SONG (Captain J. R. Renwick) ..... J. Renwick	3	7	13

LIVERPOOL RESULTS

2.30 (2.31).—The **SCHOOL HOUSE MAIDEN SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

QUEEN OF MARS, br f, by The Winter King—Princess of Mars (Mr. J. E. Rowson). 8st. 7lb. ..... C. Ray 1
SEA MUSIC, b f, by Orpheus—Element (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen). 8st. 7lb. ..... H. Wragg 2
HALLELUJAH, b f, by Pharos—Esterel (Mr. J. W. Harvie). 8st. 7lb. (car. 8st. 8lb.) ..... J. Leach 3
Achiemedia (Baron F. de Tuyll). 8st. 7lb. ..... T. Burns 0

(Winner trained by Douglas-Pennant, at Upavon)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Queen of Mars, 2 to 1 Sea Music, 5 to 2 Hallelujah, 100 to 8 agst Achiemedia.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 6d.; places, 4s. 3d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 3,829 units.

Won by a length; five lengths separated second and third.

There was no bid for the winner.

3.0 (3.3).—The **WINDERMERE HANDICAP PLATE** of 200 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

MILLENNIUM, ch c, by Milesius—Ecila's Sister (Mr. S. Vlasto). 3 yrs. 8st. ..... H. Wragg 1
PLOVER, b h, by Desman—Delicia (Mr. W. H. Thorpe). 6

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

CRICKET

THE FOURTH TEST MATCH

TO-DAY'S GAME AT OLD TRAFFORD

The fourth Test Match will, weather permitting, be begun at Old Trafford to-day. So far England and Australia have each won one game, and the third was left drawn. Should either side win this present game, then the final match at the Oval in the middle of August will be restricted to four days, but should the game at Old Trafford be left drawn then the match at the Oval will be played to a finish. The Australians as a side have a better acquaintance of time-limitless matches, and the importance of England's winning the match is therefore all the greater.

Three changes, all of them affecting the bowling strength, have been made in the team which represented England in the last match at Leeds, Geary, R. Tyldesley, and Larwood being displaced by R. W. V. Robins, I. A. R. Peebles, and Nichols. In addition, Goddard, of Gloucestershire, has been asked to be present in case the condition of the pitch should be considered suitable to his type of bowling. The inclusion of Nichols, to succeed Larwood as the fast bowler, will provide another left-handed batsman to support A. P. F. Chapman and Leyland in attacking C. V. Grimmett.

The Australian team, as usual, will not be selected until this morning, but it is probable that W. H. Ponsford will return to his place in the side instead of A. Jackson, who failed at Leeds. Unless A. Fairfax, who has been unwell for some weeks, is reported to be thoroughly fit again, E. L. à Beckett will presumably be given another chance. But the absence of Fairfax is a very severe handicap to the Australian team.

Twelve Test matches have so far been played at Old Trafford, of which England have won three, Australia two, and seven have been drawn. No match has been brought to a definite conclusion there since England, captained by Sir Stanley Jackson, won in an innings in 1905.

Although there were some showers of rain during the morning in Manchester the weather yesterday was far more promising than it has been at any time during the last six days. The pitch at Old Trafford has recovered well and in the absence of further rain should be in good condition. Some moisture was squeezed out of it yesterday by laying sacking over it and then putting on the roller.

The teams will be selected from the following players:—

ENGLAND

A. P. F. Chapman (captain) (Kent).
K. S. Duleepsinhji (Sussex).
R. W. V. Robins (Middlesex).
I. A. R. Peebles (Oxford University and Middlesex).
J. B. Hobbs (Surrey).
H. Sutcliffe (Yorkshire).
W. R. Hammond (Gloucestershire).
M. W. Tate (Sussex).
M. Leyland (Yorkshire).
G. Duckworth (Lancashire).
M. Nichols (Essex).
T. W. Goddard (Gloucestershire).
Twelfth man.—E. Hendren (Middlesex).

AUSTRALIA

W. M. Woodfull (captain) (Victoria).
V. Y. Richardson (South Australia).
A. F. Kippax (New South Wales).
W. H. Ponsford (Victoria).
E. L. à Beckett (Victoria).
D. G. Bradman (New South Wales).
A. Jackson (New South Wales).
S. McCabe (New South Wales).
A. Fairfax (New South Wales).
W. A. Oldfield (New South Wales).
C. V. Grimmett (South Australia).
C. W. Walker (South Australia).
T. Wall (South Australia).
P. M. Hornibrook (Queensland).
A. Hurwood (Queensland).

Play will be begun to-day at 11.30 a.m. and at 11 a.m. on the following days.

CENTURY BY HULME

Middlesex made a good recovery from a bad start in their match against Warwickshire which was begun at Birmingham yesterday, no play being possible on Wednesday. After losing half their wickets for 109, Hulme and N. Haig batted so well that at the close of play the score was 307 for seven wickets, Hulme obtaining 108 not out, his first century for Middlesex.

A new pitch having been prepared, it was possible to start promptly to time. With four runs on the board Canning left, while at 15 a clever right-hand catch by Bates at cover-point disposed of Hearne. Lee gave an easy return chance when 19, but Paine dropped the catch. However, the mistake proved quite inexpensive for the batsman added only four runs and then, at 42, fell to a neat catch at silly mid-off. Five minutes before luncheon an appeal against the light was allowed, the interval being taken with the total 80 for three wickets. H. E. Carris helped Haig to raise the score to 97, and Hart, after sending up the 100 in two and a half hours, was bowled off his pads at 109.

When Hulme came in, however, the bowling came in for some punishment, the newcomer batting with great confidence. By tea-time the six-wicket partnership had realized 74, Haig, when 98, gave a chance to Santall at fine leg, and after Hulme had reached his 50 the Middlesex captain was caught at cover-point.

Score:—

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

Lee, c. Wyatt, b. Paine	23
Canning, b. Mayer	3
Hearne, c. Bates, b. Calthorpe	5
N. Haig, c. Bates, b. Paine	73
H. E. Carris, b. Paine	31
Hart, c. Bates, b. Paine	3
Hulme, not out	108
Watkins, l.-b.-w., b. Calthorpe	12
Durston, not out	36
Byes, 8; l.-b., 3; w., 2	13
Total (7 wkts.)	307

Price and Bettenridge to go in.

WARWICKSHIRE.—R. E. S. Wyatt, the Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, G. D. Kemp-Welch, the Rev. J. H. Bates, Smith, Croom, Santall, Bates, Kilner, Mayer, and Paine.

UMPIRES.—Huddleston and Phillips.

HIGH SCORING AT BOURNEMOUTH

A brilliant innings of 262 not out by Nichol, the Worcestershire professional, who put together the highest score of his career, overshadowed everything else in the cricket yesterday at Bournemouth. Thanks chiefly to Nichol's effort, Worcestershire made the fine score of 483 for nine wickets before the innings was declared closed, and when stumps were drawn Hampshire, in reply, had made 145 for the loss of three wickets.

Hampshire, who went in for an hour and a half, lost three wickets quickly, but Brown, in spite of bad light, batted confidently, and, with A. K. Judd in, the home county's position was improved considerably.

Score:—

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Wright, b. Baring	46
Fox (V.), c. Mead, b. Boyes	11
Nichol, not out	262
Gibbons, b. Baring	1
C. H. Walters, L. Kennedy	37
Fox (V.), b. Mead, b. Newman	32
The Hon. J. Coventry, b. Newman	8
Root, c. Kennedy, b. Creese	12
H. G. Queale, st. Brown, b. Boyes	23
Brook, c. Mead, b. Boyes	1
Perks, not out	1
Byes, 7; l.-b., 8; w., 4; n.-b., 1	15
Total (9 wkts.)	483

*Innings declared closed.

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

Brown, not out	84
Arnold, not out	4
A. L. Hoole, c. Root, b. Brook	21
Mead, b. Brook	1
A. K. Judd, not out	20
Byes, 1; l.-b., 1; n.-b., 2	4
Total (3 wkts.)	145

Lord Tennyson, Kennedy, Newman, Creese, Boyes, and A. E. G. Baring to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Baring	22	2	88	2	Creese	12	1	53	1
Kennedy	33	6	91	1	Judd	7	0	7	0
Boyes	22½	1	107	3	Mead	7	1	21	0
Newman	24	2	95	2	Tennyson	1	0	5	0

UMPIRES.—Street and Beet

EVEN PLAY AT HOVE

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE'S SLOW BATTING

Nottinghamshire have now had nearly 6½ hours of batting in their first innings against Sussex at Hove, but, with one man to come in, still require five runs to pass their opponents' total of 325.

During the disturbed and critical 20 minutes overnight Nottinghamshire had scored seven runs without the loss of a wicket. Yesterday Gunn and Whysall continued on the same lines of extreme caution, which was understandable in the bad light of Wednesday, with the result that only 64 runs were added, mostly by Whysall, in an hour and 20 minutes. This was poor going on an easy pitch against an attack that included neither Tate nor Wensley. Bowley and Langridge, who played the parts of tempters during most of the two hours before luncheon, were not to be underestimated, but it was with an almost grotesque, if masterly, languor that Gunn tapped his occasional singles, and it was with exaggerated care that Whysall, in between his four hits to the boundary, blocked some of the slow balls sent down for no other purpose than to be hit.

At last Whysall was late in playing back to Langridge and pulled the ball on to his wicket. Walker then came in to play exactly the same kind of game, but did not survive more than 25 minutes, for he was caught by the only slip to Bowley's bowling when the total had reached 92. The arrival of A. W. Carr promised something more vigorous, but he merely played in the manner of Gunn. At luncheon, not counting the seven runs of Wednesday, Nottinghamshire had made 96 runs, a feat which compared very badly with the 140 obtained by Sussex in the corresponding period on the first day.

Afterwards there appeared no end to, or respite from, the masterly inactivity of Gunn, and it was nearly a quarter past 4 before he failed to push away to the off an in-swinger from J. Parks, and actually was bowled brandishing a cross-bat. Sixty of Gunn's 96 runs had come from singles.

In the meantime Carr had given Cook a difficult chance in the slips when he had made six and, ironically enough, had been caught-and-bowled in making his first really full-blooded hit. Hammond had just gone on to bowl and would have been badly hurt if he had not saved his stomach with his hands. Payton was nearly caught-and-bowled by Hammond and still was only 10 when he narrowly escaped being caught at short leg. Carr's wicket fell at 148 and Gunn's at 214. Payton, with the aid of invincible patience and a good deal of luck, stayed on to the bitter end, which came at 20 minutes to 7, when the ninth wicket suddenly and unexpectedly fell and the game was left in a state of acute anxiety for both sides. Lilley, A. Staples, who was run out, and Barratt had not contributed much to the total, and Larwood's lively innings had come to an end when he was bowled by J. Parks at 280. S. Staples then seemed set and certain to help give his side their first-innings points, but he was out leg-before-wicket with only five minutes to go and Voce was not called upon to make the final effort.

Score:—

SUSSEX.—First Innings

Bowley, c. Payton, b. Barratt	82
Parks (J.), l.-b.-w., b. Staples (S. J.)	37
Cook, c. Staples (A.), b. Staples (S. J.)	127
Parks (H.), b. Larwood	16
Langridge (Jas.), run out	18
A. R. H. Gilligan, c. Lilley, b. Staples (A.)	3
Richards, b. Staples (A.)	1
J. K. Mathews, b. Voce	11
Hammond, not out	1
Pearce, c. Walker, b. Staples (S. J.)	0
Cornford, b. Voce	1
Byes, 7; l.-b., 7; w., 1; n.b., 3	18
Total	325

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

Gunn (G.), b. Parks (J.)	96
Whysall, b. Langridge	39
Walker, c. Cook, b. Bowley	11
A. W. Carr, c. and b. Hammond	35
Payton, not out	77
Lilley, c. Bowley, b. Hammond	1
Staples (A.), run out	12
Barratt, c. Hammond, b. Parks (J.)	2
Larwood, b. Parks (J.)	19
Staples (S. J.), l.-b.-w., b. Parks (J.)	12
Byes, 7; l.-b., 9; n.b., 1	17
Total (9 wkts.)	321

Voce to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SUSSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	19	2	64	1	Staples (S. J.)	31	8	69	3
Barratt	17	3	55	1					
Voce	19	5	38	2	Staples (A.)	21	3	77	2

UMPIRES.—Morton and Stone.

POOR START BY ESSEX

Rain again interfered yesterday with the match between Essex and Lancashire at Leyton, and after play had been interrupted for nearly an hour in the early afternoon the game was stopped at 4.45. In the time available Lancashire increased their overnight score of 155 for two wickets to 261 for eight and declared, and Essex lost three wickets for 47 runs.

Watson was out soon after play had been started in the morning. There was a little more pace in the pitch than there had been on Wednesday, and at 159 Hopwood was bowled by a ball of A. G. Daer's that came through quickly and kept low. The batsmen were obviously on the look-out for runs, but at 177 Iddon made an astonishingly contorted stroke at a ball of P. Smith's that nearly yorked his stumps and P. T. Eckersley might possibly have been caught at short-leg as soon as he came in. Eckersley did his best to make up for the slow play of Wednesday, but it was Taylor who did the most to give Lancashire 261 runs before the luncheon interval.

At the beginning of his innings he was not timing his strokes, but a full-pitch from O'Connor gave him the feeling that the ball was finding the middle of the bat, and after that until towards the end of his innings, when he was so passionately loyal to the instructions to get runs quickly that his strokes defeated their own object by several feet, he usually got his boundary when he went out for one. He lost Eckersley at 207, and at 241 Sibbles played at a fast ball of H. T. O. Smith's outside his off-stump without moving his feet and was very properly caught at the wicket. Taylor hit two extremely comic boundaries off Daer, and was then caught in front of the pavilion off a miss-hit that sent the ball to a prodigious height. The total was then 261, but, although R. Tyldesley came in, no further runs were scored, and at the luncheon interval Eckersley declared the innings closed.

The wicket was helping the ball to turn more sharply than at any time since the match began and Eckersley was probably looking to his spin bowlers to justify him. McDonald, however, took the first two wickets with balls that pitched about half-way down the pitch. Cutmore scored six runs—four luckily—off the first two balls McDonald bowled him, but at 16 he got a long-hop in the middle of his bat and Sibbles, close in at square-leg, took a ball swinging away to his left side as unconcernedly as though it had been gently miss-hit to him. O'Connor hit a short ball of McDonald's coming across his body round to the boundary at fine-leg, but at 34 he hit, playing the hook-stroke, underneath a ball that was getting up to his head, and Eckersley at mid-off took a high catch which corkscrewed awkwardly down to him.

Rain came down soon after 2.30 and stopped play for nearly an hour, and when play was begun again a third wicket fell to a bad ball. Eastman miss-hitting a full-pitch from Hopwood and being caught by R. Tyldesley. After another six runs had been added the rain began again, and stopped play for the day.

Score:—

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

Watson, c. Smith (P.), b. H. T. O. Smith	63
Hallows, l.-b.-w., b. Hipkin	26
Tyldesley, (E.), b. Smith (P.)	35
Iddon, b. Smith (P.)	27
Hopwood, b. Daer	1
Taylor, c. Bray, b. Daer	68
P. T. Eckersley, c. Eastman, b. Hipkin	28
Sibbles, c. Sheffield, b. H. T. O. Smith	11
Farrimond, not out	0
Tyldesley (R.), not out	1
Byes, 4; l.-b., 12	16
Total (8 wkts.)	*261

*Innings declared closed

McDonald did not go in.

ESSEX.—First Innings

Cutmore, c. Sibbles, b. McDonald	9
Pope, not out	21
O'Connor, c. Eckersley, b. McDonald	8
Eastman (Lc C.), c. Tyldesley (R.), b. Hopwood	7
C. Bray, not out	1
Leaton	1
Total (3 wkts.)	47

H. M. Morris, A. G. Daer, H. T. O. Smith, Sheffield, Hipkin, and Smith (P.) to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
H. T. O. Smith	25	5	45	2	O'Connor	29	7	50	0
Daer	28	10	55	2	Hipkin	28	11	39	2
					Smith (P.)	22	2	56	2

UMPIRES.—Burrows and Dolphin.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

OVAL.—Surrey v. Derbyshire (continued).
LEYTON.—Essex v. Lancashire (continued).
MAIDSTONE.—Kent v. Somerset (continued).
BRIGHTON.—Sussex v. Notts (continued).
BOURNEMOUTH.—Hampshire v. Worcestershire (continued).
HARROGATE.—Yorkshire v. Northamptonshire.
BIRMINGHAM.—Warwickshire v. Middlesex (continued).
LEICESTER.—Leicestershire v. Glamorgan.

SERVICE MATCH AT LORD'S

THE NAVY WIN A FINE GAME

At four minutes to 7 o'clock yesterday evening, and in a steady rain, the Royal Navy beat The Army by 102 runs. That is a bald statement of the result of a really good match, of which the last 20 minutes were intensely exciting; a match indeed that was an object lesson of how cricket in all its departments should be played. Had the Army been a county side an appeal against both light and rain would certainly have been made an hour before the actual finish, and as certainly would have been sustained. As it was they gave the Navy their chance and will be the last to grudge them their success. A special word of recognition must be given to the two wicket-keepers, Lieutenant-Commander E. L. D. Bartley and Captain R. S. M. White, who showed quite first-class form in the quietest and most convincing manner, and also to the Rev. L. T. Venn, who substituted for Lieutenant-Commander Gornall in the field. His keenness and dash at cover-point was one of the best things of the day. One only regrets that steps cannot be taken to get the general public to watch. When once they did they would always attend.

When play was continued yesterday the last three Army wickets fell quickly, one to Woodrooffe and two to Glenister, for the addition of 21 runs, leaving the Royal Navy with a useful lead of 57 runs. The Navy again opened their innings with Major Congdon and Sub-Lieutenant Hargrave, and the score was taken to 16 when the former was beautifully stumped by Captain White off Millbank. Then came an excellent second-wicket partnership between Hargrave and Sub-Lieutenant Parkhurst which realized 77 runs. Parkhurst batted really well for his 53, hitting the ball cleanly and with exhilarating freedom. Then, when the third wicket had fallen at 98, Sub-Lieutenant Jameson helped Major Brooks in another excellent partnership which carried the score to 173. But after these two had left, Jameson for 32 and Major Brooks for 71—not many are given to playing two captain's innings in the same match—the bowlers gradually gained the upper hand, and the innings closed at half-past 3 for 222.

It was a great misfortune for the Navy that Lieutenant-Commander Gornall could not go in until last because of the injury he did to his ankle fielding on Wednesday evening, but for all that his side were in a strong position, for the Army were left with 280 runs to make to win with only 195 minutes in which to make them, even allowing for extra time. This time Major E. S. B. Williams partnered Captain Wilkinson. Nine runs were scored before Captain Wilkinson was out leg-before-wicket to a ball from Lieutenant-Commander Plumer that kept very low and turned just sufficiently to beat the bat. That was a severe blow to the Army, and another came 12 runs later when Major Williams was bowled by a ball from Woodrooffe which also kept very low. Then there was a check in the Navy's progress, for L. H. Bean and L. Williams carried the score to 43 before L. Williams was run out by a good return from cover-point.

Two more wickets fell for the addition of 11 runs, and then came a good stand which carried the score to 110, when G. S. Grimston was disposed of by Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander Glenister and Major Brooks, acting in complete harmony at first and second slip respectively. Grimston edged a ball from Woodrooffe to Glenister, who knocked it up and turned it gracefully into the safe hands of his captain. When the seventh wicket fell nine runs later the Navy seemed to be definitely on top. However, Captain White, after a lucky escape in the slips, and Captain Walford came to the rescue and, helped by a shower of rain that fell just before 6 o'clock, resisted all the Navy attacks until twenty minutes to 7, when Meyrick bowled Captain Walford for an invaluable 28 with a ball that turned from the off and cut through very quickly. This stand produced 54 runs.

Four runs later, at 177 and ten minutes to 7, Meyrick got M. V. Milbank cleverly caught by Sub-Lieutenant T. G. C. Jameson at extra cover close in. Another over was bowled and then Meyrick, with only four minutes to go, bowled Captain Arnold, and the Royal Navy had won a splendid, memorable, and thoroughly deserved victory which Captain R. S. M. White by some very courageous batting very nearly denied them.

Score:—

ROYAL NAVY

First Innings		Second Innings	
Major C. H. Congdon, c. Dynes, b. Millbank	5	st. White, b. Millbank	13
Sub-Lieut. E. A. Hargrave, c. Burrows, b. Walford	2	b. Dynes	23
Sub-Lieutenant K. Parkhurst, c. Walford, b. Burrows	10	b. Dynes	53
Lieutenant-Commander J. P. Gornall, l.-b.-w., b. Dynes	49	b. Dynes	0
Sub-Lieutenant T. G. C. Jameson, c. E. Williams, b. Dynes	3	c. and b. Dynes	32
Major R. S. D. Brooks, c. Burrows, b. Arnold	77	c. Dynes, b. Burrows	71
Lieutenant-Commander E. L. D. Bartley, c. Walford, b. Arnold	30	c. White, b. Walford	6
Paymaster-Lieutenant-Commander C. E. Glenister, st. White, b. Bean	23	l.-b.-w., b. Walford	0
Sub-Lieutenant P. C. Meyrick, b. Burrows	3	b. Burrows	7
Lieutenant-Commander T. H. B. Woodrooffe, c. Dynes, b. Walford	3	b. Dynes	8
Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Plumer, not out	0	not out	3
		Leg-byes, 2; b., 4	6
Total	215	Total	222

THE ARMY

First Innings		Second Innings	
Captain A. C. Wilkinson, c. Brooks, b. Glenister	39	l.-b.-w., b. Plumer	5
Lieutenant E. D. Dynes, b. Meyrick	14	b. Woodrooffe	24
L. H. Bean, b. Woodrooffe	23	b. Meyrick	20
Lieutenant L. Williams, l.-b.-w., b. Woodrooffe	9	run out	10
Major E. S. B. Williams, c. and b. Woodrooffe	0	b. Woodrooffe	5
Captain M. B. Burrows, c. Brooks, b. Glenister	38	b. Glenister	2
Lieutenant G. Grimston, c. Brooks, b. Woodrooffe	0	c. Brooks, b. Woodrooffe	36
Captain R. S. M. White, c. Jameson, b. Glenister	15	not out	37
Captain J. S. Walford, b. Woodrooffe	11	b. Meyrick	28
Lieutenant M. V. Milbank, c. Glenister, b. Meyrick	0	c. Jameson, b. Meyrick	0
Captain F. G. Arnold, not out	1	b. Meyrick	0
		Byes, 5; l.-b., 3; n.-b., 2	10
Total	156	Total	177

BOWLING ANALYSIS

ROYAL NAVY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Walford	14	2	39	2	Dynes	13	5	20	5
Millbank	16	5	47	1	Grimston	2	0	9	0
Burrows	13	2	51	2	Bean	3	0	14	1
Arnold	18	4	46	1					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Walford	17	2	63	2	Arnold	10	2	26	0
Millbank	6	2	12	0	Dynes	20.4	3	66	5
Burrows	3	0	16	2	Bean	9	0	13	0

THE ARMY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Meyrick	16	1	34	1	Woodrooffe	22.5	1	51	5
Plumer	14	2	42	0	Glenister	14	7	23	4

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Meyrick	19·2	7	44	4	Brooks	8	4	14	0
Plumer	11	1	28	1	Jameson	3	1	14	0
Woodrooffe	18	3	53	3	Congdon	2	1	5	0
Glenister	12	2	29	1					

UMPIRES.—Attfield and Smith

THE MINOR COUNTIES

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, 111 (H. B. Hart 41, Roberts 7 for 50) and 53 (Roberts 5 for 27, Burton 5 for 8); HERTFORDSHIRE, 178 (Brown 40). Hertfordshire won by an innings and 14 runs. At Broxbourne.

RESULTS IN BRIEF

EMERITI, 173 (C. H. L. Miller 59); STAFF COLLEGE 152 (Captain V. F. Hawkins 56).

WORCESTERSHIRE GENTLEMEN, 131; WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT, 208 (Captain Z. S. Walford 70).

HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT, 128; ANDOVER, 155.

STAFF COLLEGE, 232 (Captain M. G. Dennys 52, Captain N. M. Ritchie 49); HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE, 156 for 5 (Major Sir G. F. N. Palmer, 60, Captain T. Bevan 74).

GENTLEMEN OF SHROPSHIRE, 207 (D. M. Ritchie 62), and 187; GENTLEMEN OF SUFFOLK, 203 (Captain E. M. Barrett 73), and 196 for 5 (H. L. Lake 91; A. H. Sleigh 53).

J. P. HALL'S XI., 54; FROGS, 75.

NORTHWOOD CRICKET WEEK

JULY 12.—NONDESCRIPTS, 277 (R. J. Rhys 92); NORTHWOOD, 203 (D. M. Goodbody 81).

JULY 14.—HERTS WANDERERS, 205 (R. Slaughter 92); NORTHWOOD, 122 for 6.

JULY 15.—G. F. MCGRATH'S XI., 238 (J. G. Fawcus 58); NORTHWOOD, 129 (A. C. Orr 51).

JULY 16.—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, 170 (S. F. Mitchell 85); NORTHWOOD, 58.

JULY 17.—W. F. MALDEN'S XI., 239 (C. R. N. Ashfield 126); NORTHWOOD, 121 (A. C. Orr 51).

JULY 18.—NORTHWOOD, 124; FROGS C.C., 125 for 8 wkts. (G. P. Glanfield 40).

JULY 19.—NORTHWOOD, 153; M.C.C., 179 (A. R. Tanner 72).

SCHOOL RESULTS

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL, 148 (F. Jankel 49); M.C.C., 193 (S. A. Whitteridge 3 for 9).

ELLERSLIE COLLEGE, 214 for 7 (J. H. Phillips 101 not out, A. H. Finlayson 64); ORREL PARK, 69 for 4. Rain.

DULWICH COLLEGE, 221 for 9 dec. (D. H. Frankford 88, S. C. Griffith 64, C. S. Marriott 5 for 51); THE MASTERS, 166 for 7 (J. H. F. Pennington 62, Marriott 36 not out).

TO-DAY'S SCHOOL MATCHES

Bedford School v. Old Bedfordians (first day); Durham School v. Cryptics (first day); Marlborough College v. M.C.C. (first day); Newton College v. Old Newtonians; Oundle School v. Masters (first day); Wellington College v. Charterhouse (first day); Westminster School v. Old Westminsters (first day at 2.15); Weymouth College v. Old Weymouthians (second day).

DERBYSHIRE IN STRONG POSITION

MITCHELL'S GOOD BOWLING

Derbyshire had the better of an interesting day's cricket in their match against Surrey at the Oval yesterday, and at the close of play, after leading by four runs on the first innings, were 166 runs on with nine wickets in hand. In their second innings Derbyshire have so far, for one wicket, made 162, the same total as they made, all out, in their first innings.

Surrey were 105 runs behind with eight wickets in hand when the game was begun again in the morning, Ducat being not out 26 and Shepherd not out 19. G. R. Jackson put Worthington on at the Vauxhall end and Slater, who had taken the first two wickets at that end, on at the Pavilion end. Ducat played carefully, but Shepherd was quite confident, and with an on drive for 4 he went ahead of Ducat. After he had made 22 in 25 minutes, however, Shepherd was out to the second ball of Mitchell's first over, leg-before-wicket. The stand had added 62 runs in 55 minutes, and of these Shepherd made 41; at times, in figure and action, he was extraordinarily reminiscent of Tom Hayward of 30 years ago. Barling came in to play what was to prove an invaluable and later on an exciting innings. The score remained at 99 for nearly 10 minutes and then Ducat, going right out to Mitchell, was stumped. He was so far out of his ground that he made no attempt to get back at once: had he done so he might have saved his wicket, for Elliott took what seemed a very long time to put the wicket down. With the total still at 99 Wilson was leg-before-wicket to Mitchell and Surrey, with five wickets down and something of a tail to come, were by no means certain of leading on the first innings. The 100 went up after an hour and 50 minutes, but shortly afterwards Squires was leg-before-wicket for Townsend, who had been put on at the Pavilion end for Slater. Barling hit Mitchell twice for 4 on the leg side and drove him straight for 4, all run out. At 121, when, although Geary had not scored, Surrey were improving their position fast, Geary was run out as the result of an attempt at too short a run. Brooks came in and was all but caught at short leg by Storer off a ball from Slater which hung on the pitch and then got up rather straight. Barling and Brooks then put on 33 runs in 25 minutes. Brooks was bowled by Mitchell at 154 and Surrey, with two wicket to go, were still eight runs behind. While Barling was there Surrey seemed safe to pass the Derbyshire total, but Barling was the first to go, bowled by a ball which he was playing to leg but which came across to hit his off stump. Five runs were wanted by Surrey from the last wicket, but Mitchell finished off the innings by bowling Lock.

Derbyshire went cheerfully into luncheon with a lead of four runs on the first innings. Whether it was the hour's interval or the heavy roller, or the combination of both that was responsible, the wicket played more easily afterwards than it had done in the morning. Ducat put on Geary at the Pavilion end and Gover at the Vauxhall end as his opening pair of bowlers. Gover found the foothold treacherous at his end and had to use sawdust for it, but neither he nor Geary could get any pace out of the wicket. The light was dull, but Storer and Smith seemed to see the ball quickly, and runs came at the rate of one a minute. Ducat kept on changing his bowlers, trying Geary and Shepherd at different ends in turn, and also giving Lock a turn. Storer and Smith were never more than a few runs apart; 50 went up in 50 minutes, and 58 in the first hour. Squires kept the runs down for a time, but he did not look very like getting a wicket, and Gregory went on at his end at 93. Smith reached his 50 and sent up the hundred with a 4 off Gregory when the innings had lasted an hour and three-quarters. This is the first three-figure partnership which Storer and Smith have made for Derbyshire. Storer reached his 50 almost immediately, but just before tea he was out leg-before-wicket to Gregory for 58, made out of 111 for the first wicket.

Score:—

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

Storer, c. Wilson, b. Geary	1
Smith, c. Shepherd, b. Lock	26
Townsend, c. Lock, b. Shepherd	29
G. R. Jackson, c. Barling, b. Shepherd	10
K. M. Ford, b. Shepherd	26
Worthington, b. Shepherd	2
Lee, c. Gregory, b. Lock	4
Slater, b. Shepherd	6
Hutchinson, not out	24
Elliott, l.-b.-w., b. Gover	20
Mitchell, l.-b.-w., b. Lock	2
Byes, 6; l.-b., 4; n.-b., 2	12
Total	162

Second Innings.—Storer, l.-b.-w., b. Gregory, 57; Smith, not out, 84; Townsend, not out, 18; byes, &c., 3.—Total (1 wkt.), 162.

SURREY.—First Innings

Sandham, c. Townsend, b. Slater	10
Ducat, st. Elliott, b. Mitchell	35
Gregory, b. Slater	0
Shepherd, l.-b.-w., b. Mitchell	41
Barling, b. Slater	39
Wilson, l.-b.-w., b. Mitchell	0
Squires, l.-b.-w., b. Townsend	1
Geary, run out	0
Brooks, b. Mitchell	17
Lock, b. Mitchell	2
Gover, not out	0
Byes, 10; l.-b., 3	13
Total	158

BOWLING ANALYSIS

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Gover	10	3	12	1	Shepherd	29	10	42	5
Geary	13	4	28	1	Gregory	10	1	23	0
Lock	32	12	45	3					

SURREY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Slater	28	9	52	3	Worthington	5	1	11	0
Townsend	13	5	32	1					
Mitchell	18.3	7	40	5					

UMPIRES.—Reeves and Toone

NO PLAY IN THREE COUNTY MATCHES

No play was possible in the County matches yesterday at Maidstone, Harrogate, and Leicester, this being the second blank day in the games between Yorkshire and Northamptonshire and Leicestershire and Glamorgan respectively. Kent and Somerset had made a start to their game on Wednesday, when Somerset scored 147 and Kent made 36 without the loss of a wicket. Yorkshire, in their last match, against Derbyshire at Chesterfield, had three blank days, and the team therefore have now had five days, apart from Sunday, of complete inactivity. At Leicester there have now been four consecutive cricketing days without a ball being bowled.

M. S. Nichols, the Essex fast bowler, who had accepted an engagement as coach to the Wellington Club in New Zealand during next winter, has been informed of the cancellation of his agreement, due to circumstances over which he has no control.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

The International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations held its triennial conference at Geneva during the first week of this month. Although the number of countries represented was small, great enthusiasm was shown. The officers elected for the next three years are:—

President, Miss C. J. Gaskell (England); vice-president, Mrs. E. B. Krumbhaar (U.S.A.); hon. treasurer, Miss J. Rankine (Scotland); hon. secretary, Miss H. G. Armfield (England).

Two important meetings were held during the conference with the representative of the Fédération Internationale de Hockey, and it is expected that these will have far-reaching results. The object of these meetings was to find some basis of collaboration between the two federations, while admitting of independent organization, the one of the men's game and the other of the women's. Two hockey matches were organized during the conference. In the first, two teams composed of British players played an exhibition game, which ended in a draw. In the second, an English team opposed an international side and won by four goals to none. The international team included players from Germany, Ireland, Scotland, and Switzerland.

NEW ZEALAND RUGBY TEAM

WELLINGTON, N.Z., July 24.—The New Zealand team to play the British Rugby touring team in the third match at Auckland on Saturday will be:—

G. Nepia (Hawke's Bay), back; F. W. Lucas (Auckland), A. E. Cooke (Auckland), and A. Hart (Taranaki), three-quarter backs; M. Nicholls (Wellington) and W. A. Strang (South Canterbury), five-eighth backs; Corner (Auckland), half-back; C. G. Porter (Wellington), A. I. Cottrell (Canterbury), J. Hore (Nelson), E. R. Steere (Hawke's Bay), H. McLean (Taranaki), R. G. McWilliams (Auckland), W. E. Hazlett (Southland), and W. Batty (Auckland), forwards.

Each side has won one match.—*Reuter.*

** There are three changes from the team which won the second match by 13 points to 10, Finlayson (Auckland) had to cry off through an injured hand and Oliver and Stewart have been dropped. Corner, the 19-year-old Auckland half-back, keeps his place.

AMERICAN BASEBALL RESULTS

NEW YORK, July 24.—Yesterday's baseball results were:—

NATIONAL LEAGUE.—New York 8, Chicago 6; Brooklyn 4, St. Louis 3; Boston 7, Cincinnati 5 (second game); Cincinnati 5 (second game); Philadelphia 1, Pittsburgh 2; Philadelphia 15, Pittsburgh 16 (second game).

AMERICAN LEAGUE.—Cleveland 10, New York 6; St. Louis 9, Washington 10; Chicago 5, Boston 2; Detroit 1, Philadelphia 4.—*Reuter.*

YACHTING

PLYMOUTH WEEK

The Royal South Western Yacht Club provided the racing at Plymouth yesterday. As the big boats had left for the Solent, the

Parliament

BRITISH TRADE OUTLOOK

MR. GRAHAM'S REVIEW

DATE OF PROROGATION

HOUSE OF LORDS

THURSDAY, JULY 24

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

The Education (Scotland) Bill, which empowers local education authorities in Scotland to provide milk to pupils, and which has already passed the House of Commons, was read a second time.

The Hairdressers' and Barbers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Bill was read the third time and passed.

The Adoption of Children (Scotland) Bill was read the second time.

Their lordships rose at 35 minutes past 4 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, JULY 24

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

The Shropshire, Worcestershire, and Staffordshire Electric Power Bill was read a third time.

Mr. W. ADAMSON (Cannock, Lab.) presented a petition praying that the House should pass at an early date a Bill to procure the recognition by independent regulations of Osteopathy and to give its qualified practitioners a legal status equivalent to that enjoyed by other professions.

COST OF FREE SECONDARY EDUCATION

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.) asked the President of the Board of Education what was the latest estimate of the cost of making secondary education free for all children now receiving it in State-aided schools.

SIR C. TREVELYAN (Newcastle-on-Tyne).—The estimated cost is about £2,800,000.

"PICTORIAL EVIDENCE" OF DANGEROUS DRIVING

SIR W. BRASS (Clitheroe, U.) asked the Home Secretary whether he would consider issuing cameras to the officers of the new mobile police force, which was to be started shortly, with a view to pictorial evidence of dangerous driving, dangerous parking, and traffic obstruction being obtained by them.

Mr. CLYNES (Manchester, Platting).—I think the suggestion is one which might well be considered by the police authorities, who will be primarily responsible for the equipment of the officers in question.

THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

Mr. MAC DONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), replying to LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.), who asked whether the Governments of his Majesty's Dominions beyond the seas were to be represented at the forthcoming Round-Table Conference on India, said:—Such an arrangement is not contemplated.

FLUCTUATIONS IN THE VALUE OF GOLD

Mr. MORLEY (Southampton, Lab.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what steps he proposed immediately to arrive at an international agreement for rationing and economizing the use of gold in order to stabilize its value in relation to commodity prices.

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley).—The causes of the fluctuations in the value of gold are under consideration by a delegation of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations which is expected to make a report to the Council of the League in September. They will also, I have no doubt, be considered by the Committee on Finance and Industry. The question whether further action should be taken in the direction indicated by my hon. friend must, I think, await the reports of those bodies.

CAPTURED WOMEN MISSIONARIES

Mr. DALTON, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Bishop Auckland), replying to Mr. WARDLAW-MILNE (Kidderminster, U.), said that the British and United States Consuls at Fouchow had proceeded into the interior in order to evacuate British and American missionaries, and to endeavour to secure the release of the two ladies in captivity. His Majesty's Minister reported that orders had been issued to the local Chinese authorities to obtain their release. A Press agency had reported that the ladies had been released. The Foreign Secretary so far had no official confirmation of this, but was making inquiries.

SIR P. CHETWODE'S SPEECH

Mr. W. BROWN (Wolverhampton, W., Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to the speech of General Sir Philip Chetwode at the Wiltshire county rally of the British Legion at Devizes recently; and whether, in view of the character of the policy he advocated in regard to India, it was still intended that General Chetwode should proceed to India as Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. BENN, Secretary of State for India (Aberdeen, N.).—Sir Philip Chetwode is not at present on the Indian Establishment, and it is not necessary, therefore, for me to make any comment on the Press report referred to. Questions of policy are, of course, decided by his Majesty's Government and the Governor-General in Council, to whose superintendence, direction, and control Sir Philip Chetwode, when he takes up his position as Commander-in-Chief, will become subject. The policy which it is intended to pursue in India was authoritatively set out by the Viceroy in his speech to the Legislature on July 9.

CAPTAIN CAZALET (Chippenham, U.).—Is it not the fact that some of the reports have given a totally false impression of what Sir Philip Chetwode said? Mr. BENN.—The hon. and gallant member is asking me to commit the indiscretion of commenting on matters which are not within my sphere. (Cheers and laughter.) Mr. THURTLE (Shoreditch, Lab.).—Does the right hon. gentleman not recognize that in putting any policy into operation it is necessary to have people who are sympathetic toward that policy? Mr. BENN.—Questions of policy have nothing whatever to do with soldiers: they are settled by the Civil Government. BRIG.-GEN. BROWN (Newbury, U.).—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that Sir Philip Chetwode said nothing about policy at all? His whole object was to explain ——(Cries of "Order.")

BUSINESS FOR NEXT WEEK

DATE OF PROROGATION

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), replying to Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.), announced the business for next week as follows:—

MONDAY.—Land Drainage Bill (Lords), further stages.

TUESDAY.—Supply. Vote to be announced to-morrow. At 10 o'clock outstanding Votes from the Committee to be put from the Chair.

WEDNESDAY.—Supply. Vote to be announced. At 10 o'clock outstanding Votes or Report to be put from the Chair.

THURSDAY.—Appropriation Bill, Second Reading.

FRIDAY.—Appropriation Bill, further stages.

During the week it was proposed to complete any outstanding business and to deal with any amendments that might be sent from the House of Lords. He regretted that it would not be possible to find time to complete the Collecting Charities (Regulation) Bill this Session. Unless unforeseen difficulties arose, he hoped that it would be possible to complete this programme and prorogue on Friday, August 1. Should that not be possible, it was suggested that by agreement, to be reached through the usual channels, the House might be prepared to sit on Saturday, August 2, as an alternative to meeting in the following week.

The date for the reassembling of Parliament would be Tuesday, October 28.

STATE OF FOREIGN TRADE

MR. GRAHAM AND TARIFFS

The House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. DUNNICO, Deputy-Chairman of Committees (Consett), in the Chair.

On the Vote for the sum necessary to complete the charge for the salaries and expenses of the Committee of the Parliamentary Council for Trade,

Mr. GRAY (Bedford, Mid, L.) called attention to the serious position of our foreign trade. The recent Board of Trade figures showed a drop for the six months of £128,000,000; about a 15 per cent. drop compared with the previous six months. This was evenly divided as between imports and exports. The largest volume of trade we had with any country was with India, where in 1913 our exports were £70,000,000 and in 1928 £84,000,000—an increase of £14,000,000. Our trade with Australia showed a still larger increase—from £34,000,000 in 1913 to £56,000,000 in 1928. The next largest increase was with the United States of America, where our exports rose from £29,000,000 in 1913 to £47,000,000 in 1928. So that of the two countries with which we had the largest increase in trade one was the most highly protected country in the Empire and the other the highest protected country outside the Empire with which we did trade. In 1913 Germany was the country with which we did the next largest trade after India, but by 1928 that place had been taken by Australia, with the United States third, and Germany fourth. The next places were taken successively by Canada and South Africa, Argentina and New Zealand. These figures showed that there was no simple or easy rule of changing the volume of trade by the introduction of a tariff. With the whole of the European countries engaged in the War our trade in 1928, as compared with 1913, had remained practically stagnant, while with the European countries not directly engaged in the War it had risen. Those figures showed how our monetary policy had affected trade. He was in favour, not of the restriction but of the widest expansion of trade. In spite of the dismal figures of unemployment he was not pessimistic about the future of the trade of the country. But our efforts must be directed not to confining trade within the Empire but to spreading it to all countries in the world, for it was in that way we should provide for our people the largest body of employment and secure to them the largest return for their labour. (Hear, hear.)

Miss WILKINSON (Middlesbrough, E., Lab.) thought we had got to be pessimistic about the situation, and had got to do something about it. We could not go on telling the unemployed that if they would only wait a little longer something would turn up. She and her colleagues on the Labour benches wanted to know what the Government were going to do about it. (Hear, hear.) They wanted the President of the Board of Trade to set about getting markets, and in regard to the iron and steel trades the necessary markets were available in Russia. The secretary of the British Steel Exporters' Association had informed her that day that within the past fortnight an order from Russia for £100,000 of steel, which was offered to this country, had gone to Germany, because we would not agree to the credit terms asked.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER (Hendon, U.) said that they would be deluding themselves if they thought that they could restore the normal trade of the country by engaging in transactions which competent business men refused to embark on for themselves and which the business advisers of the President of the Board of Trade refused to advise him that they were reasonable risks for him to take. If they were to risk the taxpayers' money he would infinitely prefer that it should be used in the re-equipment of our own factories and in developments within the Empire rather than risked in any country where confidence was not yet restored. (Hear, hear.) The figure which impressed him most of all those in the recently published volume on trade for the year was that which showed that since 1924 the manufactures imported into this country had gone up by something like 60 per cent. in volume, a large proportion of that increase being goods which could have been manufactured here. Nobody could look at that increase and at the increase in unemployment without wondering whether there was not some connexion between the two figures. He was interested to find that the main recommendations of the committee on the cotton industry were exactly those which he had suggested two years ago, when he was President of the Board of Trade, as being necessary for the revival of the industry. He asked the President of the Board of Trade what steps the Committee presided over by the Home Secretary meant should be taken in the event of voluntary reorganization not taking place in the industry. The House would be interested if the President could tell them what recommendations were contained in the report of the mixed committee on the steel industry.

As regarded the dye industry, it was important that every one, whether maker or user of dyes, should know what future action was going to be taken. The industry had made tremendous progress. To-day the British production was more than six times the pre-War production. In a speech to the Colour Users' Association, the chairman, Sir Henry Sutcliffe Smith, who was a user and not a producer, suggested that the Act should be renewed on an agreed basis. He proposed that they should take all the dyes produced in this country to-day as regarded which there was complete satisfaction—between 80 and 90 per cent. of the total consumption here—and keep the Act on in regard to them; but that free access should be given to dyes which were not satisfactorily made here, or about which there was dispute. The President of the Board of Trade would be wise to call the people concerned into conference and take that proposal as a basis for discussion.

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.) said the cotton trade was almost paralysed, mainly owing to the condition of affairs in India. In the town of Blackburn 65 per cent. of the cotton operatives were unemployed. Unemployment pay in Blackburn was now at the rate of £1,000,000 a year. Taking all the insured trades 15.8 per cent. represented the figure of national unemployment. That was the statistical measure of the gravity of the situation. But it was some consolation that this country was not alone in the trough of depression. The figures for Germany and the United States were worse than our national average. While our trade had dropped by £128,000,000, the trade of the United States had fallen in the same period by £200,000,000. Commercial depression had fallen in free trade and protectionist countries in common. The bankers' manifesto gave the impression that the course of trade was resulting in a large increase of dumping of foreign produce in this country and a greatly diminished export from this country. As far as the last three years were concerned that certainly was not the case because, while we had increased our purchases from Europe by £7,000,000, we had increased out sales to Europe by £13,000,000, and to all foreign countries by £23,000,000. Unfortunately, the Empire purchases showed a slight decline of £2,000,000.

With regard to China, he suggested that representations should be made to the Foreign Office to make some effort to bring to an end the turmoil and anarchy that had been prevailing in that country for so many years. If the Chinese Government were to invite the League of Nations and the United States to assist by a commission, as had been done by the League successfully in the restoration of some of the countries of Europe, he felt sure that they would readily respond. He agreed that the Government should also take all reasonable steps to develop the admirable beginning that had been made in trade with Russia.

With regard to the cotton industry, he was somewhat nervous lest the country should find itself in a position similar to that in which it found itself in regard to coal in 1926. Such an *impasse* should not be allowed to occur. The dyes industry inquiry was also of great interest to the textile trades as a whole. The Blackburn and Preston Chambers of Commerce considered that the Act which would shortly come to an end had proved deleterious to the textile industry and had been a cause of unemployment. They welcomed the statements of the Dye Users' Association and of Lord Melchett on behalf of Imperial Chemical Industries that British dyes could now be produced at world prices, but that made it obviously unnecessary to continue any special legislation for this industry.

MR. GRAHAM'S REPLY

GOVERNMENT AND DYE INDUSTRY

Mr. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh Central), said that it was impossible for him to make any promise regarding the film industry. So far as dyes were concerned, there would be available almost immediately a comprehensive report of the Dyestuffs Industry Development Committee, which would review all that had happened in the industry during the 10 years that the Dyestuffs Act of 1921 had been in operation. After the House had seen that report, and after he had discussed the matter with representatives of the Committee before Parliament resumed, the next stage must be a declaration of Government policy some time in the autumn session as to whether the Act was to be continued after January 15 next year, whether it was to be allowed to expire, or whether it was to be continued under separate conditions. He was not able to anticipate that decision in any way, because they must have further analyses of that report and further consultations with the representative committee.

The decision not to publish the report on iron and steel must stand for the present, but he proposed to make further inquiry whether it could be varied in any way, and, if members so desired, a statement as to the final decision would be made to the House before the recess. He was glad that it had been pointed out that the position of the iron and steel industry was not so black as it was sometimes painted. The difficulties were great, but if they took the figures of 1913 and those of 1929, everything considered, they were not far removed from one another. All along very influential sections of the industry, and probably the majority of the leaders, had said that it was idle to tackle the problem of reorganization until they knew whether there was to be a safeguarding duty or some form of protection against foreign competition. (Opposition cheers.) So long as there was a sharp controversy in the industry, and no solution of this problem by the country, this state of uncertainty would continue, and presumably the reorganization of the industry, which was urgently required, would in certain quarters be lacking. (Opposition cheers.) He would make an earnest appeal that urgent reorganization should not be held back owing to fiscal controversy.

THE COTTON REPORT

The position of the cotton industry was much more difficult than when he last spoke to the House on trade matters. The fundamental question was whether the necessary reorganization in linking the different sections of the trade together, and developing the work of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, could be undertaken on the basis which the report suggested without bringing in an element of compulsion. At present the Government was most anxious that the joint committee should proceed as rapidly as possible with the analysis of the report and with the consideration of every step which could be taken to give effect to those recommendations. They would much rather the Lancashire trade did this job without legislative interference. (Cheers.) If everything else failed it would be necessary to make some recommendations to Parliament, but he was not now promising any legislation. In the coming months the Government would be in the closest touch with the cotton industry and he hoped that he would be able to report a fair measure of progress when Parliament resumed.

Coal was sharing in the downward tendency of prices due to the present world depression. It was his earnest hope that the Coal Bill would do something to sustain prices in the coming autumn and winter, and, above all, enable the industry to present a united front in the negotiations which must proceed with European coal interests for the removal of difficulties in the general coal export trade, which had handicapped our own trade in European markets.

INCREASING TARIFFS

With regard to the export and import prohibition Convention signed at Geneva, he did not deny that the position was disappointing as only seven or eight countries had so far become parties to the Convention by ratification. The Convention was to run for a period of five years from 1930, but, assuming that the 11 or 12 other countries did not ratify, this country and the other countries that had ratified would be bound by it, at all events until July, 1931, or for a period of one year. Arising out of that was the question of the prohibition of the import of bounty-fed cereals. The real bar to any action of that kind was not the Convention, but the Anglo-German Commercial Treaty of 1924, which was entered into by the late Government.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER said that negotiations could be entered on with Germany for the modification of that treaty, which was bilateral, or it might be denounced, but, apart from that, the right hon. gentleman had rendered any action impossible by signing the multilateral Convention at Geneva.

Mr. GRAHAM repeated that the real bar was the Anglo-German Treaty, and added that the denunciation of the treaty would involve grave risks to other important sections of British trade.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE asked whether they were to understand that nothing which the right hon. gentleman had done at Geneva would interfere with the import of bounty-fed cereals, and that the only obstacle was the Anglo-German Treaty of 1924.

Mr. GRAHAM said that apart from the tariff truce there was an effective bar in the Anglo-German Treaty and the most-favoured-nation clause in treaties with other countries. At the World Economic Conference in 1927 resolutions were passed virtually unanimously in favour, not of free trade, but of freer trade, and it was understood that in succeeding years a definite movement along those lines would be undertaken. The results had been very disappointing indeed; for a variety of reasons tariffs had tended to increase. But surely it was incumbent upon the present Government to do everything in its power to try to get practical results, if that were possible, from the Conference of 1927. The Government had never disputed the difficulties with which they were confronted in this matter; but, from many points of view, it was marvellous that they had got any kind of understanding at all. Preliminary steps had been taken with other countries of Europe for the beginning of negotiations, and he hoped it would be possible to negotiate with them upon specific groups of commodities, such as textiles and steel and iron, to see whether an understanding could be reached regarding the level of duties and their progressive reduction. In spite of the difficulties, the Government proposed to go on and do their best to secure concrete results.

TRADE MISSION TO FAR EAST

The general trade position was definitely worse than it was when he addressed the House on the same Vote in May. There was a remarkable accumulation of forces against our industry and commerce. In the large industries, and almost in every industry of this country the figures during the first half of the present year were worse than they were during the last half of 1929—and, of course, worse than in the first part of that year. The Government proposed to send almost immediately a trade delegation, of as representative a character as they could get together, to the Far East for the express purpose of finding out whether any financial arrangements could be recommended which would be effective in developing those huge and important markets.

The one bright spot in recent times had been the preference accorded to this country in the Canadian market—(Hear, hear)—and he very much hoped that they might look forward at the Imperial Conference to a little more encouragement of that kind, and with a sincere desire on the part of the Government to make the very best arrangements they could, consistent with their fiscal policy. (Opposition cries of "Oh" and laughter.)

COMMODITY PRICES

There was not the least doubt that the accumulation of forces against their trade had added very largely to the numbers of unemployed, and a very great contributory factor had been the downward plunge in commodity prices since October or November of last year, which had continued, if not with unabated, certainly with great, force until the present time. Had they touched bottom in commodity prices? Would there be an improvement, and would that improvement encourage enterprise in industry, progressively absorb numbers of the unemployed, and give them a chance again in the markets of the world? He was quite unable to say. In any event, side by side with that problem there was the great problem of world monetary conditions to which the Macmillan Committee would, in the course of its inquiry, direct its attention. He could not speak for that Committee, but he very much hoped that it would report at the earliest possible date and that there would be recommendations going down to the roots of, at all events, the financial side of the problem.

There was probably some support for the argument that, with the world slump in commodity prices, there had been large-scale overproduction, but he very gravely doubted whether there was, at root, such a thing as over-production. (Hear, hear.) Although it might be true of many commodities, there was on the other side the great mass of legitimate, unsatisfied human demand, not for the comforts or luxuries, but for the necessaries, of life, and they were confronted with this everlasting problem: "How are we to bridge the gulf between production on a world basis on the one side and the great mass of legitimate and unsatisfied demand on the other?" If they could bring those two sides together he believed they would have found a solution which would take them, perhaps more rapidly than any other solution, to that improvement and recovery which it was their common purpose to achieve. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. ALLEN (Belfast, W., U.) speaking of the Irish linen industry, said that competition from Czechoslovakia, Italy, and Belgium, where wages were much lower than those paid in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was exceedingly severe. The Government appeared to ignore the vital bearing of international wages standards on trade questions.

Mr. SIMON (Manchester, Withington, L.) said that the present slump in our export trade was due, first, to world depression and, second, to the declining share which we were securing in the available volume of business. What we could and must deal with was the grave fact that we were not getting our share of such orders as were going. It was quite clear that the proportion of the world's trade which we could secure depended on our industrial efficiency. Under the former Lord Privy Seal the Government had made a fairly active beginning in an effort to help forward the cause of rationalization, but since he had left that office nothing more had been heard about it. The House did not know whether the policy of cooperation with the City was to be continued, and he hoped that the negotiations so begun would be pushed on energetically. Had this work been taken up by the President of the Board of Trade, and what policy did the Government propose to adopt to help our export trade? An important part of that trade was with Argentina. An article had appeared in *The Times* that morning by Sir Malcolm Robertson, who was until last November our Ambassador to Argentina and who had done great service in helping our trade with that country. Sir Malcolm Robertson pointed out that the current talk about Empire free trade and import barriers was causing considerable perturbation in Argentina. The history of our recent trade with that country was disturbing. Whereas in 1913 our exports were double those of the United States, in 1928 the exports from that country were 50 per cent. more than ours. Argentina was extremely friendly towards this country, and the D'Abernon Mission had been able to sign a trade agreement under which we were to get during the next two years about £9,000,000 worth of orders which otherwise we should not have got. That agreement unfortunately had not yet been ratified by Congress, and he hoped that the President of the Board of Trade would tell the House what had happened and whether they might hope that ratification would soon take place.

Mr. H. GIBSON (Mossley, Lab.) said that what they wanted in the cotton industry was the cooperative instead of the competitive spirit. Mr. BROTHERS (Bolton, Lab.) said that a number of firms were being kept alive, which in the interest of industry should be closed down permanently. Mr. BOOTHBY (Aberdeenshire, E., U.) said that the President of the Board of Trade had made no constructive proposal of any kind. Mr. STRACHEY (Birmingham, Aston, Lab.) said there was one market to which we had doubled our exports during the past nine months, and that was Russia. SIR N. SANDEMAN (Middleton and Prestwich, U.) said that the one thing that the people of Lancashire desired was work. He urged the establishment of vertical combines in the cotton trade.

The Vote was agreed to, as were also the Vote to complete the sum of £502,972 for the Department of Overseas Trade and the Vote of £469,278 for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

BRITISH MUSEUM BILL

On the motion of Mr. MAC DONALD, the British Museum Bill, which has come down from the Lords, was read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

NAVAL TREATY BILL

The House went into Committee on the London Naval Treaty Bill, Mr. DUNNICO in the Chair.

On Clause 2, which repeals section 4 of the Treaties of Washington Act, 1922, providing for the trial and punishment of persons violating certain rules for the protection of neutrals and non-combatants at sea,

COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.) said that no case had been made for the omission of section 4, which gave some safeguard against acts of piracy by submarines in time of war.

Mr. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty (Sheffield, Hillsborough), said it would be useless to keep on the Statute-book a penalty in respect of a treaty which was superseded by Article 22 of the London Naval Treaty, which was agreed to by all the five Powers, all of whom were assured of ratification.

MAJOR GLYN (Abingdon, U.) said he was entirely unconvinced by the argument of Mr. Alexander. Article 22 did not take the place of the principle enunciated in Article 4 of the Washington Treaty. They should not be deterred from taking a step which they believed to be right without waiting for the agreement of other Powers.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY said that he had a great deal of sympathy with the views expressed by Commander Southby, but it was no use us laying down rules unless other Powers were prepared to adopt them.

MAJOR LLEWELLIN (Uxbridge, U.) contended that the action of the Government meant a retreat from our position under the Washington Treaty. The use of submarines in the way they were used by the Germans during the War should be treated as acts of piracy. (Opposition cheers.)

DR. BURGIN (Luton, L.) said that all the House was being asked to do was to make its Statute Book accord with fact. Their common law on piracy remained unaffected.

SIR D. HERBERT (Watford, U.) urged that, having placed these rules on the Statute Book, they should keep them there.

The clause was agreed to by 190 votes to 58—majority 132, and the Committee stage was concluded.

On the motion for the third reading, Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.) said that the assent of the Opposition to this motion did not commit them to approval of the treaty instrument itself.

The Bill was read the third time.

BUSINESS ADVANCED

The Money resolution in connexion with the Criminal Appeal (Northern Ireland) Bill was agreed to on Report and the Bill passed through Committee and was read the third time.

The Unemployment Insurance (No. 4) Bill passed through Committee.

The Public Works Facilities Bill and the Public Works Loans Bill were read the third time.

The House stood adjourned at 23 minutes before midnight.

A LATE SITTING

The sitting of the House of Commons which began at 2.45 on Wednesday lasted till the early hours of yesterday morning. The Bill under discussion was the Public Works Loans Bill, and the House was in Committee.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.), moved that the names of Mr. William Baker Neville, Mr. Charles Latham, Mr. Harrison Barrow, and Mr. William Turner Jackson be added to the Board of Commissioners. He said that these gentlemen had had experience of finance either from the point of view of the municipalities or the cooperative societies.

In the debate which followed Mr. CHURCHILL declared it was clear that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made no attempt to check the antecedents of these gentlemen, one of whom had served a lengthy term of imprisonment during the War. This was a desperate attempt by the Government to stave off the anger of their supporters. (Cheers.) He and his friends would have nothing to do with this weak and dishonest attempt, nor would they take any part in placing on a public Board a man who had a record of criminal conviction and who had done injury to his country in time of war. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SIMMONS (Birmingham, Erdington, Lab.) said that Mr. Harrison Barrow was held in great esteem by the citizens of Birmingham.

Mr. SNOWDEN said he had known Mr. Harrison Barrow for 20 years. With reference to his alleged disqualification, that was purely a technical offence, and the circumstances redounded to his credit. He (Mr. Snowden) denied that political motives entered into these recommendations.

The amendment was carried by 195 votes to 46—Government majority, 149.

The Committee stage was concluded, and the Bill, as amended, was reported to the House.

PUBLIC WORKS FACILITIES BILL

The House then went into Committee on the Public Works Facilities Bill, Mr. DUNNICO, Deputy Chairman of Committees (Consett), in the Chair.

On Clause 1 (Procedure for conferring on local authorities and statutory undertakers powers to execute works), Mr. WOMERSLEY (Grimsby, U.) moved an amendment providing that a poll of the ratepayers should be taken in connexion with a scheme which had been objected to. This, he said, would be a safeguard against wasteful extravagance.

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health (Nelson and Colne), said there was in the Bill provision for the holding of a local inquiry. There was no case where a local inquiry and a poll had been held.

The amendment was withdrawn.

SIR W. MITCHELL-THOMSON (Croydon, S., U.) moved a series of amendments which, he said, would transform to a considerable extent the character of the inquiries to be held under the Bill. It was felt that the Joint Committee proposed would be useless, and the amendments proposed, first that in any proposition there should be an estimate of the costs; secondly, that in the case of valid objections there should be the opportunity of securing a public hearing; thirdly, that at some stage of the Bill Parliament should have effective control; and, fourthly, that, as this was an emergency measure, its duration should be strictly limited.

Mr. GREENWOOD, in accepting the amendments, said that they would prove quicker than the original proposals.

The amendments were agreed to.

The Bill as amended was reported to the House.

The Criminal Appeal (Northern Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and the financial resolution in connexion with the Bill passed through Committee.

The House stood adjourned at 17 minutes to 4 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 11

Housing Bill, report stage.
Road Traffic Bill, Commons' amendments.
Housing (Scotland) Bill, Committee.
Sea Fisheries Regulation (Expenses) Bill, Committee.
Finance Bill, third reading.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Bradford Corporation (Trolley Vehicles) Provisional Order, Room 4, at 10.30. Unopposed, Laud Drainage (Ouse) Provisional Order, Chairman's Room, at 10.45.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Shop Assistants, Room 16, at 11.

LORD HAILSHAM ON SAFEGUARDING

APPEAL FOR CONSERVATIVE UNITY

LORD HAILSHAM, speaking at Margate yesterday, said that the promises on which the Socialist Government was returned to power were unfulfilled, and he doubted whether the people of the country would ever be deluded by them again.

In Egypt there was riot and disorder, and those who knew that country best said that the troubles there were directly due to the consciousness that this country was no longer able to rule, but had encouraged hopes, in which the Egyptians believed, that we were going to surrender our position. With regard to India, he was not going to discuss that question, as he believed that as long as they were in the presence of insurrection and sedition it was the duty of every patriotic citizen to stand behind the Government of the day in preventing disorder. He, however, asserted that the disorder in India was being fomented by Russian influence.

The Government had found no remedy for the unemployment problem. On the other hand, the unemployment figures had risen to nearly 2,000,000, an increase of 800,000, as a result of 14 months of the Government's misrule. The cause of the terrible increase was lack of confidence and excessive taxation, while by the Government's policy the moral, self-discipline, and enterprise of the people were being undermined. The Conservative programme was a constructive one which had proved its worth, and one which if they did not delay too long would save the Commonwealth.

Safeguarding had proved beneficial in helping industry, and if a Conservative Government was returned at the next election that policy would be extended. While they wanted to promote greater Imperial unity he did not think it possible to have free trade between England and the Dominions for many years to come. It might have been possible when Mr. Joseph Chamberlain began his campaign, but to-day the Dominions were building up their own industries. They were, however, willing to give a preference to British goods over those of the foreigners, but their efforts had been refused by the Government.

So long as the Conservative Party stood together and fought under one leader they would be successful, but they had to guard against disunion. Disunion was the only thing which could destroy their chances, and whether it came from vanity or from a belief that they knew better than those whom they had elected to lead them, or from instigation from outside by people who did not belong to their party but had a personal spite against their leader, the effect would be equally fatal to chances. He appealed to every one to stand loyal to the Conservative Party, believing that the one way of obtaining the desired objective was by an early destruction of the Socialist Government and the restoration of a Conservative administration.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE SCHEMES

VIEWS OF WESTMINSTER CITY COUNCIL

Westminster City Council considered yesterday a joint report of the Law and Parliamentary and Traffic and Public Lighting Committees on the proposed Charing Cross bridge schemes. This report was prepared as the result of a request to the Mayor from Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., chairman of the Charing Cross Bridge Advisory Committee appointed by the London County Council, for the council's views on any scheme for a road bridge at Charing Cross.

The joint committee consider that, from the point of view of the City Council, the following are the fundamental considerations for any such scheme:—

(1) That any scheme for a road bridge at Charing Cross should provide adequate facilities for the dispersal (and, *vice versa*, the concentration) of the traffic which may reasonably be anticipated will use the bridge; that a plan should be prepared showing how any consequential increase in traffic is to be dealt with; and that any new streets or street improvements which will be required as a result of the construction of the bridge should be included in the bridge scheme, and the cost thereof borne in the same manner and by the same parties as the cost of the bridge; and that no necessary extensions should be left to a Metropolitan city or borough council to construct at a later date.

(2) That strong efforts should be made to retain the railway terminus on the north side of the river.

(3) That the scheme should provide that the area adjoining the approaches to the bridge shall be suitably replanned, and that if access to such area is obstructed by the bridge or its approaches new and adequate means of ingress and egress, with easy gradients and of such widths as the circumstances require, will be provided.

These considerations the committee have authorized the council's representative (Mr. Arthur Howard) to place before the Advisory Committee.

Mr. H. J. GREENWOOD, L.C.C., moved as an amendment to the report that paragraph (2) be deleted, as he considered it a reversal of the council's original policy. This was seconded.

LORD JESSEL referred to the possibility of constructing an underground station and mentioned those in Paris and New York.

On a show of hands the amendment was easily defeated, only 10 being in favour, and the report of the joint committee was adopted.

EMPIRE TRADE

T.U.C. AND SAFEGUARDING

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress, meeting in London yesterday, had under consideration the report to be presented to the annual congress at Nottingham during the first week of September.

One of the principal subjects to come before the Congress will be the report of the Economic Committee on the encouragement of trade within the Empire. It is expected that the report will give rise to an important debate in which the policy of the trade union movement in relation to Imperial preference and safeguarding will be defined. There is a growing demand in certain industries, including iron and steel, that a lead should be given on the question of safeguarding or protection from foreign imports. The General Council have deferred a decision until the Congress meets.

Another important matter discussed in the report is that of family allowances. The General Council prefers an extension of social services to the payment of family allowances, but the Executive of the Labour Party has decided by a majority to support direct State allowances payable to mothers. The estimated cost of such a scheme in the first year would be about £70,000,000. The General Council is apprehensive that a system of family allowances would have a prejudicial effect on wage rates.

MR. J. BECKETT, M.P.

The executive committee of the Peckham Labour Party, at a special meeting last evening, passed unanimously a vote of confidence in Mr. John Beckett, the member for the division. This action arose out of Mr. Beckett's suspension from the House of Commons in consequence of his removal of the Mace from the House last Thursday. Mr. Beckett and his wife, who was formerly Miss Kyrie Bellew, the actress, attended the meeting later and were informed personally of the decision of the committee.

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Letters to the Editor

AMERICA AND INDIA

IMPRESSIONS FROM RECENT VISITS

Mr. Edward Thompson's articles on the misleading picture of Indian conditions now being presented to the American public have moved many correspondents to comment or reply. A selection of their letters is given below.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Early in May this year I was present at a meeting of a dining-club in Tennessee. The club was composed of lawyers, university professors, clergymen, and doctors, with one newspaper editor and a few business men, and numbered about 20 all told. A long and extremely well-documented paper on India was read by one of the members, a surgeon, and a discussion of nearly two hours followed.

As a British subject I was embarrassed by the unanimous and sometimes extravagant praise lavished on England for her handling of the Indian situation, and by the complete confidence which this club had in her ability to go on handling it with wisdom. Mr. Edward Thompson has shown that such an attitude is not general in America, but it is worth remembering that it is not uncommon, especially in the Southern States. The South, after all, has always tended to be more friendly towards England than Down East or the Middle-West.

Yours faithfully,
J. Y. T. GREIG.

Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, July 23.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The three articles of Mr. Edward Thompson in your paper on "America and India" came somewhat as a surprise to me, until I reached practically the close of this morning's article when Mr. Thompson said that "the vast majority of the American people are well disposed to the British people in this time of difficulty."

I have just returned from a visit to the United States and during my six months' stay in that country I was able to travel fairly extensively (18,000 miles) covering 34 or 35 States of the Union. I delivered 210 lectures, followed by questions and answers, to about 27,000 people under the auspices of the international clubs (Rotary, Lion, and Kiwanis), universities, colleges and high schools, women's and children's associations, churches, Sunday schools and Y.M.C.A.'s. Besides, I met thousands of people informally in trains and trams, hotels and waiting halls, places of amusement, parks and post offices and street corners. My impression of all classes and sorts of people I met generally is that except in the North-Eastern Atlantic States, Americans are hopelessly ignorant about Indian conditions. I came across people in my audiences who did not even know that Great Britain governed India, that India had railways and modern means of communications and that Gandhi and Tagore were not Christians.

I was struck with this frightful amount of ignorance about India in the U.S.A. It is, no doubt, true that I did meet some very bitter critics of British rule in India there, but their number is infinitesimally small. After deducting these two classes of people, I can say that I found a fair amount of appreciation of the British rule in India, due possibly to the Americans' own difficulties in the Philippines. The American public is deeply engrossed in its own domestic problems, and outside a few small organizations people there do not much bother what is happening in the distant India.

I have &c.,
S. P. ANDREWS-DUBE.

The Hayes, Swanwick, Derbyshire, July 23.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Edward Thompson, in his plea for more accuracy from American writers on Indian questions, quotes (in *The Times* of July 23) an American writer, Dr. Jabez Sunderland. That writer states that "All the harm in the world is the work of the British. America would never have gone to the Philippines if it had not been for England's evil example."

It is well, on such an occasion, to remember other American writers who would not have agreed with him. Lord Avebury in "The Use of Life" (1911, p. 102) quotes Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, who contrasts the United States with Canada in their dealings with the Red Indian. Bishop Whipple says:—

"On one side of the line is a nation that has spent 500 million dollars in Indian wars; that has not a hundred miles between the Atlantic and the Pacific which have not been the scene of an Indian massacre. On the other side of the line (Canada) they have not spent one dollar on Indian wars."

Here, at all events, the United States was not influenced by British bad example!

In the appendix to his book Lord Avebury quotes a "great American economist," Mr. Wells. After referring to the tyranny and constant war in India in former times, Mr. Wells writes:—

"To-day the humblest Indian peasant is secure in the possession of his property, and if wronged can appeal to and find protection in the courts which England has established . . . under native and Mogul rulers . . . assessment on land averaged 12s. an acre. To-day the land-tax of India . . . does not average more than 2s. an acre. Under native rule the population of India was kept down by war and local feuds, but under the British rule of peace it has increased."

I am, &c.,
F. DAWBREY DREWITT.

United University Club, July 24.

ALL SAINTS', YORK

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lovers of medieval English art will be alarmed to learn that the church of All Saints, North-street, York, with its extraordinarily interesting and valuable windows, unrivalled even in that city of splendid glass, is in grave danger. The architect, Mr. J. Hervey Rutherford, F.R.I.B.A., reports that the state of the spire is such that if the work of repair is deferred the structure is certain to collapse; there are already definite signs of recent movement in the north wall, and if a fall of masonry were to occur serious damage would inevitably be sustained by the windows in this wall and elsewhere.

The parish is a poor one, and the necessary work will cost at least £2,800. May we appeal to the generosity of your readers to help in saving this beautiful church from irreparable disaster? Subscriptions should be sent to the rector, the Rev. P. J. Shaw, All Saints' Rectory, York.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,
CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES.
HAREWOOD.
HUGH BELL.
C. R. PEERS.
WALTER TAPPER.
ERIC MACLAGAN.

❦ An illustration of one of the windows of All Saints' Church is given on page 16.

FARMERS AS SALESMEN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The further letter which you published yesterday from Mr. Christopher Turnor did not rebut the evidence which I adduced from his own writings as to his unreliability as a guide on matters relating to agricultural organization. Indeed, he concedes that he expected such "destructive criticism," and I can only marvel that he exposed himself to it. Lest, however, there should be any of your readers who are inclined to think that the strictures on that well-meaning gentleman contained in the letter over my signature published in your issue of the 21st inst. were too severe, may I urge them to read again Mr. Turnor's original letter which you published in your issue of the 17th inst. under the heading "Farmers as Salesmen," and then to turn to his two books, "Where are We Going?" and "The Land—Agriculture and National Economy"? Yours, &c.,

ROWLAND R. ROBBINS, Chairman, Parliamentary, Press, and Publicity Committee.

National Farmers' Union, 45, Bedford-square, W.C.1, July 24.

FAITHFUL SERVANTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you allow another resident in the best of the Home Counties to record as happy an experience as that of your correspondent "A"? We are being well served at this moment by nine good friends of the family whose years of service are as follows:—50, 42, 30, 26, 22, 15, 14, 11, 10—total, 220. Our list of pensioners is shorter; those with the longer records have passed on, but we can count two with respectively 30 and 16 years of service. Yours, &c.,

Hertfordshire. D.

A SURREY BY-PASS

MILFORD OBJECTIONS TO NEW GUILDFORD ROAD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I hope you may be able to find space for the following remarks with regard to the Guildford-Godalming by-pass road, the construction of which has already been started at the Guildford end.

The object of this new road is to relieve the congestion in Guildford and Godalming, but as matters now stand the Surrey County Council has informed a delegation from Milford, of which I was a member, that it has been decided, after due consideration, to bring the southern end of this large arterial road right through the centre of Milford village in order to save distance and expense in constructing an entrance to the main Portsmouth, Haslemere, and Chiddingfold roads.

Were Milford not already saddled with these three main roads the matter would not be as serious as it undoubtedly must be, for, in order to link them up with the by-pass, it will be necessary to have at least three cross-roads at right angles to existing routes, and one of

these cross-roads will be within 150 yards of the village church and schools, which are at a bend in the Godalming-Chiddingfold road.

The proposal to carry the by-pass entirely outside on to the Witley Common to the west, though unquestionably quite the most rational from the points of view of safety and preservation of the amenities and property of the village, has been vetoed both on account of the aforesaid additional expense in construction and also because it would cross properties, commons, and National Trust holdings. These difficulties are appreciated, but if the village of Milford *must* be sacrificed for the general good and if the traffic, after by-passing Guildford and Godalming (to say nothing of other villages), *must* be introduced into Milford, I wish to urge that the by-pass be brought into the Portsmouth road between Godalming and Milford.

I am of opinion that this proposition has not been fully considered, and that, though it is not so good a solution as that which a road out on to the Witley Common would offer, it would be better to do this than to add considerably to the existing traffic dangers in Milford which the additional cross-roads would inevitably cause.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
GEORGE W. OSMOND, Paymaster Captain, R.N. (Retired).

Holly Cottage, Milford, Surrey.

THE CONSTITUTION IN EGYPT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Since His Excellency Ziwer Pasha has already left London, may I, as his personal friend, ask your hospitality for a reply on his behalf to the letter from Ahmed Abboud Bey which you published yesterday?

Ziwer Pasha, as is well known, has consistently held aloof from all political parties. Even to those English friends he has met during his stay in this country, the assertion that, in his letter to you, he was "in effect speaking for the Wafd" must have seemed far-fetched. In point of fact, the views of Ziwer Pasha on several political questions are decidedly not those of the Wafd. But he agrees with the Wafd upon the necessity of respecting the Constitution and maintaining representative government. This is why, though not a Wafdist, he joined the Egyptian group attending the London Inter-Parliamentary Conference.

Nor is Ziwer Pasha alone in his position. Adly Pasha, whose disinterestedness is above suspicion, is no more a Wafdist than he; but when it came to the defence of the Constitution, Adly Pasha threw in his lot with the Wafd. In a letter dated June 24, 1930, he protested officially, as President of the Senate, against the unconstitutional course pursued by Sidky's Government in closing Parliament. Had Sarwat Pasha been alive to-day he would not have approved the present abuse of power any more than he approved of Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha's suspension of the Constitution in 1928, which he called "a *coup d'état* to which the normal answer would be revolution." (*Tribune d'Orient*, Geneva, October 16, 1928.)

The fundamental question is whether the Egyptian Parliament is to be or not to be; whether the Constitution is to be respected or disavowed. It cannot be obscured either by controversy upon incidental causes of the present crisis or by attempts to represent a man like Ziwer as "unconscious" in his blamelessness and "simple minded" in his statecraft.

I am your obedient servant,
RIAZ, Member of the Egyptian Parliament.

Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, W.1, July 24.

WANTED—THE AUTHOR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Happening to possess a copy of *The Trifler*, the interesting little periodical edited by some Westminster boys in 1817, I followed up the clue given by your correspondent, Mr. A. C. P. Ward, a week ago, and found at No. XX., dated May 7, 1817, the full text of the alliterative poem "An Austrian Army," &c. It is headed: "The following curious specimen of Poetry, presented to us by a friend, is dedicated to the lovers of alliteration." In the final number of *The Trifler* (of September 8, 1817), in which the editor acknowledges contributions from correspondents, no mention is made of this poem, so presumably it was an original product of the editorial brain. Possibly someone better versed than I am in old Westminster lore may know who the editor (single or multiple) was. I have compared *The Trifler* text with Mr. Shebbeare's quotation from Hone's Table Book given in your issue of the 14th inst., and find it identical, except for a few details of spelling and punctuation, and, instead of "Zampatee's" in the penultimate line, "Zorpater's." As both names are equally unknown to me and I now live far from a reference library, perhaps one of your readers may be good enough to enlighten me (and other Boeotians) by telling us who the pacifist Zorpater, alias Zampatee, and, while he is about it, the militarists Ximenes and Xanthus (in the X line) were?

Your obedient servant,
CHARLES FORTESCUE-BRICKDALE.

THE DOLE HABIT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your correspondent, the Rev. H. J. Marshall, cannot escape from the consequences of his argument that a more intensive combination of science and industry is necessary to deal effectively with the present economic difficulties facing our population.

The production of goods and commodities, and therefore the production of wealth, is, under the existing order of industry, limited to the purchasing power of the consumer. In a more civilized society the production of wealth would be limited only by the needs of the community. At present, every industry is rationalizing itself at the expense of human labour. In some cases wealth is being maintained, in others even increased concurrently with an increase in unemployment. If the interests of private employers did not govern production we could increase the standard of living of the working-classes and provide a better time for every willing worker.

Beyond saying that relief should be separated from unemployment benefit your reverend correspondent offers no alternative to the present maintenance arrangements. The suggestion that migration to the Dominions might help can be answered by the unemployment figures in Canada and Australia.

Yours, &c.,
GEORGE MIDDLETON.

House of Commons, July 23.

Points from Letters

FRENCH GOLD MOVEMENT

The continuous export of gold to France with little or no effect on the French exchange is a disquieting feature in the monetary situation of this country at the present time. Your City Notes draw attention to the interesting fact that, in spite of the Bank of France increasing its gold stock by £358,527,000, during the past 12 months its foreign assets have also increased by £208,251,000, thus indicating that there is some other cause at work which is affecting the exchange. Is not the falling off in our export trade and the necessity for retrenchment the principal cause of the unfavourable exchange? There is too much spending, both public and private, and that affects our imports. Our prices are still too high, and that affects our exports. Public works and spending money unprofitably are mere palliatives, and if carried to excess will retard a real recovery both of the exchange and general trade. Our aim should surely be to help general trade and industry on the lines suggested, and thus bring about favourable exchanges and an increase in employment.—Mr. D. M. MASON.

FIRE PREVENTION IN ACCIDENTS

I have seen it stated in some accounts of the Meopham air accident that the wreckage showed evidence that the pilot had switched off the ignition. In any case, it is a fact that there was no subsequent fire, and this raises the important question whether switching off the ignition practically eliminates this risk. If it does, then an authoritative recommendation might usefully be published, with a view to impressing this point on the minds of all drivers of cars and aircraft. As this is one of those questions that is nobody's business in particular, perhaps the Safety First Council might be willing to consult the National Physical Laboratory on the question.—Mr. A. E. BERRIMAN.

A LINK WITH NELSON

In my letter in *The Times* of July 17 I stated that Mrs. Nisbet, who became Lady Nelson, was the daughter of Mr. Herbert, a President of the Island of Nevis. I have since been informed by Mr. Franklyn Crallan, of Carldane Court, Much Hadham, Herts, whose great-grandfather, Mr. Joseph Herbert, was President of Montserrat, that Mrs. Nisbet was the niece and not the daughter of the President of Nevis, whose Christian names were John Richardson, and that the two presidents were second cousins.—SIR BICKHAM ESCOTT, Willett, Chaucer-road, Worthing.

MANNERS AND BUSINESS

Under the heading "Good Manners and Good Business" you have a short paragraph stating that the Design and Industries Association have written praising the Shell-Mex Company for their policy in not disfiguring the countryside with unsightly advertisements. As an example of what can be made of a filling station by the exercise of thought and good taste, road users would do well to look at a new filling station on the road between Cambridge and Girton. Here, instead of the usual display of physical and moral squalor, we have a station at once convenient to the user and pleasing to the eye. A demonstration of this kind is, I feel sure, more helpful to the cause than any amount of invective.—Mr. F. W. GREEN, Shelford, Cambridge.

DEFAULTING SOLICITORS

The step taken by Sir John Withers, independently of the Law Society, in introducing a Bill into Parliament providing for the compulsory keeping of separate banking accounts for clients' money and annual audits will assuredly meet with the approval of a great many members of the profession. The Council of the Law Society, I understand, intends to promote another Bill which omits the two provisions above referred to although these provisions were originally included in their draft Bill. We shall see in due course what attitude the Council of the Law Society adopts towards Sir John Withers's Bill, but as its approval and its active support may be withheld, I suggest that those members of the profession who agree with the step Sir John Withers is taking should communicate their views to him and other members of Parliament and so ensure that Parliament shall become acquainted with the fact that there is a large volume of opinion in the profession whole-heartedly in favour of an efficient remedy for the scandals which from time to time are revealed in the Press.—Mr. C. G. DEHN, Blomfield House, 85, London-wall, E.C.2.

BEHAVIOUR OF APES

Sir David Gill, late Astronomer Royal at the Cape, told me the following:—He was walking with a friend in a forest, I think near Cape Town. They saw a monkey in the middle of the path with his back to them. They came up so quietly that he did not notice them until they were quite close. When they passed they found the trees were full of monkeys who looked very angry. A little later they heard a great noise and found all the monkeys had set on the sentinel, obviously because he had neglected to give warning of their approach, and were belabouring him cruelly.—EMMA GIFFORD, Oaklands, Chard.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN ON CAPITAL

Those who, like Mr. S. S. Purton, quote Abraham Lincoln's remark "That some should be rich shows that others may become rich," as a reply to the Socialists or as an encouragement to the poor, seem to forget that it was made in America at a time when the vast resources of that country were comparatively undeveloped. At that time, when many of the largest cities in the United States were only villages, it was probably quite true that every poor man in the country had the chance of becoming rich. But in these days of unemployment and trade depression, when many of the rich are becoming poor, it is a mockery to apply the remark to England. It seems only right that this should be pointed out. Quotations used out of their context are often dangerously misleading.—Mr. KENNETH BELL, 85, North Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.

SPEED ON THE GREAT WESTERN

Mr. E. A. Falconer is a little unfair and inaccurate in referring to the 2.30 p.m. train from Cheltenham as the "Cheltenham tortoise." Apart from the obvious necessity of stopping at such important places as Gloucester and Stroud, the six-mile incline from Stroud up to Sapperton Tunnel, with a ruling gradient of 1 in 60, is a severe handicap on up trains; moreover, down trains also are restricted to a speed of 40-45 m.p.h. owing to the reverse curvature of this particular stretch of line. In the circumstances the over-all allowance of 53 minutes (not an hour) for the 31¼ miles to Kemble, or 45 minutes actual running time, cannot be considered unreasonable for the train in question, especially as it also calls momentarily at Cheltenham, Malvern-road.—Mr. THOMAS B. SANDS, 95, Denmark-hill, S.E.5.

INDIAN TEAS

Mr. H. H. Macleod is quite right. Mr. Churchill's vote-catching experiment—for it was nothing else—with regard to the remission of duty on Java and Sumatra teas has hit the British industry, and British-grown teas do not require adulteration with what Mr. Macleod correctly says is largely inferior quality. I may fairly say that I know, or ought to know, something of the subject, having begun my planting career in 1869 and having been connected with the industry ever since.—Mr. ARTHUR BRYANS.

HOME VISIT TICKETS

I beg leave to urge the desirability of "home visit tickets," under suitable conditions, to enable boys who have gone out from Great Britain to the Empire to visit their old homes. By such a method, definite benefit would result to the Empire, the boys, and their parents, and unemployment. Our Dominions would be brought into closer touch with our youth.—The REV. REGINALD G. PYNE, St. Cuthbert's Rectory, York.

ROUSSEAU AND THE LAND

Whatever may be said against Rousseau, he stood for freedom, frankness and justice, as against authority, obscurantism and oppression. His "Social Contract" had great influence in its day. More lasting, however, has been the effect of his "Essay on the Causes of Inequality amongst Men," in which he tells how economic inequality began with unjust appropriations of the land, which is the source of our supplies and should be treated as our common property. This idea was developed by the French Physiocrats and applied by Thomas Paine in his "Agrarian Justice." Then the recognition of the law of rent showed how public ownership of land could be combined with private possession, and led to the further treatment of the subject by Spencer, Dove, MacDonell and—greatest of all—Henry George. It was the prospect of securing the common right to the land by requiring those who hold it to pay the people a rent for it that generated the enthusiasm which carried "The People's Budget" of 1909-10. Unfortunately its so-called duties on land values were unworthy substitutes for the plan of requiring those who hold the land to pay its rental value to the nation as a national land-rent, of stopping the taxation of houses and other improvements, and of untaxing so far as possible all other processes and products of industry.—Mr. JAMES DUNDAS WHITE, Reform Club.

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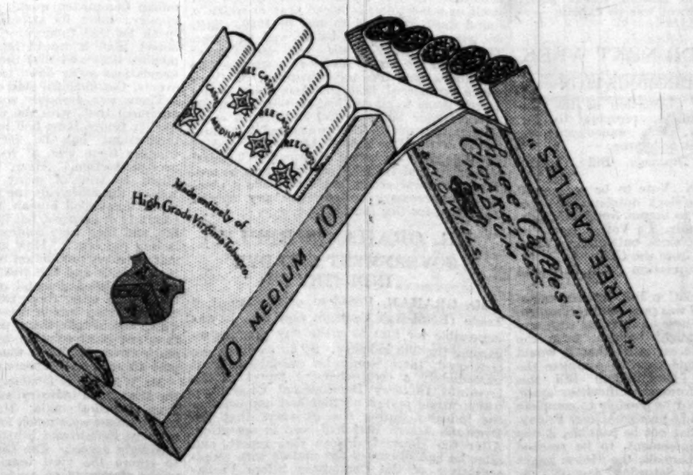

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THE MANSION HOUSE

A MODERNIZING SCHEME

EXPENDITURE OF £50,000

A special meeting of the Court of Common Council of the City of London will be held on Wednesday to consider a report of the General Purposes Committee on the Mansion House. That committee recommends the expenditure of some £50,000 on rearranging, modernizing, and redecorating the interior. If the Common Council approve this scheme the Mansion House will be closed for some months, possibly a year, and accommodation will be found elsewhere in the City for the Lord Mayor. The Court already has agreed to an expenditure of £7,000 on the Egyptian Hall. To this the committee now ask that £3,500 shall be added in order that a gallery (approved for one end) shall be carried right round the four sides.

At the time the Common Council agreed to go forward with the Egyptian Hall, the larger scheme submitted by the committee for dealing with the whole House was referred back with instructions to obtain a report from Mr. Sydney Tatchell, F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. Tatchell, who acknowledges the assistance he has received from Mr. Sydney Perks, the City architect, recommends the reinstatement of Dance's gallery in the Egyptian Hall, and urges the improvement of the natural lighting. He says that the only light at present is derived from two large windows, one at each end. These are filled with stained glass of somewhat heavy colours in which blue and red predominate. The light from these windows would be slightly improved by the substitution of brighter glass for the somewhat dull borders.

He also recommends three new windows in the south wall and the restoration of the two Venetian windows, designed by Dance, below the large windows in the east and west walls, now covered by mirrors and commonplace decoration. Their design is already clearly defined, and their restoration would, Mr. Tatchell believes, greatly enhance not only the architectural interest of the room, but add materially to its natural lighting. The three windows in the south wall would be designed to accord with the Venetian windows.

INTERIOR DECORATION

After suggesting an improved artificial lighting, Mr. Tatchell deals with decoration. At present, he says, there is a preponderance of heavy gilding which detracts from the architectural features of the hall. The door architraves, niche-frames, and pediments of carved pine are so heavily coated with paint that the fine details of the carving have been obliterated. He suggests covering the coffers in the ceiling up to the existing "egg and tongue" moulding with panels of pre-cast plaster, carrying paterae of lower relief, with a narrower plain margin. The details should be picked out in suitable colours, as in Italian ceilings, with heraldic blues and reds with restrained etching in gold in their proper proportions, bearing in mind the prevailing tones of the large stained glass windows.

The architectural features of the hall demand a restrained and dignified colour treatment; and Mr. Tatchell advises a warm stone or light sand colour, properly finished to emphasize enrichments. He further suggests painting the interior of the niches blue, and that richly coloured curtains shall be arranged at the east and west ends of the hall, where the old windows are to be reinstated. The same treatment would be applied to the three new windows in the south wall. In the carpet blue and gold colours should predominate.

If the scheme is adopted, Mr. Tatchell believes that the fine proportions of the chamber will be displayed to full advantage and the apartment will gain in quiet dignity and beauty. "The effect of this somewhat drastic revision of the decorative scheme, apart from practical advantages, would be to give added value to the richness of table decorations, the display of gold plate and the brilliance of uniforms, decorations, and costumes."

"WORTHY OF THE LORD MAYOR"

On the House generally, Mr. Tatchell writes a separate report. He says: "When James Dance designed it, some 200 years ago, less importance was attached to the administrative side than to the provision of spacious State apartments and reception rooms. It is unnecessary for me to deal in detail with the shortcomings of the Mansion House. These shortcomings are not peculiar to this building, but are common to all the mansions of that period; indeed, it was not until the eighties of the last century that the importance of hygiene and sanitation as applied to domestic residences was fully appreciated. From that time until the present progress has been rapid, until to-day well-arranged and properly lighted and ventilated staff rooms and administrative offices are recognized as essential features of every well-equipped residence. In contemplating, therefore, the reconditioning of this great house, the Corporation of the City of London are moving with the times, and may be congratulated on the effort they now propose to make to bring the Mansion House into line with modern standards and worthy of its unique position as the official residence of the Lord Mayor, its Chief Magistrate."

Mr. Tatchell recommends that the kitchens shall remain in their present position, but he urges modernization and the making of a tradesmen's entrance from Walbrook. After dealing with the accommodation of the officers of the household and the servants, on which he makes a series of suggestions, he proposes to adapt the present servants' hall as a cloakroom. There would be a new and more commodious passenger lift on a different site near the entrance hall, and more room for private guests.

The apartments of the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress will, if the scheme is adopted, be enlarged and improved.

Incidentally, Mr. Tatchell suggests the importance of providing better and more suitable arrangements for the storage and display of the gold and silver plate. The present room, he says, is nothing but a large cupboard, and unworthy of its valuable and interesting contents. He urges the provision of a proper strong-room.

The renewals of furniture and furnishing, which Mr. Tatchell says can be effected without undue expense, will materially improve the general atmosphere of the Mansion House.

COLLECTION OF REFUSE IN LONDON

STREET RESTRICTIONS TO BE EXTENDED

The Minister of Transport makes the following announcement:—

In February, 1927, the Minister, on the advice of the London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee, made the London Traffic (Collection of Refuse) Regulations, 1927, restricting collection of refuse in certain of the more important traffic streets in London, which were divided into two categories:—(i.) Those in which refuse may not be collected between the hours of 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., and (ii.) those in which refuse may not be collected between the hours of 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.

The working of these Regulations has been reviewed by the Committee in the light of the experience gained, and after considering their advice the Minister proposes to make fresh Regulations under Section 10 of, and the Third Schedule to, the London Traffic Act, 1924, which would provide for the continuance of the restriction on the collection of refuse in the existing list of thoroughfares and an extension of such restriction to a number of additional streets in the central area, as well as to certain streets in outer London where traffic congestion is tending to increase.

The Regulations are intended to apply to the collection of trade refuse collected in vehicles by private agencies as well as to house refuse collected by vehicles belonging to municipal authorities, but not to any vehicle used solely for collecting street refuse arising from the cleansing of any scheduled street. Any person acting in contravention of the provisions of the Regulations will be liable to a penalty not exceeding 40s.

Copies of the draft Regulations are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2, or through any bookseller at a cost of 3d. a copy. Any person who desires to make representations in regard to the draft Regulations should make them in writing to the Secretary, Ministry of Transport, 7, Whitehall-gardens, London, S.W.1, not later than September 4.

EMPIRE FARMERS IN NEW ZEALAND

HOPES FOR SETTLERS IN THE DOMINION

Impressions gathered by the party of Empire farmers who visited New Zealand during the early part of this year are set out in a brochure just issued by the British National Union, of 213-214, Moorgate Station Chambers, E.C.

In an introduction to the report, the leader of the party (Mr. S. R. Whitley) remarks:—"Our stay was all too short, but still long enough for us to be filled with admiration for the efficient development of the country. The marvel lies in the fact that all has been done in so short a time. Central and local Government, cities, homes and farms, roads, railways, electrification schemes, and other developments have all been carved out from the rough in less than 90 years. A predominant impression that we take home with us is the affection held by all for the Old Country, our King and Empire."

As regards land values, the report states that exceptionally good grass land is worth up to £120 an acre. This land is used solely for dairying. There is much poor mountainous grazing land (for sheep), but an average might be struck of about £50 to £70 an acre for the good grass land on which probably a cow to 1½ acre or four sheep to the acre can be carried, and £8 to £18 for the land on which one or two sheep to the acre could be maintained. In the South Island land values are lower, ranging from £20 to £30 an acre.

The party are of opinion that there are fair prospects in the Dominion for single men as farmers who possess some capital (say £1,000) and are prepared to work hard. "These conditions, coupled with the assistance to be derived from the Government's Advances and Settlers' Scheme, should enable immigrants to make a first-rate start in life in this wonderfully fertile Dominion."

Convincing proof, it is stated, was afforded that the soil and climate of New Zealand are well suited to sheep farming. As regards beef production, it is pointed out that the position of New Zealand with regard to her beef export trade is almost entirely governed by her situation, and until difficulties of transport are overcome it is unlikely that she will develop into a great beef-producing country. The report continues:—"The main purposes of beef cattle in New Zealand is that they shall run over the sheep country to feed off and trample down the growth of native bush, fern, &c., leaving the ground in a cleaner and better condition for the sheep which follow. In consequence of this method, the majority of beef cattle are some four years old, and from 10cwt. to 13cwt. live weight before they reach the freezing works. This is not to say the country cannot produce early matured animals—many fine bunches of yearlings and two-year-old cattle were seen, fed in most cases entirely upon grass, which would have provided the light and medium weight carcasses that are required by butchers of modern times. If, owing to the growth of intensive cultivation, New Zealand were unable to find a market for her increased output of sheep and dairy produce, she might well, once the difficulties of distance were eliminated, become an important factor in the beef markets of the world."

IMPROVING GRASS LANDS

The methods adopted for the improvement of grass lands greatly interested the party, who agree that the top dressing of pasture is the greatest single factor at the present time in stimulating production. Some 35,000 tons of fertilizers, almost all of a phosphatic nature, are being used at the present time in lengthening the growth period and increasing the actual production of high protein grass. Some 3,000,000 acres have already been dealt with in this manner and the area under top dressing is being increased at the rate of many thousands of acres annually. The party consider that grass land management is obviously the most important work in the future of New Zealand.

The science of arable farming, it is stated, is not so advanced as that of dairying and sheep farming, although the New Zealand farmer has many advantages over the man at home. Arable farming is only carried on to any extent on the vast plains of Canterbury, Otago, and Southland, in the South Island. Good crops of oats and wheat were seen on the best cultivated lands, the yield of the latter averaging about 30 to 34 bushels per acre throughout the Dominion.

In the electrification of her rural areas New Zealand, it is considered, is definitely ahead of Great Britain. Agricultural machinery is either of New Zealand make or imported from Canada or the United States.

Under the head of "Cooperation" the Report states:—

"One of the greatest lessons to be learnt from New Zealand is the success of cooperation amongst the farmers. All the butter and cheese produced in New Zealand for export is factory-made, the bulk of these factories being owned by the Farmers' Cooperative Societies. For the year ended July 31, 1929, 81,658 tons of butter and 86,000 tons of cheese were exported from the Dominion. Not only is the produce manufactured at the factory, but it also passes, before being exported, through a cooperative store, where the grading is carried out and from which it is actually shipped. Besides butter and cheese factories, the farmers own freezing works for dealing with lamb, mutton, and, to a lesser degree, with beef.

"The fact that produce from New Zealand farms can compete in the home market with the produce of the home country, as well as with foreign countries, even though it is 12,000 miles from its market, is a sufficient tribute to the success and thoroughness of the method of handling the produce when it leaves the farm either as a live sheep or a churn of milk or cream. The same spirit of cooperation prevails amongst the farmers with regard to the loan of implements and the helping of each other when additional manual labour is required."

The impression gained from the visit is that the whole subject of cooperation should be thoroughly re-examined, since what has been accomplished amongst the farmers of New Zealand "must surely be possible amongst the farming community in the Old Country."

In a separate section dealing with the impressions of the women of the party reference is made to the labour-saving character of the houses and the universality of electricity as a boon to the housewives of the Dominion. "It was delightful," remark these lady observers, "to see the good comradeship between husbands and their wives. . . . Women in New Zealand are home makers and hard workers. They give their men a helping hand wherever they can, and because they are accomplishing something worth while, sacrificing self to do it, they are a healthy and happy community."

MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EXTENSION

The Lord Mayor, vice-president, and Mr. Theodore W. Luling, chairman, of the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (Moorfields Eye Hospital), draw attention to a "unique opportunity" which has befallen that institution.

"The capacity of the out-patient department," they write, "built 31 years ago, is entirely inadequate to deal with the average number of 480 patients who attend for treatment each day. The committee have long wished to be enabled to extend the scope of this department, but no space has been available. The hand of Providence has ordained that the premises immediately adjoining the department (hitherto a cocoa factory) should become vacant and only a dividing wall separates the out-patient department from this adjoining block. It is reasonable to suppose that no such opportunity will ever present itself to the hospital again. The acquisition of this property would not only enable the department in question to be enlarged but would provide additional facilities for the Post Graduate School, larger laboratories, the extension of research facilities, and a larger Physico-Therapeutic Department.

"A scheme embodying the reconstruction of the out-patient department and the above-mentioned facilities has been evolved, which will cost approximately £24,000, but the immediate necessity is the purchase of the adjoining property at a cost of £4,000, towards which £1,200 has been received or promised. It is of the utmost importance to the future development of this great institution that the remaining £2,800 shall be forthcoming with as little delay as possible to enable the hospital to complete its contract. We do not feel it necessary to stress here either the sentimental or economic value of eyesight, but sufficient is it to say that 'Moorfields' has saved the sight of thousands of men, women, and children during its activities extending over 126 years, and is destined to be of even greater value in the future if only its development remains unhampered."

Contributions should be sent to Mr. Theodore W. Luling, Moorfields Eye Hospital, City-road, E.C.1, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

THE SALE ROOM

EARLY PRINTED BOOKS

Sotheby's held yesterday two small, but remarkable, sales, one of six early printed books, which totalled £8,820, and the other the manuscripts and remaining library of John Ruskin, removed from his residence, Brantwood, Coniston, the 122 lots fetching £7,224.

The six very fine early printed books were described as "the property of a nobleman resident in South Germany"; the first two to be mentioned were about 1858 in the library of Count Galitzan. The first lot was a very fine copy printed on vellum of Durandus, "Rationale," a folio of 160 leaves, from the Maintz press of Fust and Schoeffer, 1459, one of five copies in private hands of what is usually regarded as the third book printed with a date. This fell at £4,600 to the Rosenbach Company, with Messrs. Quaritch and Maggs among the underbidders. The copy of Cicero, "De Officiis et Paradoxa," 88 leaves, also on vellum and from the same press, 1465, the second classic to be printed, and also very rare, went to the same buyers at £1,600.

The others were:—Apuleius, "Opera," Rome, Sweynheym and Pannartz, 1469—£350; St. Jerome, "Epistolae," Mainz, Peter Schoeffer, 1470, a very fine copy on vellum, with 180 large initials in blue and white and in green morocco, by Jerome le jeune—£1,450 (both bought by Messrs. Maggs); Seneca, "Opera Moralia et Epistolae," Naples, 1475—£100 (Berry); and Orosius, "Histoires," Paris, 1491—£720 (Quaritch).

RUSKIN MSS. AND BOOKS

The sale of the manuscripts and books of John Ruskin (sold with the consent of Mr. Arthur Severn and of his trustees) was chiefly remarkable for its Kate Greenaway interest, for no such collection has hitherto come into the market. A fine series of upwards of 250 autograph letters from her to John Ruskin, 1887 to 1899, many with pen-and-ink sketches, went at £420 to Messrs. Maggs, who also gave £40 for a similar series to Mrs. Arthur Severn, 1883 to 1901.

A collection of Kate Greenaway Almanacks, 1890-1894, all presentation copies, brought £60 (Holt); a copy of the Almanack for 1892, with 4 miniature drawing, and inscribed "John Ruskin from Kate Greenaway"—£42 (Maggs); and a similar copy of the Almanack and diary for 1897—£44 (Hollings). The numerous water colour drawings by Kate Greenaway included, "The Open Door"—£120 (Scheuer); "Coming," 1883—£46 (Scribner); and "White Rose and White Lily and the Flowery Arch," 1886—£125 (C. J. Sawyer).

Among the Ruskin manuscripts the most important lot was 27 volumes of holograph diaries and notebooks, 1835-88, fully detailed in the sale catalogue. This fell to Mr. J. H. Whitehouse, Warden of Bembridge School, Isle of Wight, and a well-known Ruskin authority, at £1,600; he also purchased for £440 the original material of "Stones of Venice."

The series of letters from John Ruskin to his father, John James Ruskin, in six quarto volumes, went at £520 to Messrs. Allen, who also gave £260 for the Ruskin early poems and juvenilia. The manuscript of "The King of the Golden River," 43 pages, fetched £155; the manuscripts of original drafts of lectures on art, £70; the original documents of "Fors Clavigera," £55; and the original manuscript of more than three-quarters of "Praeterita," £160 (all these were purchased by Messrs B. F. Stevens and Brown, the American agents). Books from the Ruskin library included J. Sibthorp, "Flora Graeca," 1806-40, in 10 folio volumes, with 966 coloured plates, £165 (Quaritch); and E. Young, "The Complaint, and the Consolation," 1797, with Blake's plates all coloured by himself, £400 (Maggs).

FURNITURE AND PORCELAIN

Old English furniture, Chinese and other porcelain, and textiles, the property of Sir W. J. Trevelyan, Mr. George Wilbraham, Mr. John Carbonell, Mrs. Perceval, and from other sources, realized £12,272 at Christie's yesterday. The Chinese porcelain included a *famille-noir* bowl, the exterior enamelled with flowers emblematic of the four seasons, in green, aubergine, and yellow on black ground, 7½in. diameter, Kang-He, which went to Mr. H. Simmons for 1,200 guineas. A pair of *famille-verte* figures of kylins, enamelled green, yellow, and blue, 15½in. high, Kang-He, brought 800 guineas (Semail Moens); a set of three powdered-blue vases and a pair of beakers, enamelled with river scenes, utensils, and flowers in *famille-verte*, 10½in. and 9½in high, Kang-He—840 guineas (Block); a pair of figures of hawks, enamelled in natural colours, 11½in. high, Kein-Lung—600 guineas; three cups and saucers, of oval shape, enamelled with flowering plants in green and aubergine on yellow ground, with aubergine handles to the cups, Kang-He—370 guineas (both bought by De Pinna); and a pair of *famille-verte* hexagonal spill-vases, pierced with honeycomb pattern, and enamelled with cocks and foliage, 5in. high, Kang-He—310 guineas (F. Partridge). A pair of old Worcester vases and covers of hexagonal shape, painted with exotic birds and insects in scroll panels, on dark blue scale-patterned ground, 16in. high, fetched 350 guineas (Ralph).

A Queen Anne walnut cabinet, with folding doors mounted with panels of looking-glass, 39in. wide, fell at 430 guineas (Mallett); an Elizabethan oak mantelpiece, supported by four fluted Ionic columns, the frieze carved with gryphons and scroll foliage, 9½ft. high, 9ft. 5in. wide—360 guineas (Bailey).

PICTURES AND ANTIQUITIES

The sale on Tuesday by Messrs. Gillow and Gillow (14, Bruton-street, W.) at the Grafton Galleries, Grafton-street, consisted of old masters and sixteenth and seventeenth century Oriental rugs. Among the pictures were a portrait of a Gentleman by Tintoretto, 1,050 guineas; a full-length portrait of an English Princess by Van Dyck, 550 guineas; and a portrait of a Lady by Bronzino, 650 guineas. Among the antique carpets, the exceptionally large fragment of a sixteenth-century Shah Abbas vase-carpet realized 3,150 guineas; and an Armenian or Dragon carpet of the seventeenth century fetched 3,000 guineas; a fragment of a Herat or Ispahan carpet with part original borders, 600 guineas; and a sixteenth-century Asia Minor carpet, 675 guineas.

At Sotheby's on Wednesday antiquities from various sources brought £1,280. A gold-mounted sword and sheath, entirely without restorations, 31in. long, belonging to the early iron age and not later than the eighth century B.C., found at Lugo, near Bologna, in Italy, the property of Signor C. Bernado, fetched £155; a wood and bone Etruscan couch, which seems to have been expressly made for a tomb, about the second century B.C., found in a tomb at Norcia, near Perugia, the property of Signor Massimo Colizzi, £52; and among the Egyptian antiquities a bronze statuette of a king, in walking attitude, 8in. high, eighteenth dynasty, £52 (Westbrook).

THACKERAY AND "JANE EYRE"

Among the autograph letters and manuscripts, the property of the late Major Sydney Cowper, which Messrs. Puttick and Simpson are selling at 47, Leicester-square on Wednesday next, is an extremely interesting letter from Thackeray to W. S. Williams (who was connected with the publishers of the book), dated October 23, 1847, relating to "Jane Eyre." "I wish," writes Thackeray, "you had not sent me Jane Eyre. It interested me so much that I have lost . . . a whole day in reading it at the busiest period, with the printers I know waiting for copy. Who the author can be I can't guess. . . . It is a fine book though . . . It is a woman's writing, but whose? . . . Give my respects and thanks to the author—whose Novel is the first English one that I have been able to read for many a day." Less than a month later Charlotte Brontë, signing herself "C. Bell," writes to W. S. Williams: "The 'Spectator' seemed to have found more harm than good in 'Jane Eyre,' and I acknowledge that distressed me a little. . . . Critics are capricious and the public is fickle . . . Ellis and Acton beg to thank you for the kind offer of your services with Mr. Newby."

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN LORANG CASE

FRANCIS LORANG, 49, company director, again appeared at the Justice Room, Guildhall, yesterday, before Mr. Alderman Maurice Jenks, on charges of issuing a statutory report dated April 11, 1929, of Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, which he knew to be false in certain material particulars, and of fraudulently converting to his own use large sums of money, said to amount to a total of £317,000, belonging to various companies of the Blue Bird group, and of which he was a director or officer. Mr. Eustace Fulton appeared on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions, and Mr. Harry Myers (solicitor) defended. Mr. Linton Thorp held a watching brief for parties interested. The whole of the day's hearing was taken up with the evidence of bank witnesses in support of charges of fraudulent conversion. The further hearing of the case was adjourned to Monday, the accused being allowed in the meantime to attend the Court to-day to consult with his advisers.

BROMLEY VACANCY

ELECTION UNLIKELY UNTIL SEPTEMBER

It is probable that the vacancy in the representation of Bromley (Kent) in the House of Commons caused by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Cuthbert James will not be filled until some time in September. A contest during August would find large numbers of the electors away from home on holiday. Parliament, too, will not be sitting, so that the immediate election of a new member is unnecessary.

No steps have yet been taken to select a Unionist candidate, and the Conservative Association will not meet until Thursday to discuss the position. The Liberals, it is understood, are willing to fall in with any arrangement that is made temporarily to defer the issue of the writ, and the Labour Party are not likely to open their campaign at present. It is expected that when the contest opens both the Liberal and Labour Parties will be represented by the candidates who fought the seat at the General Election. Mr. Wilfred Fordham, the Liberal, who polled well last year, was then one of the youngest candidates put forward by his party. He was born in 1902 and did well at Cambridge. Mr. A. E. Ashforth, the Socialist, is a barrister and Principal of the Stepney Commercial Institute of the L.C.C. Formerly he was a master at Maidstone Grammar School and chief training officer for the Ministry of Pensions at Plymouth.

A CONTRAST

The absence of haste in the preparations of the three political parties offers a striking contrast to the eagerness of a potential independent candidate, Colonel H. V. Combs, of Shortlands, Bromley, who within an hour or two of the death of Lieutenant-Colonel James announced in an interview in a London evening newspaper that he would fight the seat on the programme of the United Empire Party. He did this, he said, because he wished to be fair to all other parties who might be thinking of the seat; but his action has caused widespread resentment among Conservatives, and has brought embarrassment to supporters of the policy of Empire Free Trade.

Bromley has always returned a Conservative. The present Lord Forster had a majority of over 12,000 in 1918, and when he went to the House of Lords in the following year Lieutenant-Colonel James succeeded to the seat at a keenly contested by-election. Colonel James was a convinced upholder of tariffs, and Conservatives generally in the borough have supported safeguarding measures and the closest possible association with the Dominions and Colonies. In these circumstances what is regarded as the attempt by Colonel Combs to "jump the claim" is sharply criticized.

The constituency is the largest in the number of its electors in the county of Kent. There are 73,793 voters on the register. The constituency is almost exclusively residential in character and takes in Bromley, Beckenham, Penge, Upper Norwood, Bickley, Shortlands, and the L.C.C. Downham estate. Labour has a strong following in the Penge area and probably draws substantial support from Downham.

In one respect the Conservatives are ready for an election. The party organization has been efficiently kept up, and the machinery for a contest can speedily be put into operation.

THE FALLACY OF RELIEF WORKS

EXPOSURE IN THE "TRADE SUPPLEMENT"

This week *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement* contains a contribution by Mr. Harold Cox which is of particular interest in view of the Public Works Loans Bill now before Parliament. Mr. Cox gives a few illustrations of the way in which the futility of attacking the problem of unemployment by relief works has been demonstrated by past experience. There is also a remarkable article from our New York Correspondent on unemployment in the United States. It shows what American industrialists are doing on their own account to cure the present malady and prevent its recurrence by more effective planning of their programme of production.

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 3d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

BRIGHTON TRANSPORT SERVICES

AMALGAMATION BILL TO BE PROMOTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRIGHTON, JULY 24

After months of negotiation Brighton Town Council to-day agreed to the promotion of a Parliamentary Bill calling for the amalgamation of the public transport services from Portslade on the west to Rottingdean on the east. Proposals which will ensure improved services throughout Brighton and Hove will be submitted to Hove Council at its next meeting, and little opposition is anticipated.

The scheme proposes the formation of a "Brighton, Hove, and District Transport Board," consisting of two members of Brighton Corporation, two representatives of Messrs. Tillings, Limited, who operate the local omnibus services, and one from Hove Corporation. The whole of the Brighton tramways stock and of Messrs. Tillings' omnibuses will be surrendered to the board, and Hove will be called on to contribute £100,000 cash for her share in the undertaking. The replacement of tramways by omnibuses without the consent of the Brighton Corporation is prohibited, and arrangements are made so that the merger will cause no distress among the employees of either concern. The proposed agreement entitles Brighton and Hove to purchase the whole undertaking at the end of 15 years.

Great importance is attached to the proposals by those who favour the replacement of tramways by omnibuses. Labour members, who are strongly opposed to such displacement, pointed out at the meeting to-day that the tramways pay substantial profits and help in the reduction of the rates. ALDERMAN H. J. GALLIERS, one of the principal movers in the scheme, retorted that the omnibus service is a live undertaking, while the tramways are already half dead.

On a division the proposals were carried by a large majority.

EIGHT-LOOM SYSTEM DISPUTE

THE WEAVERS' REPLY TO THE MANUFACTURERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, JULY 24

The "considered reply" of the Weavers' Amalgamation to the application of the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association that the system of more looms to a weaver should be extended to the whole of the county will come before the Central Committee of the association in Manchester to-morrow. The letter, which is signed by Mr. A. Naesmith, secretary of the Amalgamated Weavers' Association, is as follows:—

"The Central Committee of this association has had under consideration your letter of July 16 in which you are pressing for a definite reply to the application of your association and the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations made at the joint meeting on June 17 for the extension of the eight-loom system. You will remember that in our letter of June 24 we asked that this matter should be discussed in the light of the recommendations that are probable in the report on the cotton industry. You will readily appreciate, I am sure, that this amalgamation can come to no hurried conclusions upon the numerous points contained in the report. Rather is it a matter for careful examination and mature consideration. We are proceeding to do this as quickly as is possible and have already indicated through the United Textile Factory Workers' Association that we are ready and willing to meet in joint conference in a frank and open manner all the parties who submitted their evidence to the Government Committee. In the report there are many implications affecting not only the employers' and operatives' organizations on the manufacturing side, but also the whole of the industry, and the need of the moment is joint comprehensive consideration rather than sectional discussions. Until the suggested joint conference has been held it is considered undesirable for a reply to be given to your specific application."

James Brady, 73, a slater, was found *Not Guilty* at the London Sessions yesterday of attempting to obtain £40 17s. 4d. by false pretences at the Orpington branch of the Westminster Bank, and was discharged.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS

THE ROYAL WELSH AT CAERNARVON

Competitions at the Royal Welsh Show at Caernarvon, which on Wednesday made a record in the amount taken on an opening day, were confined yesterday to the district classes in horses, cattle, and sheep. The large horticulture and poultry sections were for the first time open to the public. The entries for the jumping competitions were pronounced the best yet seen. Among the cattle, Welsh Blacks predominated. Visitors were greatly interested in the forestry enclosure, as regards both its competitive and non-competitive exhibits. Most of the successful exhibits came from the Penrhyn estate. Popular interest centred mainly on the butter-making competition, more especially the inter-county student championship class. Competitors had to be nominated by agricultural and education authorities in Wales and Monmouthshire, and each county was represented by two competitors.

SUFFOLK HORSE SOCIETY

The Suffolk Horse Society's annual sale at Ipswich yesterday suggested that animals of the Suffolk breed are gaining favour, displacing motor traction for short journeys and displacing shire horses in such strongholds as Kent and Lincolnshire.

Trade all round was satisfactory, since 33 geldings averaged £54 6s. 3d., compared with £2 less last year. The top price was 100 guineas, given by Mrs. Evelyn Rich, of Wrethams, Norfolk, a well-known breeder and exhibitor of the Punch, for Peter, a five-year-old gelding, the property of Mr. A. R. Crisp, of Pippin Park, Lidgate, Newmarket. This animal is a son of the well-known sire Sudbourn Bernard, and has won a number of first prizes.

Mares and fillies met with a fair trade, but did not come up to expectation considering the shortage of horses for road transport. Sixty-four guineas was the top price at which Mr. D. Bilson, of Burgh, disposed of Duchess Pearl, a five-year-old daughter of Framlingham Allenby. Fillies met a good trade at an average price of £19 11s. 3d., which is £5 more than at last year's sale. For Street Daphne 32½ guineas was paid by Mr. O. J. Freeman, of Henley.

THE HIGHLAND SHOW

Yesterday was the "popular" day at the Highland Show at Dumfries, and by early afternoon 30,000 persons had paid for admission, which beats the record of the corresponding day at the last Dumfries show.

The outstanding feature of the day's programme was the stock judging competition by students of the Scottish Agricultural College. This feature, which was introduced three years ago, has become so great an attraction that it was found necessary to impose an age limit for competitors. The number of entrants was 81, including 17 girls. The winners were the West of Scotland College men's team; second place was taken by the West Perthshire Young Farmers' Club, and third place by a team of girls from the West of Scotland College. The Duke of Buccleuch presented the prizes.

In the jumping competition Mr. T. Makin, Newton, Castleford, and Mr. F. V. Grange, Nantwich, tied for first prize.

WARWICKSHIRE SHOW

The second and final day of the Warwickshire Agricultural Society's annual show at Coventry yesterday was favoured by fine weather, and the large attendance was some compensation for Wednesday, when rain fell so heavily that only 1,200 of the general public paid for admission.

It was announced that the Sir Francis Newdegate Challenge Cup for the member of the society scoring most points in the horse, cattle, sheep, and pig classes had been won by Mr. M. T. Harrison, of Wedgnock Park, Warwick.

GRAFTON HUNT PUPPY SHOW

The Grafton Hunt Puppy Show was held yesterday at the Kennels, Paulerspury. The judges were Captain Arkwright, Master of the Oakley, and Mr. Rawsley, ex-Master of the Southwell. Among the prizewinners were:—

Dog Hounds.—1, Mrs. Newmann; 2, Mr. W. Hurley; 3, Colonel Collins.
Bitches.—1, Miss W. Culley; 2, Mrs. C. Abbott; 3, Captain Close Smith.
Couples.—1, Mr. F. Osborne; 2, Mr. P. Agnew.

News in Brief

Ninety-two dairy farmers from New Zealand have just completed a tour of Northern Ireland.

The Hastings Regatta, postponed owing to the rough weather last week, will be held on Thursday, July 31.

Wm. Cavell Parsons, a watchman, was badly burned on both hands when his hut caught fire on Wednesday night at Westbourne-avenue, Eltham.

Mrs. Elizabeth Anne Roberts, widow of John Roberts, the champion at billiards, has died at the age of 81 at her home in Carleton-road, Tufnell Park.

Hampstead Borough Council has been informed by the London County Council that the rate of interest on loans to local authorities is to be reduced from 5½ to 5 per cent.

William Thomas Andrews, an elderly messenger who was attacked and robbed by motor bandits at Aston, Birmingham, last Monday as he was on his way to a bank with a bag containing £908, died in Birmingham General Hospital yesterday.

With the British flag flying over her the ex-German battle cruiser Hindenburg, which was raised at Scapa Flow on Tuesday, was towed by four tugs on Wednesday night, and in an hour and a half was successfully beached on the sand in Mill Bay, Island of Hoy.

A 10-ton road wagon, conveying a 25-ton boiler from Annan, Scotland, to Sunderland, completely blocked the main Newcastle-Carlisle road for 10 hours yesterday, when it sank into a part of the road undergoing repair at Gilsland, Northumberland.

While clearing away brick rubbish during demolition work at the Bedford College old building, Regent's Park, John Connolly, 25, a labourer, was killed by falling masonry. It was stated at the inquest yesterday that the high wind dislodged a ball ornament weighing about 40lb. from the top of the main building, and this struck Connolly on the head.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns of this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Director-General, India Store Department, and also two Indian railway companies, invite tenders for large quantities of railway material. (p. 3)

Applications are invited for the post of Director of the Rural Industries Bureau. (p. 3)

A communication is requested from anyone having knowledge of a will made by Richard Barnes, baker and confectioner, lately residing in Canterbury-road, Margate. (p. 1)

The amateur clay pigeon shooting championship and a special competition for amateurs will be held at the Albemarle Shooting School, Worcester Park, to-morrow. (p. 1)

Notice is given that Eli Cashdan, M.A., of Chichele-road, Cricklewood, and Julius Oppenheimer, of Kingsway, Wembley, have applied to the Home Secretary for naturalization. (p. 1)

HADRIAN'S WALL

In a written reply to Mr. O. Lewis (Colchester, U.), who asked what further steps it was proposed to take to prevent quarrying operations from damaging Hadrian's Wall or interfering with the amenities of the immediate surroundings, Mr. Lansbury states:—I would refer the hon. member to the reply which I gave on this subject on the 2nd of this month. To that reply I may add that I have under preparation a Bill to give my Department adequate powers to protect the surroundings of ancient monuments, including those of Hadrian's Wall.

SOLICITOR STRUCK OFF THE ROLL

A meeting of the Committee of the Law Society, constituted under the Solicitors Acts, 1888 and 1919, was held in their hall in Chancery-lane yesterday. Sir Roger Gregory was in the chair, and the other members present were Sir Reginald Poole and Mr. L. W. N. Hickley.

The undermentioned solicitor was declared guilty of professional misconduct and was ordered to be struck off the Roll:—

Mr. Herbert Taylor, of 32, Victoria-street, Westminster, and of 33, London Wall, London, for having misappropriated to his own use a sum of £64 paid to him by the complainant for a specific purpose.

FORD 30 cwt. Truck

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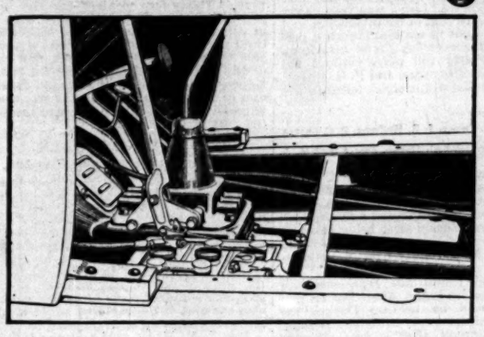

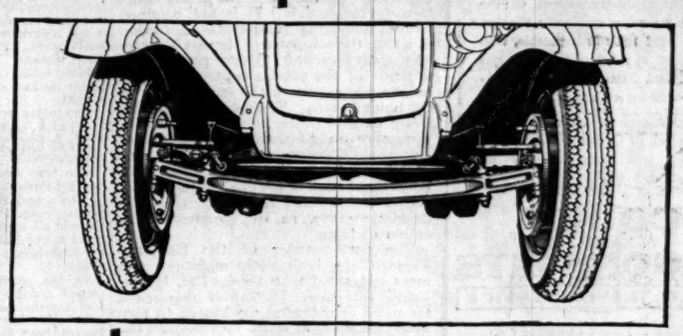

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OVER rough roads, through soft ground, up steep gradients, the Ford 30-cwt. truck carries its load with little effort. The new 4-speed transmission conveys the power required for carrying capacity loads. It also makes greater speed possible when you wish to save time.

Day after day the Ford truck will work for you without the necessity of frequent adjustments to keep it in repair. It is a strong, robust truck.

The new front axle, for example, a chrome alloy forging, is much stronger. The front spring is heavier with wider leaves. The front radius rod is heavier and king pins and bearings are larger.

The front brakes have also been enlarged. They are now the same size as those in the rear, providing an increased braking area and a high degree of safety.

An added valuable feature is the new wheel equipment. Twin rear wheels may now be installed at small additional cost. Low pressure tyres of one size are used throughout with the twin wheel equipment, so that all six steel disc wheels and tyres are interchangeable all round. Only one spare need be carried.

The Ford truck with twin rear wheels is excellent for service over rough or slippery roads, through deep mud or sand. It is an ideal job for ambulances, buses, charabancs, etc.

There is also now a provision for a power take-off in the side of the Ford truck gear box with power to drive a variety of machinery, such as the pump for hydraulic tipping mechanism and other fitments.

Whether it carries heavy loads over bad roads or travels under more favourable conditions, the Ford 30-cwt. truck will render good service over an extended period of time.

Investigate how the Ford truck offers you long and reliable haulage service at a remarkably low cost.

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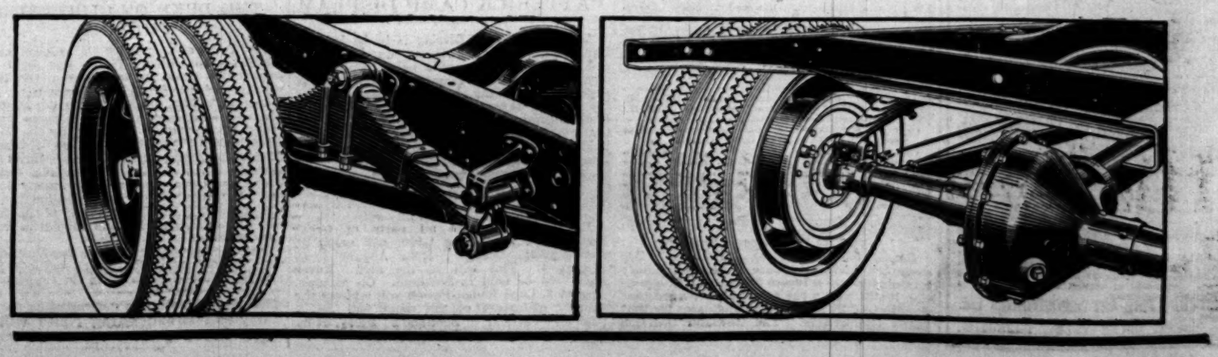

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

(*Editorial Rooms*), *London.*

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.

SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

OUR FLAGS

By CALLISTHENES

A flag is a joyous thing. The ways of men have nothing more gallant to show than a flag fluttering at the mast head in breeze and sun. Pride and courage have no finer symbol.

Men do not now go into battle with a standard bearer. That ancient custom like so many others in the pomp and circumstance of war has had to go. But the soul of a regiment is still in its colours. Soldiers salute and men in the crowd who know take off their hats when the uncased colours pass by. Were they in peril even in these days of realism in war they would be defended to the uttermost.

The soul of a nation, too, is enshrined in its flag. What Englishman abroad has not felt his heart thrill when after many days he has seen the Union Jack flying at the mast? Has he not felt that liberty and justice and a glorious history emanated from it into the air around as light from the sun?

There is too little of this bravery of ceremony and symbol in our modern life. We are the poorer when we cut it out and think only of material needs and cash relationships.

There is nothing in the whole splendid front of our building that gives us more pleasure than the line of flags upon our roof. They catch the attention from afar. They dominate the vista of Oxford Street, and from whatever angle they are seen, whether in the wind they strain at the cords like a hound on the leash, or move fitfully in the soft airs of summer, they are a joy to the eye, a joy to the imagination, an unfailing inspiration.

The flags are mostly national. We have in our armoury the flags of all the nations. We have not masts enough even in our long line to show them all at one time, but no citizen of any nation of the world can watch our store without seeing during some days of the year his own flag flying.

We fly these flags chiefly because we love the symbolism of them.

We fly them to show the visitors who come to London from all ends of the earth that here is a Store where they are welcome, where they will get that personal attention which they might think they can get only at home, or at the Embassy where their flag flies. We fly the flags of all nations because this Store has no national bounds to its service or its sympathies. We fly them in order that foreign visitors may feel they are receiving a public courtesy—a courtesy which we know we appreciate when we are abroad.

Among the flags is always the flag of this House of Business. It is our symbol of service, of courage, of progress. We cherish it and seek to make it honoured among the flags of the world.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

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Estimates are given for tours at home or on the Continent or Overseas. Routes are planned and information is supplied for travel by Sea, Land, or Air, free of charge.

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Entertainments

THE PARIS THEATRE

VISIT OF RUSSIAN PLAYERS

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT)

While it is true that no dramatic work of outstanding interest or merit has made its appearance during the last few months, an unusual number of pleasant entertainments have been produced for the delectation of that portion of the public whose allegiance has not been entirely diverted to the cinema. Of the four comedies which will undoubtedly be revived at the close of the summer holidays, *Le Sexe faible* and *Pardon, Madame*, have already been reviewed in these columns. There remain the two later comers, *Langrevin Père et fils*, by M. Tristan Bernard, and *Etienne*, by M. Jacques Deval. Both these plays deal with the relationship between parents and their children. M. Bernard has lost nothing of his mastery of the art of telling a simple story, straightforwardly and with humour, but the stories he tells have become a little too simple to hold the attention through three or four acts.

It is not, however, the purely French contributions but rather the lessons taught by certain visiting companies playing foreign works in a foreign language which raise the present season above the average level.

It has become a commonplace to say that the most vital and significant theatre of the present day is to be found in Russia. As, however, modern Russian dramatic literature is largely propagandist, it is impossible to judge of the truth of this assertion with any accuracy outside the frontiers of the Soviet Union. M. Meyerhold, the director of one of the State subsidized theatres in Moscow, and the Kamerny company from the same capital have now given us an opportunity to form an opinion on at least one side of their activities. Confining themselves to the classic Russian repertory and to a few non-Russian plays, they have given us some idea of how a familiar work may gain or lose, or in some cases be almost unrecognizably altered by the application of modern principles. Undoubtedly the most interesting and also the most criticizable experiment is M. Meyerhold's adaptation and variation of Gogol's *Government Inspector*. M. Meyerhold's declared intention is to make the theatre comprehensible to an illiterate proletariat. To achieve this end he has followed the example of the Hollywood producers who desire to make the classics of dramatic or romantic literature acceptable, in the form of talking films, to the farmers of the Middle West. He has used the text of the *Government Inspector* as the basis of a scenario, changing the dramatic value of certain incidents, introducing new scenes and even adding a further character or two. But here his resemblance to the cinema producer ceases. M. Meyerhold is not bound by the necessity of finding a striking part for a popular star, nor are big profits his primary consideration. Further he possesses a knowledge of literature, and a sense of character, which the majority of scenario writers too noticeably lack. His adaptation of the *Government Inspector* is certainly extremely free, and in many instances he has obviously not respected the author's immediate intentions, and yet not one of his alterations or interpolations is contrary to the essential spirit of Gogol. While maintaining an unflagging level of entertainment through eight long scenes, he has contrived to present an almost perfect synthesis of Gogol's work. The spectator of average intelligence and small literary culture may at the conclusion of the performance have received a somewhat false impression of the *Government Inspector* as Gogol wrote it, but he is probably nearer than he has ever been before to understanding the significance of Gogol as man and as author.

As a school of acting M. Meyerhold's company have one point in common with M. Stanislavsky's "Moscow Art Theatre." The tradition of the principal actor or actors is entirely suppressed, and as much trouble is take to give the correct value to the part of a domestic servant as to that of Anna Andreievna or the False Inspector himself. It would indeed be impossible to single out any particular artist for praise or blame, as every gesture, intonation, or piece of stage business is so obviously subordinated to the requirements of a general plan that the acting of the whole company must stand or fall together. On the whole the acting is extremely impressive. It is not confined to that absolutely naturalistic expression in which the company of the Art Theatre so notably excelled. Every possible use is made of the plastic capacities of the human body, and of the entire range of the human voice. The actors talk in perfectly natural tones, or rant like the interpreters of old-fashioned melodrama, as Meyerhold's interpretation of the text demands. They sit or stand about with nonchalant ease, or assume positions associated rather with the ballet than the dramatic stage, as the progress of the action dictates.

The performances of the Kamerny Theatre are both more ambitious and more restrained than those of M. Meyerhold's company. M. Tairoff requires a far more complicated machinery to produce the effects at which he aims, and the effects when obtained are neither so bold nor so imaginative as those of M. Meyerhold. He also relies upon the minimum of scenic device, but the set which serves as a background for every scene is solidly built so as to permit the employment of several levels at once, and is modified only by the play of lights and the addition of one or two indispensable properties. M. Tairoff occasionally produces some extremely striking effects, which are successful in intensifying the dramatic content of a situation or a dialogue, but more often he falls between two stools. The support which a purely realistic background can afford is lost, and the complement of a perfectly relevant but fantastic scene is not gained. His theories seem more successful in the enlivening of such *operettes* as Lecocq's *Girofle Girofla*, or *Le jour et la nuit*, than in developing the emotional appeal of Mr. O'Neill's *Desire under the Elms* or *All God's Chillun got Wings*.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC

The Royal College of Music announces the following results of the Open Scholarships examination:—

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Pianoforte.—Hair, Gladys M., Ryde, I.W.; Norris, Elizabeth P., Banstead. Singing.—Leach, Mary Lurwen; Robson, R., Rochester. Violin.—Haslem, Mary. Holiday. Violoncello.—Richards, B. R., Croydon. Flute.—Protheroe, Evelyn, Trehebert. Clarinet.—Waters, S. B., Manchester. Bassoon.—James, C. E., London. Trumpet.—Overton, W. J., Margate. Organ.—Mordige, R. J., Taunton. Composition.—Britten, E. B., Lowestoft.

SCHOLARSHIP EXHIBITIONS (for one year).—Flute.—Hopkinson, J. C., Beckenham. Hautboy.—Rothwell, Evelyn A.; Cholsey. Pianoforte.—Mountfort, Dora H., Tilsey. Composition.—Templeton, A. A., London.

OPERATIC EXHIBITIONS (for one year).—Gibson, Elsie M., Marlow, Co. Down; Jeeves, Isobel, London.

PROXIME ACCESSERUNT. — Pianoforte. — Chanson, Florence St., London; Collier, Eleanor, Malton; Pilpermacher, Van M., London; Soulsby, A. G., Catcleugh; Henry, Margaret J., Brighton. Singing.—Hill, D. G., Bristol; Vowles, Jane N., Leicester; Gilbert, Joan M., London. Violin.—Hildrate, Iris, Kew. Violoncello.—Bevan, F. M., Cardiff. Organ.—Griffiths, Kenn. M., Pontardulais. Composition.—Hughes, A., Wrexham. Flute.—Fletcher, A. E., Ilford.

* Awarded the Paser Memorial Exhibition.

Candidates named as "Proxime" are exempted from attendance at the Preliminary Examination in a future Scholarship Competition if still within the age limit, provided that they have duly entered as Candidates for that year's competition. The Gowland Harrison Scholarship for Violin was not awarded.

THE BAYREUTH FESTIVAL

"TRISTAN UND ISOLDE"

(FROM OUR MUSIC CRITIC)

BAYREUTH, JULY 24

Tristan und Isolde was given as the second performance of the Bayreuth festival on Wednesday night, directed by Signor Toscanini. To-day there is no performance, and *Parsifal*, under Dr. Karl Muck, will be given on Friday. Signor Toscanini, therefore, has now been seen as conductor in two operas, *Tannhäuser* and *Tristan*, which have been entrusted to his care in this festival, and it is agreed that in both he has made a splendid contribution to the reputation of the Festspielhaus as the home of the most authoritative interpretations of Wagner.

One came away from *Tristan* last night with an overwhelming sense of the sustained power and suppleness of the interpretation, especially as regards the orchestral texture. *Tristan und Isolde* in the hands of a fiercely temperamental conductor, bent on forcing every climax to the verge of insanity, can be intolerable. In this performance it was the sanity of a beauty which never cloyed, though it made the utmost demands on the endurance of performers and listeners alike, which created an abiding impression. The crescendos of the prelude, of the love duet, of Tristan longing for the light of Isolde's coming, are what all understand and many achieve perfectly. But it is not so with the diminuendos. These were exceptionally finely handled, whether in the finishing of a tiny phrase on a single wind instrument or in larger issues, such as the famous passage which leads to "O sink' hernieder." By such means does Signor Toscanini produce that sense of balance which saves sanity.

The art of the orchestra was so complete that one was sometimes tempted to wish the singers away. The principal singers, Herr Melchior as Tristan and Mme. Larsen-Todsen as Isolde, had nothing like the suppleness of the instrumentalists. One had the impression that they were sometimes irked by having to submit to the discipline of slowly drawn-out phrases requiring an almost superhuman control of voice. Nevertheless, Covent Garden, which has recently made so many unsuccessful efforts to discover a Tristan, should find a useful one in Herr Melchior after his experience here. His Tristan is a man, and how few Tristans are that!

It is easier to fill the smaller parts ideally, and Mme. Anny Helm as Brangäne and Herr Böckelmann as Kurwenal both did fine work. Herr Kipnis's sonorous bass voice gave the needed sombre quality to the utterances of King Marke, making the part sound something aloof and alien to the real life of the protagonists. The stage production of the opera repeats that of three years ago. In it the second act, where the light is subdued and the coming dawn is delicately hinted, makes a peculiarly subtle picture toning with the music.

FENCING

THE THOMPSON TROPHY

The first part of the fencing match between Great Britain and the United States of America for the trophy presented by Colonel Robert M. Thompson was fought at the Hotel Victoria last night. Teams were four aside with the foil, and the result was a draw at eight defeats each, but America has a slight advantage in hits, 60 to 62. These, however, will not be counted unless the result of the whole match is a tie in bouts.

This is the fourth contest for the trophy, which is fought biennially, and alternately in England and America, and the most outstanding feature of yesterday's fencing was the remarkable improvement in style of the American foil play since they visited us four years ago. To-day, as then, they are great fighters with this weapon, but whereas on their previous visit most of their success was gained by dash and methods more usually seen with the *épée* than with the foil, last night their foil play, though exceedingly robust, was sound, their methods correct and spirited. They made exceedingly good use of exceptionally long reach, for, as a team, they are a very tall combination. The best performance of the evening was given by our present foil champion, J. Emrys Lloyd, who not only won all his assaults but had seven hits only scored on him, while inflicting 20 himself. F. S. Righeimer, the U.S.A. *épée* champion of last year, and Major A. D. Pearce, the British foil champion of 1927, with three wins and one defeat each, were the next most successful fencers. Lloyd was very clever in suiting his play to that of his opponents, and it was a curious sight to see him launch a perfectly good, and successful, *flèche* attack on one occasion. Pretty foil play, without the fighting spirit, failed to score, and P. G. Doyne, by far the best stylist of the eight, failed to win a fight.

The teams were:—

AMERICA.—J. F. Potter, J. R. Huffman, C. C. Shears, and F. S. Righeimer.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Lloyd, Doyne, Pearce, and M. J. Babington-Smith.

The first round ran a level course, Lloyd beating Potter in the opening fight by five hits to three, and Huffman defeating Doyne by a similar score. Pearce then scored a fine win by the odd hit against Shears after being two hits down at one time, but this success was nullified by Righeimer's 5—3 victory over Babington-Smith.

In the second round our representatives gained a definite lead, for, after Potter had put America ahead by beating Doyne, the next three assaults went to Great Britain. Pearce beat Huffman after a very vigorous fight, winning both his first and last hits with a beat and cut over, a favourite gambit of his. Babington-Smith defeated Shears after being led 4—3, the decisive hit being scored by an attack *en marchant*, and finally Lloyd, who played a very well varied game of attack and defence, accounted for Righeimer. Great Britain thus led by five assaults to three at half-time and a narrow victory by Pearce over Potter took them to 6—3, but Babington-Smith and Doyne both lost their next fights, and, though Lloyd beat Spears without being touched, the home side were still only two fights up when the last round was entered on.

Potter diminished this lead by some splendid fencing against Babington-Smith, who only succeeded in hitting him once, but Lloyd made the score 8—6 in England's favour by a similar victory over Huffman. Shears brought America within one point, his vigorous play being too much for Doyne's stylish display, and the result rested on the fight between Righeimer and Pearce. The latter was undefeated up to this point and British hopes ran high, but Righeimer soon settled matters by winning four hits in succession, and though Pearce scored the next two he could get no farther, and an interesting match ended in a draw.

The results were:—

AMERICA.—Righeimer, 1 defeat; Potter and Huffman, 2 each; Shears, 3. Total, 8.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Lloyd, no defeat; Pearce, 1; Babington-Smith, 3; Doyne, 4. Total, 8.

CATTERICK CAMP DISPLAY

A Grand Military Display is to be held at Gaza Lines, Catterick Camp, on August 22 and 23, two performances being given each day. Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, is expected to visit the afternoon performance on the opening day and present the 5th Division Horticultural Cup to the winning unit of the Catterick Camp Flower Show. The display is in aid of the Catterick Garrison Benevolent Fund.

ROVER SCOUTS' CAMP

Rover Scouts from all parts of Great Britain and numbering 1,200 will camp at Auchengillan, Glasgow, from August 1 to August 4. This will be the first "Rover Moot" to be held in Scotland. On Sunday, August 3, Lord Baden-Powell will address the camp. A feature of the moot will be a pageant entitled "Scotland's Story," by Antony Francis.

WORLD POULTRY CONGRESS

DISADVANTAGES OF IN-BREEDING

IODINE AND DIET

The World Poultry Congress at the Crystal Palace continues to attract good attendances, although up to the present visitors have been drawn mainly from those who are connected with poultry-keeping. To-day and to-morrow, however, large crowds should be attracted by the Army and Royal Air Force Pageant in the stadium, which begins at 7.30 p.m. each evening, and will be followed by searchlight displays. A series of films is being shown daily, from 2.30 p.m., illustrating methods of keeping poultry in different parts of the world. Admission is free.

The third day's sessions were well attended, and interest was again divided between the five conference halls. In the section for breeding Mr. TOM BARRON described the Lancashire breeding scheme, which has been adopted by the Lancashire Utility Poultry Society to enable cockerels and pullets to be bred from approved specimens from the Lancashire laying test under official control. The young birds are returned to the owners of the hens from which they were bred, and with the official assurance of pedigree, which is recorded also in a stud book, it is claimed that purchasers of stock have a full guarantee of reliability.

IN-BREEDING

A report on the effect of in-breeding from the Northern Breeding Station at Reaseheath, Cheshire, dealt with experiments which have been carried out to test the effect of in-breeding in two forms—(1) father and daughter out-bred (*i.e.*, daughters from dams unrelated to sires), and (2) father and daughter in-bred (sire mated first to his own sisters, then to their progeny). This is the first official report containing definite information that has been issued from the Northern Breeding Station, and the data collected point conclusively to the disadvantage of in-breeding so far as hatching and rearing results are concerned. Moreover, in-breeding does not appear to have resulted in increased egg-production, and it is considered that the maintenance of high fecund stock is more likely to result from out-breeding than from either of the two types of in-breeding employed in this test. In this respect the report confirms the general belief that in-breeding is not a practicable policy in the production of commercial poultry.

In this connexion a paper by PROFESSOR A. G. DUMON, of Louvain University, was of interest, since it submitted conclusions based upon genetic research on an extensive scale during the last four years, which was intended to explain the phenomena of degeneration observed so frequently in in-bred stock. Professor Dumon considered it practicable to in-breed to a pure hereditary formula and to use the males from these strains for mating with good hens of unrelated strains. The matter seems to be one for the student of genetics rather than for the practical breeder, who is scarcely qualified to submit his stock to genetic analysis.

NUTRITION SECTION

The Nutrition section was specially interested in the influence of iodine. DR. ETHEL CRUICKSHANK, of the Poultry Nutrition Institute, Cambridge, and Mr. F. C. KELLY, of the Rowett Institute, dealt with the physiological reasons for including iodine in the fowl's diet, and submitted conclusions drawn from observations on the weight and iodine content of the thyroid gland.

Papers dealing with marketing problems in Canada and the United States attracted a good deal of interest in the Economics section, special attention being paid to a contribution by the president and managing director of the Canadian Poultry Pool, Limited, in which the *per capita* consumption of eggs in Canada—claimed to be the highest in the world—was attributed to the efficient cooperative marketing system and the compulsory egg-grading regulation. Egg stations are located at strategic freight centres for assembling, grading, and packing eggs, and the eggs are candled and graded according to Government regulations. The producer receives a grade statement to which is attached a cash ticket or advance payment for approximately 75 per cent. of the current wholesale value of his eggs, and at the end of the Pool periods, which generally run for about two months, final settlement is made. The entire operating cost does not exceed 4½ cents per dozen. The Canadian Poultry Pool now markets about 75 per cent. of the surplus produce from the four western provinces, the value of which in 1929 amounted to $3,264,000.

Mr. EARL W. BENJAMIN, of New York, told of the operations of Pacific Egg Producers, a powerful organization which by means of a car-allotment plan budgets its estimated supplies for several months in advance and then accepts orders against these estimates, thus helping to stabilize the spring storage prices. Mr. Benjamin submitted that much could be gained through cooperative associations in various countries getting together for mutual discussion of common problems. He claimed that selling eggs is more a matter of handling men than of handling eggs, and he looked to the Congress to bring national marketing groups closer together.

Several papers in the Education section proved to be of special interest. The Italian Ministry of Agriculture reported on the first results of State Poultry Centres in the Italian provinces, which have been established since 1926. Thirty-four centres for the breeding and distribution of poultry have been set up in connexion with middle and higher agricultural schools and colleges, technical institutes, and various other institutions, and all are under the technical supervision of the Royal Experimental Poultry Station at Rovigo. A sum of a million and a half lire has been contributed by the Board of Agriculture towards the cost of these stations.

LAYING TRIALS

DR. CHARLES CROWTHER, Principal of the Harper Adams Agricultural College, dealt with problems in the conduct of British laying trials, and provided matter for discussion over the methods of scoring. He deprecated the idea of absolute uniformity throughout the British trials, but he commended the system adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture for the county laying trials—subject to periodical revision of the scale of points, and addition of a corresponding standard scale of money values. He also thought it desirable to adopt a standard method of arriving at averages.

DR. J. E. HELM spoke of the influence of laying trials on the improvements of British poultry, and reviewed the progress of the trials from the first venture 34 years ago, when 28 birds competed, with the National Laying Test of to-day, in which more than 100 times as many birds are participating. He spoke of the regulations which have been introduced from time to time for encouraging the breeding of a more useful class of stock; of the National Poultry Council's Register of Records, by which birds competing in recognized laying trials are permanently identified and their production is recorded; and of the latest development in the Lancashire breeding scheme and stud book, by which it is hoped to develop a type of breeder-layer, which will be capable of transmitting her productive powers to her progeny.

It has transpired that the whole of the American live-stock exhibit was purchased by the Soviet Union Government before their arrival in this country. A representative of the Government of Yugoslavia has made extensive purchases of live stock from a number of British breeders.

Delegates to the Congress were entertained last evening to a reception and entertainment by the British Poultry Industry, promoted by a number of representative clubs and societies.

WOOLWICH SEARCHLIGHT TATTOO

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER PRESENT

The Duke of Gloucester was present at the Woolwich Searchlight Tattoo last night. He inspected a guard of honour from the Woolwich branch of the Old Contemptibles.

For over two hours his Royal Highness watched with keen interest displays by recruits of the Royal Artillery, by the Riding establishment, members of the Rushgrove Gymnasium, and troops of the 18th Field Brigade, R.A.; and also a toy soldier display. There was a guard-mounting ceremony by the 2nd Battalion, Gloucester Regiment, and the appearance for the first time of the drums and fifes of the 2nd London Regiment proved very popular.

Before attending the Tattoo, the Duke dined with the officers in the Royal Artillery Mess, and he returned there again for supper.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 24

TEAM CHESS AT HAMBURG

CZECHOSLOVAKIA LEADING

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

HAMBURG, JULY 23

Several of the leading teams met each other in the thirteenth round of the International Team Tournament to-day, and the clearance of most of the adjourned games this afternoon brought Czechoslovakia to the head of the list, just half a point above Austria. The British Empire team did not do as well as they had hoped, and the United States lost every game in their match with Austria. The leading positions now are:—

Czechoslovakia, 35 points; Austria, 34½ points; Hungary, 34, with one game adjourned; Poland, 33½; Germany, 32½; United States, 32; Holland, 31½; British Empire, 31.

The results of the thirteenth round were as follows:—

BRITISH EMPIRE		**LITHUANIA**	
Solian Khan	1	J. Abramavicius	0
F. D. Yates	0	S. Macht	1
Sir G. A. Thomas	0	Mr. Scheinberg	1
W. Winter	1	A. Kolodnas	0
TOTAL	2	TOTAL	2
GERMANY		**HUNGARY**	
C. Ahues	½	G. Maroczy	½
H. Wagner	1	A. Vajda	0
C. Carls	½	A. Takacs	½
F. Samisch	0	K. Havasi	1
TOTAL	2	TOTAL	2
SWEDEN		**NORWAY**	
G. Staahlberg	1	O. Hovind	0
K. Berndtsson	1	E. Halvorsen	0
G. Stoltz	1	A. Krogdahl	0
E. Lundin	1	O. K. Jorgensen	0
TOTAL	4	TOTAL	0
FINLAND		**SPAIN**	
R. Krogius	½	M. Golmayo	½
H. Larsen	½	A. Ribera	½
B. Rasmuisson	—	P. Soler	—
I. Rahm	1	V. Marin	0
TOTAL	2	TOTAL	1
AUSTRIA		**UNITED STATES**	
H. Knoch	1	I. Kashdan	0
J. Lokvenc	1	F. J. Marshall	0
H. Muller	1	A. C. Anderson	0
E. Eliskases	1	H. Steiner	0
TOTAL	4	TOTAL	0
DENMARK		**LATVIA**	
E. Andersen	1	V. Petrow	0
K. Ruben	1	M. Feigin	0
A. Olsen	0	F. Apschenieck	1
A. Desler	1	A. Taube	0
TOTAL	3	TOTAL	1
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		**POLAND**	
S. Flohr	½	A. Rubinstein	½
K. Treybal	0	S. Tartakower	1
J. Rejfir	1	D. Przepiorka	0
A. Pokorny	1	P. Frydman	0
TOTAL	2½	TOTAL	1½
FRANCE		**ICELAND**	
A. Alekhine	1	E. Gilfer	0
M. Duchamp	—	J. Gudmundsson	—
L. Betbeder	—	E. Thorvaldsson	—
A. Voisin	—	A. Asgeirsson	—
TOTAL	1	TOTAL	—
HOLLAND		**RUMANIA**	
H. Weenink	½	A. Baratz	½
D. Noteboom	—	H. Taubmann	—
J. H. O. van den Bosch	—	A. Tyroler	0
W. A. T. Scheltbout	1	S. Baloch	0
TOTAL	2½	TOTAL	½

The adjourned games played off resulted as follows:—

Round 9.—A. Olsen (Denmark) drew with E. Thorvaldsson, making that result Denmark 3, Iceland 1. A. Steiner (Hungary) beat H. Taubmann, making that result Hungary 3½, Rumania ½.

Round 10.—K. Ruben (Denmark) lost to I. Rahm, making that result Denmark 2½, Finland 1½; E. Lundin (Sweden) beat H. Taubmann, making that result Sweden 3, Rumania 1.

Round 11.—A. Pokorny (Czechoslovakia) beat A. Asgeirsson, making that result Czechoslovakia 4, Iceland 1; Alekhine (France) beat M. Golmayo, making that result France 3, Spain 1; A. Rubinstein (Poland) beat A. Olsen; P. Makarczky lost to E. Andersen; and P. Frydman beat T. E. Gemzoe, making that result Poland 2½, Denmark 1½.

Round 12.—G. Maroczy (Hungary) beat L. Betbeder, making that result Hungary 3½, France ½; A. Ribera (Spain) drew with E. Gilfer, and D. Lafora drew with E. Thorvaldsson, making that result Spain 3, Iceland 1; J. Rejfir (Czechoslovakia) beat T. Gauffin and L. Prokes drew with I. Rahm, making that result Czechoslovakia 3½, Finland 1½; L. Abramavicius (Lithuania) beat A. Desler, and J. Vistaneckl lost to K. Ruben, making that result Lithuania 3, Denmark 1. W. A. Scheltbout (Holland) beat H. Steiner, making that result United States 2½, Holland 1½; A. Baratz (Rumania) beat A. Krogdahl, and T. Gudju lost to O. K. Jorgensen, making that result Rumania 2½, Norway 1½; C. Ahues (Germany) drew with G. Stashberg, making that result Germany 2, Sweden 1.

Women's Tournament for the Championship of the World. Eighth Round.—Miss Menchik beat Fräulein Hentschel; Fröken Beskow's game against Mrs. Stevenson was adjourned; Frau Wulf-Kalmar had the bye.

QUILTED WORK

ANOTHER EXHIBITION IN LONDON

Miss Bondfield, Minister of Labour, opened yesterday morning an exhibition of quilted work done by women in the distressed mining areas at the showrooms of Country Industries, Limited, 26, Eccleston-street, S.W. The exhibition, which is continued to-day from 10.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., is arranged by the Women's Advisory Committee of the Rural Industries Bureau.

Miss BONDFIELD said that the work done by the quilters was specially worthy of appreciation at this time; there was a great need of stimulating individual effort and capacities which might otherwise be neglected in the stream of industry. With mass production on a scale undreamt of 50 years ago, there was danger of shutting out from our lives the originality and creative power of the old craftsmen. She was glad that they were able to save among the Durham and Welsh women those roots of pride in the old designs which had been handed down to them for generations.

A quilted cushion made by the girls in one of the classes working under a skilled quilter was presented to Miss Bondfield.

The exhibition is particularly interesting for the number of new ways in which it has been found possible to use quilting. Besides beautiful quilts made in traditional patterns, such as the church window, the feather, and designs showing Celtic influences and carried out in washing materials, there were tennis coats in good designs, motoring rugs, boudoir sets, cot covers, scarves, bags, and a black satin coat trimmed with fur, which attracted much attention. Dressing jackets and a dressing gown quilted in the hammock design, which was part of a trousseau order, were also shown.

The object of the exhibition is to keep the 200 women who are on the books of the Rural Industries Bureau employed over the autumn months and to secure orders from the goods on exhibition. Those giving orders can choose their own colours and designs.

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE

TO-DAY'S RACE

Five young Thames watermen who have just completed their apprenticeship, and were admitted to the Freedom of the Watermen's Company at a Court of the Fishmongers' Company last week, will compete to-day for the Doggett Coat and Badge.

This event, which has been rowed annually for the past 215 years, was founded by Thomas Doggett, a famous Drury Lane actor, who in 1715 gave a waterman's coat and badge to be rowed for by "young Thames watermen who, within 12 months of the event, shall have completed their apprenticeship and taken up the Freedom of the River." At his death in 1722 he left money in trust for the race to be perpetuated.

The course is from London Bridge to Chelsea Bridge, and one of the conditions of the race is "that it shall be rowed against the tide at a time when the tide is strongest." In addition to the coat and badge the winner will receive £20, while the other competitors who complete the course will receive sums varying from £12 to £2. The race will start at 3.40 p.m.

As in former years the Court of the Fishmongers' Company will follow the boats in a launch, and the presentation of the coat and badge will take place at a banquet given by the Company in their hall.

THE KING TO SEE H.M.S. EXCELLENT TATTOO

It is understood that the King will witness H.M.S. Excellent centenary Tattoo at Portsmouth on Tuesday afternoon. This will be in the nature of a Royal Command performance, as the only public representations of the Tattoo are those given at 9.30 each night. After seeing the Tattoo the King will go on to Cowes in the Royal yacht. The Prince of Wales will be present at Monday night's performance.

MITCHAM COMMON

NEW COURSE OF 188 ACRES FOR PUBLIC GOLF

The Mitcham Common Conservators announced last night that public golf on Mitcham Common will continue. A new course is being mapped out, to comprise 188 acres on the south, or Mitcham Junction, side of the main road between Mitcham and Croydon, including a part of the common previously allocated to Croydon for playing fields.

This means that the course will not be restricted, but the new scheme aims at getting rid of the danger to the public caused by golfers driving balls across paths which intersect the present course to the north of the Croydon road. Notice has been served on the golf course trustees to determine and revoke their licence at the end of the present year, and the Princes Ladies' Golf Club, the largest ladies' golf club in South London, will then be compelled to close.

SIR HARRY MALLABY-DEELEY, speaking as chairman of the trustees and representing the lord of the manor, said he would support any action of the Mitcham Council and the Croydon Corporation jointly in promoting a Bill in Parliament to obtain control of Mitcham Common from the present board of conservators. He was convinced that it was in the best interest of the public that these greater powers should be obtained in order to provide better improvements for everybody concerned with the common.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM

A GIFT FROM THE QUEEN

The Queen has once more shown her personal interest in the Royal United Service Museum, Whitehall, by sending as a gift an interesting curio which she has had for some time in her own collection. This is a beautiful tortoiseshell and silver snuffbox commemorative of the Battle of Waterloo, with a silver coin bearing the head of the Duke of Wellington set in the lid.

Only a year ago her Majesty presented to the museum a rare ivory card case showing on one side Napoleon's tomb and on the other the house in which he lived at St. Helena, these designs being surrounded by delicately carved and elaborate patterns. Her Majesty came across this souvenir in a small shop in Windsor and sent it to be included in the famous collection of Napoleonic relics at the museum.

ENTERTAINMENTS

CRYSTAL PALACE. To-morrow, 3.30 p.m. DIRT TRACK RACING. Flying 9 Contest. T. STEVENSON, R. WILKINSON, G. TAYLOR, F. GOULDEN, J. HAYES, A. WESTWOOD, J. JACKSON, C. SWIFT, J. BARRETT, and Full Programme.

EXHIBITIONS

CRYSTAL PALACE. Daily until July 30, 10 to 10.
WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW, at 7.30 p.m.
GRAND MILITARY AND AIR FORCE PAGEANT.
MASSED BANDS OF H.M. BRIGADE OF GUARDS.
MUSICAL DRIVES WITH GUNS.
MASSED PIPERS.
MUSICAL RIDES AND SEARCHLIGHT DISPLAYS.
JULY 28:
HANDEL'S MESSIAH (2,500 performers) 8 p.m.
Conductor: SIR THOMAS BEECHAM, Bart.
Adm. 2s.; after 5 p.m. 1s. 6d.
FIREWORKS DISPLAYS at dusk, July 28 & 31.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S, Baker-street Stn. Dly. 10-10. Sun 2-10. Latest additions: W. M. Woodfull, Australian Captain, and A. P. F. Chapman. Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

**SHIP MOD

Imperial and Foreign News

BULL-FIGHTING

NEW REGULATIONS IN SPAIN

(FROM OUR MADRID CORRESPONDENT)

The new regulations for bull-fighting issued by the Chief of Police have caused much disappointment among the many Spaniards who have interested themselves in humanizing the bull-ring. The regulation making the use of fire-darts permissible will come into force on August 1, and other new regulations on January 1, 1931.

Marqués de Estella and his Minister for Home Affairs, General Martinez Anido, humanized the bull-fight in some degree by making it obligatory for the horses to be provided with padded coats (*petos*). The useless torture of cowardly bulls with fire-darts was forbidden altogether, and children under 14 years of age were not allowed at the bull-ring. Unauthorized bull-fights in villages, held under the pretext that they were only *capeas*—the teasing of bulls (and as often as not cows) with cloaks and darts and knife thrusts—were also made illegal.

Ever since these measures were passed the "vested interests" in bull-fighting have never rested in their endeavour to get some of the restrictions removed. Under the Dictatorship all their efforts were unavailing. The Society for the Protection of Animals and Plants in Spain, which was responsible for the Dictatorship's legislation, organized a system of committees in all the towns to report all abuses and exercise vigilance over the local *fiestas*. The society has not yet made any protest against the new regulations, but it is no doubt greatly distressed to see fire-darts allowed again.

Enemies of bull-fighting as a national or international spectacle have always contended that it is a bloodthirsty and degrading pastime, pandering to the more bestial instincts of the mob, who would shout for "more horses" when a Jack-the-Ripper bull appeared. True *aficionados* delight in the agility and skill of the dart-throwers (*banderillos*) and swordsmen (*matadores*) and in the graceful handling of *capes* and *muletas* (cloaks large and small). They have made no objection to the *petos*, which reduced the mortality among horses to a minimum without impairing the faculties of the bull or the technique of the bull-fighters.

USELESS CRUELTY

Nor did they object to the suppression of the practice of firing a coward bull, for experience has shown that no amount of burning could suddenly make a bad fighter into a good one, not even if the terrible ordeal were repeated several times. All that was gained by pouring burning melted sulphur on the lacerated shoulders of a bull was to make him bellow in agony, shaking himself frantically and plunging blindly from side to side while crackers attached to the darts exploded driving the darts farther into the burning flesh. By the time the *banderillas de fuego* had burnt out the bull was generally in a state of semi-collapse from the fiendish suffering it had undergone. But its capers in agony gave a momentary thrill to the mob, who found the fight tedious when the bull (and sometimes the bull-fighters) lacked the energy and courage necessary to keep up the ceaseless play of movement that goes to make a perfect *corrida*.

An increasing number of Spaniards feel that the return to *banderillas de fuego* is a step backwards. The new regulations stipulate certain limits to the use of the darts and prescribe their type and size, but it does not seem likely that these precautions will greatly reduce the bull's agony. It is only fair to say that the regulations also endeavour to correct other abuses of the ring, such as the holding of fights with bulls not fully grown or under-nourished. *Post-mortem* examinations are ordered by veterinary surgeons, who are to weigh the bulls after death to determine if the regulation has been observed. The minimum weight for a bull of the first class is 470 kilogrammes—that is, 1,030 English pounds. If the bull is under weight a fine is to be imposed on the bull breeder should he be responsible or on the impresario should he have failed to feed the animal properly before the fight. This rather complicated system is not greeted with satisfaction by the newspaper critics, one of whom sardonically suggests that the only practical way to protect the public and the bulls is to try to persuade the bulls to allow themselves to be weighed while alive.

The new regulations also provide that horses not fulfilling the required standard shall not be used in the ring, and that when a horse has been so injured that he is of no further use a hole at least half an inch in diameter shall be punched through his ear so as to prevent him from being sold to another ring. An excellent part of the regulations is the prohibition of bull-fights in extempore rings on village squares.

VILLAGE FIESTAS

The summer season has now arrived. The crops are gathered and the grape harvest is not yet ready. The villagers are having a brief respite from toil in the fields and groves. It is the time of village *fiestas*, which last several days. There are processions in honour of the Patron Saint, and then the bull-fight on the *plaza*. This is one of the great days of the year and often one on which blood other than that of bulls is shed. With a ring composed of odd bits of wall, barriers of carts, and improvised "grand stands" for spectators, accidents and incidents in plenty are likely to occur.

A curious feature about the new bull-fighting regulations is the fact that they have been promulgated by an Order signed only by the Minister of the Interior in the absence of the King. The regulations promulgated by the Marqués de Estella forbidding the use of fire-darts and the admission of children under 14 years of age to bull-fights were Cabinet decisions signed by the King. It is therefore doubtful whether the new Order can revoke the old one, which is of a higher legal order. I am informed that this point of law will be tested very soon in the High Court.

The following statistics relating to bull-fights during 1929 show how important is the place which the ring holds in the life of Spain. There are 228 breeders of bulls, and close on 10,000 bull-fighters and their assistants. During 1929 some 8,000 bulls were killed; they wounded 368 bull-fighters and killed eight, without taking into account the accidents, injuries, and deaths in village fights. To some 500 bull rings in Spain 14 new ones were added last year. Formerly about 9,000 horses were killed in the ring each season. Since the introduction of the padded coats, the number of horses killed has been reduced to about 2,000. It is calculated that the saving in horseflesh has saved the impresarios nearly £50,000.

Some day it may once again be the pride of the *picador*, who from his horse provokes and wearies the bull with his pike, that his mount should escape unharmed, as in the classic days.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE POLICY

GEN. SIR H. CHAUVEL'S WARNING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, JULY 24

The final report of General Sir Henry Chauvel as Inspector-General of Military Forces states that the need of better defences in Australia in consequence of the decisions of the London Naval Conference has been increased.

"In fact," he says, "all these disarmament agreements and peace gestures tend to reduce British sea power to below the minimum required for safeguarding Imperial interests, and thus to diminish the security of isolated parts of the Empire. Australia is the most isolated and sparsely populated portion of the Empire, and therefore occupies a position of the greatest danger. Her present armament is not consistent with this unenviable position." Sir Henry urges the revision of Australian defence policy, as well as the Imperial defence policy, to which Australia contributes voluntarily. "It is quite obvious," he adds, "that the provision of adequate naval forces is beyond the financial capacity of Australia, but as she is so dependent upon sea defence it is equally obvious that she should contribute what she can towards it, having in view her primary responsibility for providing the necessary land and air forces for her own local defence. The latter was considered in the past to include the provision of defended ports to enable ships of the Royal and the Australian Navies to operate in these waters. It is a question whether the cost of defences in certain of these ports should not be a portion of Australia's contribution towards sea defence."

Sir Henry quotes the Dominion naval defence figures as showing a marked disparity between the Australian contribution and those of other Dominions. Australia's original commitment had grown from £200,000 to £2,000,000, "owing to the unavoidable overhead charges in connexion with the maintenance of a separate Navy. It is a question well worth consideration whether Australia's contribution to sea defence is not more costly than she can afford." He considers the abandonment of the Duntroon Royal Military College to be disastrous. The only alternative would be to send selected candidates to Sandhurst and Woolwich.

SOVIET-AMERICAN TRADE

ADVERSE EFFECT OF CHARGES AGAINST AMTORG

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JULY 24

Bogdanoff, chairman of the board of Amtorg, the Soviet trade organization in the United States, in a statement made yesterday before the Congressional Committee investigating Communism in the United States, said that unless the charges of subversive political activity brought against Amtorg by Mr. Grover Whalen, officials of the American Federation of Labour, and others were thoroughly investigated by the committee "the continuance of Soviet-American trade will be almost impossible."

Last year American exports to Russia were valued at $138,000,000 [£27,600,000]. In the first nine months of the present fiscal year, up to the middle of June, they amounted to $114,000,000 [£22,800,000]. Bogdanoff hinted that, in the absence of a full inquiry into the charges, which have had a serious effect on the credit of Amtorg, it might become necessary to transfer a great part of this trade to Great Britain and Germany. He drew attention to the recent drop in Soviet-American trade, and added: "In recent months some American firms, either because of limited capital or because of the lack of confidence created by the recently spread unfounded rumours, have been unable or unwilling to finance Soviet purchases in accordance with the requirements of the Soviet market and the practice prevailing in foreign trade. As a result several clients of Amtorg in the Soviet Union were forced to transfer some of their orders to Europe, where conditions with regard to credits and also prices are more satisfactory. . . . It is to be expected that the Soviet will continue to make its purchases wherever conditions are most favourable." Officials of Amtorg to-day reiterated their denials that the charges of political activity had any foundation.

The committee to-day examined Mr. John Spivak, a New York journalist, who said he had obtained from an East Side printer the admission that the letter-heads of the alleged Soviet documents had been printed by him. This afternoon Mr. Max Wagner, the printer mentioned by Mr. Spivak, corroborated Mr. Spivak's story that the documents were actually manufactured in New York. He said that a man known to him only under the name of Yessua several months ago came into his shop and ordered a 1,000 letter-heads. He struck off half a dozen copies and gave them to Yessua, who thereupon disappeared and never returned. When the alleged correspondence between officials in Moscow and Amtorg was published he recognized the letter-heads as those he had printed.

THE PRISON ESCAPES AT ADELAIDE

ATTEMPT BY ANOTHER CONVICT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, JULY 24

The purturbation of the public over the recent escapes from the Labour Prison was intensified to-day, when another man attempted to escape, but was caught in the act. A guard who was off duty outside the gaol saw his head and shoulders above an 18ft. wall and raised an alarm. The prisoner, named Entwhistle, scrambled back, and was instantly captured.

Entwhistle was serving a life sentence for robbery under arms at a bank in Adelaide in May, 1929, and would have learned this morning that his sentence had been reduced to one of eight years' imprisonment. At the foot of the wall where the escape was attempted guards found a sack containing clothes, boots, and a revolver. The Government is being urged to expedite the promised inquiry into the prison conditions.

Hayes and Dawson, two of the four men who escaped from the same prison on July 18, have been committed for trial. (The other two were shot dead in a fight with the police.) It was stated in evidence that after forcing a guard to ride on the running-board of their motor-car Hayes said to his companions: "Let us finish him off. We have nothing to lose and everything to gain." Harrison, one of the convicts who were afterwards killed, put himself between the rifle and the guard, and, it was stated, prevented the threat from being carried out. Hayes, when asked why he escaped, said: "I wanted to give the place a little publicity. I desired to show the public the dreadful manner in which prisoners are being treated. If this is a means of causing an inquiry, I shall go back a pleased man."

JAPAN AND NAVAL TREATY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, JULY 24

Mr. Hamaguchi, the Prime Minister, delivered the report of the Japanese Supreme War Council to the Emperor at Hayama Villa this morning, but refused to disclose the trend or result of the conversation. He returned to Tokyo and saw Baron Kuratomi, President of the Privy Council, this afternoon, requesting him to expedite the calling of an extraordinary Session of the Privy Council to consider the Treaty. Baron Kuratomi replied that he would do all in his power but it would require at least a week.

LABOUR GANGS FOR SOVIET TIMBER INDUSTRY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JULY 24

The Soviet authorities at Petrozavodsk have appealed to the authorities at Leningrad for further detachments of recruited labour, as the local supplies are exhausted and the labour gangs arriving from the recruiting centres have so far proved hopelessly inadequate for preparing timber for export.

CANADIAN ELECTION

LIBERAL PROSPECTS IN QUEBEC

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, JULY 24

The pre-election situation in the Province of Quebec is exceedingly baffling and harder to appraise than in any of the last three elections, when no doubts were entertained about the Liberal prospects. The Liberal campaign managers profess serene confidence that they will retain all their present 60 seats out of the 65, and possibly gain two of the Conservative quartette. It is, however, significant that the French-Canadian members of the Cabinet, except Mr. Lapointe, the Minister of Justice, have been reserving their energies for their own Province and have felt it necessary in the closing stages of the campaign to revive the racial issue. The conscription issue is also being assiduously exploited, and yesterday Senator Lemieux, who was until lately Speaker of the House of Commons, in a broadcast address said that he had only seen the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier cry once, and that was when a Toronto regiment reached Quebec to start a reign of terror. But it is an open secret that the Roman Catholic hierarchy of the Province has given instructions to the subordinate clergy who, in recent elections have mostly been strongly pro-Liberal, to preserve a strict neutrality this time, and these orders are being carefully obeyed. So next Sunday there will probably be no epidemic of sermons in country churches exhorting the faithful to vote Liberal, as has happened in recent elections. Again Mr. Henri Bourassa, who was a very effective ally of the Liberals in 1926, has publicly proclaimed his disapproval of Mr. Mackenzie King's new Imperialistic zeal, and after being returned unopposed for his own seat has departed on a cruise to Newfoundland, while his newspaper, *Le Devoir*, is giving no real help to the Government.

The Conservatives are fighting every seat in the Province of Quebec except Mr. Bourassa's, and their meetings are being just as well attended as the Liberal gatherings. The fact that yesterday in Quebec City a Liberal meeting became so turbulent that the candidate was unable to speak indicates a decided change of sentiment. To many industrialists, employers and workers alike, the increases in British preference are unpalatable, as increased British competition is dreaded. Firms manufacturing electrical equipment in Montreal are afraid that their business will be seriously affected by a flood of British imports, and some of them have curtailed production and given many of their workers a temporary holiday until they discover exactly how they stand. Therefore the support of some manufacturing interests will be lost to the Liberals, and this factor may give certain seats in Montreal to the Conservatives. On the other hand, the date of the election is unfortunate for the Conservatives, as many members of the wealthier classes are away from home on holiday, and in at least two Montreal seats the Conservatives will be unable to poll their full strength.

ACID EXCHANGES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JULY 23

In the closing stages a good deal of bitterness is being injected into the Canadian election campaign, and the leading politicians are indulging in acid exchanges.

In Ottawa Mr. Mackenzie King drew a picture of a Conservative Tammany organization, "bossed" by Mr. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, exercising a malodorous sway over Canada's destinies, and, he asked, "where does Mr. Ferguson, the great patriot, stand on the issue of Imperial trade?"

Yesterday at Hamilton, Ontario, Mr. Ferguson retorted scoffingly that although Mr. King in his panic had given up following the Stars and Stripes and was going to get into the procession and follow the Union Jack, his own record as an Imperialist would bear comparison with that of Mr. King.

Liberal newspapers are making pointed comments on the complete silence of Mr. Arthur Meighen during the campaign, and allege that after Mr. Bennett, the Conservative leader, had invited his help, Mr. Ferguson, who has quarrelled with Mr. Meighen over his famous speech at Hamilton, interposed a veto, and said that Mr. Bennett could not have both Mr. Meighen and himself as allies. Mr. King, in recent speeches, has been arguing that at the Imperial Conference Mr. Bennett would find himself at odds with all the other delegates, and he has quoted Mr. Baldwin's statement, made at Toronto three years ago, about himself. "I challenge anyone," Mr. Baldwin said, "to find anyone who can work together better for the British Empire than Mr. King and myself."

THE KURDISH RISING

LARGE FORCE OF TURKS ENGAGED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 24

I learn that the first phase of the Turkish campaign against the Kurds may be considered as finished. This phase consisted of raids into Turkish territory from Persia, a serious rising to the north of Lake Van, and trouble in other parts of Northern Kurdistan. It is now evident that the insurgent Kurds really believed that they could defeat the Turks and proclaim an independent Kurdish State. They have failed in this, but they are not yet defeated.

The second phase of the campaign centres on Mount Ararat, and the Turkish authorities expect that the military operations in that region will continue until the autumn. On and round Mount Ararat several thousand insurgent Kurds have established themselves in well-nigh impregnable positions, and are being aided by Kurds from Persia. The Turkish General Staff, realizing that it is impossible to subdue these Kurds in a short space of time, has made preparations for a long campaign. No fewer than 60,000 soldiers and gendarmes, with 100 aeroplanes, are concentrated round Van and Bayezid. So large a force should be ample to deal with the insurrection, but the Government is determined to leave nothing to chance, although it is felt to be unfortunate that Turkey should have to undertake an expensive campaign on such a scale at a time when her Treasury is so nearly empty.

MISSIONARIES RESCUED IN CHINA

FOOCHOW, July 24.—Twenty-three British and 21 American missionaries, who had been isolated by a Chinese rebel army, arrived in Foochow last night, their rescue having been effected by Mr. Martin and Mr. Muccio, the British and American Consuls, wro had made a journey of 100 miles up the Min River for the purpose.

Miss E. J. Harrison and Miss Edith Nettleton, of the Church Missionary Society, who were captured by bandits three weeks ago near Chungan [in the north of Fukien, about 200 miles from Foochow], are still in captivity, but they are believed to be comfortably housed and well treated, and the leader of the rebel forces assured the British Consul that he was making every effort to secure their release.—*Reuter.*

GERMAN NATIONALIST SPLIT

TWO NEW PARTIES FORMED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 24

The negotiations for the formation of a big Moderate Conservative Party out of the various groups that have seceded from the Nationalists have made progress during the last few days. So far, however, not one but two new parties have been formed, and there is still a small group hovering between them.

The Land Union, after its meeting in Berlin on Tuesday, decided to enter the election campaign for the first time openly as the driving force of a political party devoted specifically to the promotion of agrarian interests. Its members used to stand for Parliament under the wing of the Nationalists, from whom, after an election, they were not distinguishable. It has now formed a "Landvolk" Party under the leadership of Herr Schiele, the Minister of Agriculture, who will have behind him most of the Agrarians who have seceded, or are about to secede, from the Nationalist Party. Herr Hugenberg, the Nationalist leader, is receiving letters of resignation daily, and has now lost every member of his late Parliamentary group with any claim to distinction. The kernel of the new party is the group of nine Christian National Peasants, who, in the late Reichstag, joined with the first Nationalist secessionists, the People's Conservatives, in order to attain recognition as a full party.

The secessionists, representing mainly urban interests and grouped hitherto under Count Westarp or, as People's Conservatives, under Lieutenant-Commander Treviranus, the Minister for the former Occupied Territory, have succeeded in combining to form a Conservative People's Party (Konservative Volkspartei). This is really the new Conservative Party at which all have been aiming, but there were still too many difficulties of a personal nature for the Land Union Agrarians to sink themselves in it so soon. Regret is expressed among the leading spirits of the Moderate Conservative movement that the united party could not be achieved at one stroke, but the Landvolk and the Conservative People's Party are pledged to keep in close touch and to work together in the election, even if they retain separate names.

In the new Conservative People's Party Count Westarp has deliberately refused to belong to the provisional executive committee of six, which includes Lieutenant-Commander Treviranus and Herr von Lindeiner-Wildau, the first leaders of the secession, and General von Lettow-Vorbeck. From this executive committee the leader of the party will probably be chosen, and it would not be surprising if the choice fell upon Lieutenant-Commander Treviranus. Count Westarp belongs only to the larger auxiliary committee, and he gives as his reason for not assuming a more prominent post his desire to devote all his energies to bringing about a union with the Agrarians.

CONSERVATIVE MANIFESTO

The foundation of the Conservative People's Party was formally announced at a gathering in the Hotel Kaiserhof, at which were present among others Herr Schacht, the former President of the Reichsbank, and Dr. von Willamowitz-Möllendorf. Count Westarp and Lieutenant-Commander Treviranus explained the reasons for its foundation, and Herr Schiele explained why the Landvolk had parted from Herr Hugenberg.

The question was, he said, whether they were going to endeavour to assure the vital needs of daily life or chase ideals. Herr Hugenberg, by holding aloof from practical problems, had driven the Agrarians to look after themselves. The idealism of the National Socialists, too, could not be denied, but they threatened to introduce a dangerous element of romance into politics. He feared that in the association of the Hugenberg Nationalists and the National Socialists the latter would prove the stronger partners. Such developments must be confronted with a concentration of Conservative forces.

The manifesto of the Conservatives is not a very striking document; it insists on co-operation in the present State, but is studiously vague on many points, as is comprehensible in view of the different stages of development which the combining groups have reached. If the party is successful it will be less because of its manifesto than because of the improvement in Parliamentary conditions which a Conservative concentration would seem to promise.

Herr Hugenberg retains, of course, the big financial, political, and propaganda organization of the Nationalist Party. But the new parties should by no means be unable, even in the short time now available, to create a useful election organization. The Land Union is a very powerful organization throughout the countryside, and Lieutenant-Commander Treviranus and his People's Conservatives have laid down the framework of an independent party machine since they declared their independence before Christmas.

N.S.W. LABOUR TROUBLES

THE STRIKE OF SHEARERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, JULY 24

The New South Wales Graziers' Association are prepared immediately to man with volunteer labour, comprising landowners and their sons, a number of sheds in the Walgett and Moree districts, where men of the Shearers' Union have either struck or declined to begin work.

Many sheds elsewhere are working on the new award [a reduction of 20 per cent. of former pay], but some employers have conceded the former rates. A large number of shearers are waiting in Sydney for instructions from the executive of the Australian Workers' Union. The coming position may be complicated by the activities of a band of extremists, who have formed a "rank and file movement" with the object of fomenting a strike and have sent emissaries into doubtful districts.

At a meeting of the unemployed at the Trades Hall, Sydney, to-day a well-known Communist was elected as chairman, and resolutions were passed favouring massed picketing and declaring all labour bureaux and relief works "black." Several hundred men this morning presented themselves for work on jobs abandoned yesterday, for which 1,000 other men have already signed on at the bureau. Some disorder occurred this afternoon, when 50 pickets approached 30 men working on a small relief job and induced a few to down tools.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN PALESTINE

SIR J. HOPE SIMPSON'S WORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, JULY 24

Sir John Hope Simpson left to-day for Athens after two months spent in studying the economic conditions of this country and the possibilities arising from the recommendations of the Shaw Commission. In spite of the lukewarmness of the Jewish reception of the news of his appointment for such a mission, Sir John, by his diligence, his obvious mastery of his subject, his quick perception of the essential points of local problems, and his ready accessibility to every interested Arab or Jewish party, has won the confidence of all sections of the population.

During the past week the Government had taken steps to improve the condition of the fellaheen by remitting 30 per cent. of the tithe, by largely increasing the Customs duty on imported grain, and by forbidding the import of olive oil. The Government has also secured the services of Mr. C. F. Strickland, I.C.S., at one time Registrar of cooperative societies in the Punjab, for two months to instruct local officials how to establish systems of co-operative loans among the fellaheen in the hope of providing a substitute for the usury now prevalent.

NEW ZEALAND BUDGET

INCREASED TAXATION TO MEET DEFICIENCY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, JULY 24

In the House of Representatives to-day the Prime Minister, Mr. Forbes, submitted his first Budget, which is pre-eminently an economy and taxing Budget. He said the Government was faced with the following probable revenue decreases:—Customs, £1,150,000; loss of interest on railway capital, £1,230,000; land and income-tax, and other items, £450,000; making a total of £2,830,000. With an increase of £415,000 in interest, pensions, and other fixed charges, the prospective Budget deficiency would exceed £3,000,000.

Nevertheless, he continued, the Government was satisfied that the Budget could be balanced without imposing undue hardship on any section of the community, as undoubtedly the general financial position of the Dominion, as a whole, was quite sound. He proposed to meet £1,684,000 of the deficiency by economies, including (1) the transference of the interest on subsidy charges from the Consolidated Fund to the Highways accounts, thus absorbing £316,000 of the £450,000 additional petrol tax revenue anticipated this year; (2) the reduction of the annual Appropriations by £388,000; and (3) the reduction of the railway estimates, principally by economies, by £450,000. The remaining £1,660,000 of the deficiency would be provided by additional taxation, of which approximately one-half would be supplied by the tariff alterations already adopted.

The other taxes proposed included:—

(1) An *ad valorem* tax of 10 per cent. on British and 25 per cent. on foreign sound films, the value being ascertained by a special assessment on the net rental receipts.

(2) A 10 per cent. increase in the income-tax.

(3) The abolition of the special land tax imposed last Session, and instead making all farmers owning or occupying land of over £7,500 unimproved value liable to income-tax on the same basis as other sections of the community.

(4) The withdrawal of the 5 per cent. land tax rebate hitherto allowed.

(5) An increase of 1½ per cent. on the Bank note tax, 2½ per cent. on the totalisator tax, and other increases in the amusements tax, stamp, and death duties.

With these steps the revenue was estimated at £25,120,000 and the expenditure at £24,874,000, leaving £246,000 for supplementary estimates and contingencies.

Mr. Forbes emphasized the necessity of restricting loan capital expenditure as far as was feasible to directly reproductive works. He affirmed the Government's intention to submit proposals for ensuring a measure of transport co-ordination, as wasteful duplication was entailing a heavy loss. He concluded with the confident anticipation that the Dominion would soon surmount its difficulties, which were due principally to falling prices in the world's markets which were beyond New Zealand's control.

THE NEW FRANCO-CHINESE CONVENTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 24

Particulars of a convention signed by representatives of France and China at Nanking in May for the better regulation of affairs between French Indo-China and the Chinese Government have now been published.

The convention arranges for consular representation, passports, the right of domicile, transit, and Customs tariffs, together with legal questions such as the right of arrest and extradition of criminals. The duration of the convention is five years. It follows the principle of mutual treatment of nationals in matters of trading and taxation, and the most favoured nation treatment for Chinese in Indo-China in matters of jurisdiction and civil procedure.

The existing privileges of the Chinese in Indo-China are confirmed by letter. A second letter contains a mutual undertaking to examine within three months questions relating to the Yunnan Railway.

THE INDUS IN FLOOD

REFUGEES POURING INTO KARACHI

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, JULY 24

Shikarpur and Larkana were evacuated last night on the advice of the Collectors owing to serious breaches in the bunds and canals of the Indus. Three relief trains packed with refugees arrived in Karachi this morning and more followed this afternoon.

Karachi had over 6in. of rain during the past 24 hours, with the result that the streets are impassable and dotted with derelict cars and lorries. The flooded conditions made it impossible to house the refugees. Since 1 o'clock this morning all telegraphic communication has ceased owing to damage to the main cables. The damage to sugar, cotton, and grain stocks here from the floods totals nearly half a crore of rupees [£375,000]. In the Western Nara Canal there is a breach 100ft. long and 8ft. deep. The Larkana-Jacobabad Railway and the Begari Canal are seriously breached. Khanpur town is submerged.

A HIGH PRIEST'S TOMB AT GIZEH

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES

(FROM OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENT)

In its excavations at the Pyramids of Gizeh between December and April last the Egyptian University further explored the extensive tomb of Rā-Wer, a High Priest in the reign of Pharaoh Neferarkarā of Dynasty V. It has proved one of the most sumptuous tombs of the Old Kingdom. No other has been found to contain so many serdabs (walled-up statues for offerings), many of which contained fine portrait heads. Several steles were discovered, including a fine one of alabaster about 3ft. high. Two flint razors were also found, justifying Rā-Wer's title of "King's Barber."

Among the inscriptions an important limestone stele tells that the King of the Two Lands, Neferarkarā, went forth one day in a procession. Rā-Wer as High Priest approached the King to put a certain vestment upon him, and was accidentally touched on the thigh with the King's staff. The King turned to him and said, "You are unharmed; no blow has struck you. You are the greatest man in my kingdom." Then he gave orders that this incident should be recorded on a stele to be set up in the tomb of Rā-Wer at Gizeh.

A number of tombs of priests were found near, including that of one called Ptah Segfā, who was called Fi-fi for short. The tomb of Mersu-Ankh, who was the estate agent of Rā-Wer, was also found. He was "sole friend," a title usually only given by Pharaohs to their favourites. This is the first instance of this title's being given by a High Priest to a member of his household.

CHINESE OFFICIAL SHOT IN SHANGHAI

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, JULY 24

Mr. T. C. Chao, the special commissioner of the Nanking Government in charge of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, was shot at the entrance of his office to-day and seriously wounded. He is, however, expected to recover. His assailant escaped.

The motive of the crime is unknown. The affairs of the company have been prominently in the public eye owing to the appointment of Mr. Chao as Government Controller over the heads of expert managers. According to statements in the Press, the wages of the employees are much in arrear, and there is a deal of dissatisfaction.

Telegrams in Brief

Sir John Du Cane, Governor of MALTA, is leaving the island on July 30 for London.—*Reuter.*

Queen Marie of Rumania, accompanied by the Queen of Yugoslavia and Princess Ileana, has arrived in VIENNA *en route* for Germany.

The Government of the Irish Free State has notified the League of Nations Secretariat of its accession to the GENEVA Slavery Convention.

Herr Philipp Heineken, president of the North German Lloyd, was seriously injured in BERLIN yesterday when a motor-car in which he was riding collided with a motor-lorry. Herr Heineken, who was taken to hospital, is 70 years old.

H.M. Stationery Office has published for the Department of Overseas Trade a Report on Economic Conditions in ITALY, by the former Commercial Counsellor and the Commercial Secretary at the British Embassy in Rome (price 3s. 6d.).

Mr. Scullin, the AUSTRALIAN Prime Minister and Treasurer, has announced that while he is abroad attending the Imperial Conference Mr. Fenton, Minister of Customs, will be Acting Prime Minister. The Postmaster-General, Mr. Lyons, will be Acting Treasurer.

Heavy rain has caused damage to crops in SWITZERLAND. The level of the Rhone had risen at Geneva yesterday by 2ft. and that of the Arve by 5ft., and both were still rising at the rate of 4in. an hour. Serious floods are reported from Haute Savoie and Canton Ticino.

Miss Amy Johnson will arrive at SUEZ from Australia on Monday, and will stay in Cairo as the guest of Brigadier and Mrs. G. M. Lindsay until Thursday. She will then go to Alexandria and will stay with Sir Henry and Lady Barker until the following Saturday, when she is leaving for England in an Imperial Airways liner which is being put at her disposal.

Sir Hubert Murray, Lieutenant-Governor of PAPUA, in a wireless message to Canberra, states that the Methodist Mission launch Bromilow has been totally wrecked at Amphette. Seven natives perished. A missionary, named Lassam, and one native were rescued from a reef after five days' exposure. They were without food and water. Two natives succeeded in reaching Salamo.

EXPORTS FROM FRENCH NORTH AFRICA

AN ALGERIAN PROTEST

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALGIERS, JULY 24

The geographical situation of Algeria between Tunis and Morocco is causing some disagreement with regard to the use of ports.

In spite of prior engagements, Morocco recently favoured the embarkation of the minerals of Bou Arfa through the Moroccan port to be constructed at Saidia instead of through the Algerian port of Nemours, formerly chosen by agreement with Algeria. Another difference has arisen with regard to the Jebel Onk phosphate deposits, situated south of Tebessa near the frontier between Algeria and Tunis. There are some 300,000,000 tons of exploitable phosphates, and a concession to work them is soon to be granted for 99 years. It is estimated that at least 200,000,000f. [£1,600,000] of capital will be needed to begin work. The question is now whether these phosphates shall be exported through the Algerian port of Bona or through a Tunisian port such as Sfax. It is understood that there are four tenders, only one proposing to use Bona as exporting port. All the others prefer a Tunisian port.

Both the Bona Municipal Council and the Chamber of Commerce recently held special meetings and passed resolutions calling on Algerian authorities to allot concession to tenders favouring the Algerian port. They point out that Algeria is a French colony and bears the costly burden of the flag monopoly, whereas Tunis is only a protectorate and has flag freedom. They add that money has recently been spent on electrifying and developing railways, and although there are now large deposits of phosphates through Bona, former deposits have already given out, and the Kuif deposit is expected to be exhausted in some 15 years.

Their protests do not mention that in 1927, when a concession included a condition that exports must pass through an Algerian port, no suitable tenders were received.

Other Foreign News on following page

Oranges
from SOUTH AFRICA

Now, while the Summer days are with us, when you want cool, refreshing fruits, oranges are at their best. Juicy..., *oranges from South Africa.*

From early May to late Autumn the glowing orange groves of South Africa send us a bounteous supply of carefully picked, carefully graded, carefully packed fruit.

Use oranges in your salads; for cooling drinks; for dessert. Not only gloriously good to eat—not only cooling and refreshing, but health-giving in their high vitamin value.

Make an
EMPIRE PURCHASE
every day

ISSUED BY THE EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD

Cm. (1930) 3

THE ITALIAN DISASTER

DEATH ROLL OVER 2,500

TOWNS DESTROYED

PROMPT RELIEF MEASURES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JULY 24

The earthquake which shook Southern Italy yesterday has now assumed the proportions of a national disaster. Reports available to-night at a late hour from the actual zone of the disaster state that the dead are now reckoned on a conservative estimate to number between 2,500 and 3,000. It is now admitted by the authorities there that the disaster far surpasses anything even hinted at in the first reports.

Earlier official estimates published in the newspapers to-day, which gave the number of dead as 1,774, stated that 4,264 persons had been injured, 3,188 buildings had been completely destroyed and 2,757 more had been damaged. But many outlying villages have now been found to have suffered, and the work of searching among the ruins is necessarily a slow and difficult operation. The Government is enlarging the scope of its relief measures, as in many isolated towns the survivors are suffering severely and are even short of bread.

King Victor Emanuel is to-night going down to the scene of the disaster, and a special meeting of the Cabinet is to be held with the shortest delay possible in

order to decide the necessary emergency measures. Signor Mussolini has already given instructions to the prefects that no public or private subscriptions are to be accepted.

It is clear that the scene of the disaster lies in the administrative district of Avellino, which is situated nearly due east of Naples and on a line running through Montevulture to Bari. Officials who have covered the area in the last 48 hours now place the number of dead in this particular district at from 1,500 to 2,000. The townships most hard hit are Ariano, Aquilonia, Monte Calvo, Bisaccia, Lacedonia, Villanova, Battista, and Accadia. Of these Villanova appears to have been perhaps the worst sufferer. Out of a total population of 2,600 persons as many as 500 are stated to have perished, while the number of injured amounts to between 400 and 500. The houses here have almost without exception been razed to the ground, and among the ruins stands out the building of the municipal "Dopolavoro," the sole survivor amid the surrounding debris. The Podesta of the town and his whole family were killed, and so wholesale was the disaster that for many hours the bodies as they were rescued could only be laid out in line along the rubble heaps that had once been houses. In the orphanage 14 children were found, of whom only three were living.

STRICKEN TOWNSHIPS

It was to this sorely stricken township that the Duchess of Aosta paid one of the earliest visits in her tour around the area of the catastrophe. Here and elsewhere she had words of sympathy and consolation for the homeless victims. All observers are agreed that it would have been impossible to praise too highly the tireless energy with which the Duchess has carried out her noble mission. In every place that she visited her presence has brought comfort and hope to the sufferers and she has been able to give the authorities precious advice in their relief work.

The three zones which have suffered most are, in addition to Villanova with its 500 dead, Aquilonia, where 400 have perished, and Lacedonia, where 350 have been killed. The work of burying the victims is causing much difficulty, and at Villanova, for example, there were some 150 bodies awaiting burial in the town cemetery this afternoon. The magnitude of the disaster has been increased by the peculiar construction of the villages and towns themselves. Built as they are upon hill-tops in order to protect them in the old days from marauders, these houses are so close together that the collapse of one has meant the collapse also of its neighbours, and many of the houses have been buried under the fallen churches.

Melfi has been an even worse sufferer than it was thought to have been yesterday. The historic castle is now stated to have been very seriously damaged. The western quarter of the town has been utterly destroyed, and elsewhere many buildings are so badly cracked that they will have to be pulled down. The aqueduct has also been injured, but fortunately water has continued to flow into a public fountain. At Ariano the town hall is in danger of collapse, and the cathedral has suffered serious damage in the roof and tower. Other churches have also been destroyed, and a fresh shock reported to have occurred here at 9.15 this morning has caused further damage and increased the alarm of the population.

FAMILIES WIPED OUT

The most pitiful stories are now coming in from all quarters. In some cases whole families have been entirely wiped out, fathers and mothers being found dead with their children under the ruins of their homes. In other cases perhaps even more tragic, one member of a family has alone escaped. In one instance the child was the sole survivor and was found tightly clasped in the protecting arms of his dead mother. Relatives of persons in the stricken area have returned to their homes after the disaster only to find their dear ones crushed in the ruins. In one village, a young engineer who had been assured that his parents had been taken to safety, while he was helping to recover the victims, came upon the dead body of his own mother.

The roads are full of refugees, many of them separated from their relatives and friends and desperately seeking news of them. In several instances the refugees have refused to be separated from the bodies of their children and have carried them on carts to places of succour. Side by side with these scenes of anguish are to be witnessed episodes of moving heroism and self-sacrifice. Authorities in official positions are remaining tirelessly at their posts, in spite of serious personal anxiety and, in some cases, of injury. Conspicuous among these are the local doctors, many of whom, although themselves hurt, have insisted upon carrying on their work of tending others. The local authorities have, of course, been supplemented by detachments of regular soldiers and of militia. Temporary telephonic and telegraphic stations have been erected in several places in the open air so as to ensure the efficient co-ordination of the rescue operations.

RAILWAY DAMAGE

The railway communications have been interrupted at some points owing to bridges having been broken down. This has of necessity rendered the relief work more difficult. As an example may be quoted the fact that when the first special relief train left Foggia in the early hours of yesterday morning it took five hours to cover the 65 kilometres (40 miles) to Melfi. It was necessary to send in front of the train a pilot engine to test the safety of the line and of the railway tunnels. Rail transport has therefore, especially on the smaller cross-country branch lines, been supplemented to a large extent by road transport. Military and civil motor-lorries and ambulance-cars are in continual use and private motor-cars have in some cases been requisitioned.

Where travel is particularly slow and difficult the authorities have made use of aeroplanes to take photographs of the more inaccessible parts, so that help shall be sent where it appears most needed. In general it may be stated that the rescue and relief operations have been organized with promptitude and upon an orderly basis. The operations are now under the direction of Signor di Corolanda, Minister of Public Works, who has established himself at Rocchetta Santa Venere. At the same time four zones of command have been established under senior instructors of his department.

BRITISH AND FRENCH SYMPATHY

The Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald, has sent the following message to Signor Mussolini:—

Please accept this expression of my deep personal sympathy with yourself, with the Italian people, and particularly with the sufferers and the bereaved.

The following message has been sent by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Italian Government:—

His Majesty's Government have learnt with horror of the earthquake in Southern Italy and desire to express their deep sympathy with the Italian Government and people. They beg that an expression of their condolence may be conveyed to the relatives of the victims of this terrible calamity.

Our Paris Correspondent states:—

M. Doumergue, the President of the Republic, has telegraphed to the King of Italy expressing his sincere sympathy for the victims of the earthquake. "France," he concludes, "feels for Italy with all her heart in this cruel ordeal." The French Ambassador to the Quirinal has also been instructed to convey to the Government of Italy the French Government's condolences for the loss of life and material damage which the country has suffered.

TYPHOID EPIDEMIC IN LENINGRAD

FILTHY CONDITION OF THE CITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JULY 24

The Soviet authorities have organized hospital accommodation in Leningrad for 1,000 cases of typhoid fever and have announced their intention to arrange for a further 500 cases this week to cope with the epidemic, the outbreak of which was officially announced last week, although reports now show that it began in June. The silence apparently was due to a desire not to disturb the "tourist industry," which has begun with the arrival of American and Danish visitors. In consequence of the occurrence of a few cases of typhoid among tourists, the authorities are now endeavouring to send visitors as quickly as possible on to Moscow.

Lipkovich, Deputy Chief of the Health Department in Leningrad, has publicly stated that the present epidemic is "extremely capricious" and very difficult to handle, as the infection appears to be ubiquitous. Fresh cases occur with disquieting frequency among persons engaged in both large and small factories, among seasonal workers, and among the doctors themselves, the well-known medical professors Oppel and Vreden being affected.

Lipkovich states that a commission of inquiry attributes the spread of the disease to the dirty conditions of communal establishments, bad foodstuffs, and infected municipal water. He adds that conditions have become so serious that at least half a million citizens of Leningrad must be inoculated without delay. Although bacilli were found in the water, lemonade, and kvass tested by the commission, some hospitals have persisted in using unboiled and unfiltered water; in the market places there are accumulations of filth, and clouds of flies fill the eating houses, in which the plates and towels are deplorably dirty.

The Soviet Press states that, though meeting after meeting had been held by council after council to deal with the problem of cleansing Leningrad, they produced little beyond proposals which came to nothing. An authority, Dr. Shtreis, declares that the sanitation of Leningrad is no better than at the end of last century, and it is high time that European sanitary standards are introduced.

SOVIET PROPERTY SEIZED IN PARIS

CREDITORS' ACTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 24

Commercial representatives in France of the Soviet Government were recently held responsible by the French Courts for the debts of a nationalized shipping company, and an order for the execution of judgment was issued. Acting upon this the creditors proceeded to seize certain properties of the Soviet Government, and announced their intention of forcing a sale of the building which they possess in Paris.

The Soviet Government applied to-day for a postponement of execution until their appeal to a higher tribunal should have been heard. The Court, however, refused this claim and decided that the execution of the original order should be proceeded with.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

It was officially announced last night by the Secretary of the Royal Welsh Show at Carnarvon that the Prince of Wales will arrive on the show ground at noon to-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, JULY 24

The Prince of Wales will arrive in Brussels on Tuesday afternoon. In the evening the King and Queen of the Belgians will give a dinner in his honour, at which the members of the Government will be present. During his stay the Prince will visit the exhibitions at Antwerp and Liége. He will return to England on July 31.

THE YORKSHIRE FLOODS

VILLAGES CUT OFF

DISLOCATED TRAIN SERVICES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

WHITBY, JULY 24

The scenes of excitement had not abated when I visited Ruswarp, near Whitby, this morning. The unfortunate householders who had been victims of the flood were busy setting their homes in order. The flood had gone, but the weather outlook was not promising.

Railway communication has not been restored, and mails are carried *via* Scarborough. Villages are isolated between Whitby and Kildale. Several landslips are reported in the neighbourhood. Numerous foot-bridges have been swept away.

YORK, JULY 24

A thorough examination of the railway where it has been affected by the floods was conducted to-day, and while in places the damage appears less, in others it is worse, and considerable time must elapse before the section can be put into service again. There is one line between Grosmont and Battersby, and a bridge at Glaisdale has been demolished. For the present the services on the whole branch from Grosmont to Whitby are entirely suspended. It is impossible to make a proper examination of the line and bridges owing to their flooded condition. From Pickering to Grosmont the up line is badly damaged. Work is already in hand, and it is possible that trains may be able to run over it on Saturday. Between Rillington Junction and Pickering there has been damage at Marishes Road, but train services are being worked at caution.

In the meantime intermediate stations between Whitby and Battersby are being served by omnibuses from each end. The train services from Whitby to Pickering are suspended. Whitby passengers for the south are being catered for by the coast line *via* Scarborough, and intermediate stations are being served by omnibuses as far as the flooded state of roads will permit.

IMPASSABLE ROADS

The Automobile Association issued yesterday afternoon the following information concerning the roads:—

WHITBY-PICKERING.—Impassable owing to floods. Alternative *via* Scarborough.

PICKERING-KIRBY-MOORSIDE. — Impassable owing to floods. Alternative *via* Malton and Elmsley. A.A. loopway signs being erected.

MARKET WEIGHTON-SELBY.—Village of Bubwith under water. Alternative *via* Howden. Police diverting traffic.

EASINGWOLD-NORTHALLERTON.—Now clear in Thirsk, but flooded 4in. 3½ miles north of Thirsk, passable.

DONCASTER-SELBY.—Flooded 4in. at Bentley. Passable, but care necessary.

RIVER OUSE.—Still rising.

Throughout Wednesday night men employed by Messrs. Armstrong, of Newcastle, who are constructing a cliff lift at Whitby, were at Sleights endeavouring to restore some form of communication across the river, where a stone bridge was washed away by the flood.

Heavy falls of rain were again experienced yesterday in the Cleveland district, and the floods became more extensive than in any summer during the last 50 years.

Owing to the steady rising of the River Roding in Essex occupiers of small dwellings in low-lying parts of Woodford and Buckhurst Hill yesterday took the precaution of removing furniture to upper rooms from basements which have been frequently flooded after continuous heavy rains.

FAIR WEATHER HOPES FOR TO-DAY

NEW RAIN THREAT FROM THE ATLANTIC

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

The depression that has been centred for so long over the North Sea began to move away across Holland yesterday. Apart from some heavy falls of rain in Kent and Essex, most of which occurred with thunderstorms, the weather was mainly dry.

The amount of sunshine was generally small—Worthing and Littlehampton were among the few places where the amount measured up to 6 p.m. was up to the normal for July. Northern districts fared worse than the South, many cases of continuously overcast sky being reported.

There is a large and rather deep depression out on the Atlantic; the chances of a fine and bright interval of more than a day's duration over England depend upon the behaviour of a wedge of relatively high barometer that separates this new storm centre from that which has passed away to the Continent. Given a normal sequence of changes Scotland and Western Ireland should receive rain from the new storm before the day is over, and the South-East half of England should escape it; the rest of the country will probably have fair weather for most, if not all, of the day, and breezy, unsettled weather by Saturday morning.

THE ROUND-EUROPE AIR CONTEST

ARRIVALS AT LAUSANNE

LAUSANNE, July 24.—Captain H. S. Broad (Gipsy Moth) and Mr. A. S. Butler (Gipsy Moth), who are competing in the air contest round Europe, arrived at Lausanne just before 2 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Thorn (Avro Avian) and Mr. Carberry (Mono Special) arrived later.

Mr. Butler had left Barcelona, whence the course lay by Nimes and Lyons, at 7.24 a.m., Captain Broad at 7.33, and Mr. Thorn at 7.44.—*Reuter.*

ATLANTIC FLIGHT IN LIGHT AEROPLANE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 24

A young German pilot, Herr Wolf Hirth, with a companion, Herr Oscar Weller, left Berlin to-day on an attempt to cross the North Atlantic by stages in an aeroplane having an engine of only 40 h.p. The machine is a Klemm L.25 low-winged monoplane, weighing 760 kilogrammes (about 15 hundredweight) when loaded, and has a maximum speed of 130 kilometres (about 80 miles) an hour.

To-day's flight is to Cologne. Herr Hirth hopes to reach the United States by way of the Orkneys, Iceland, Greenland and Labrador, or Newfoundland.

THE INVALIDS

The Duke of Northumberland was reported last night to be progressing satisfactorily.

Lord Ednam was stated last night to be making good progress.

MR. GANDHI'S VISITORS

A NEW BOMBAY HARTAL

USES OF BOYCOTT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JULY 24

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar had another four hours' conversation with Mr. Gandhi to-day, at the end of which they issued a statement to the effect that they had placed all the facts in their possession before him. Mr. Gandhi gave them a message in writing for the imprisoned Pandits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru. Sir Tej and Mr. Jayakar expect to leave Poona to-morrow for Bombay *en route* to Allahabad.

The Bombay native piece goods merchants' association to-day decided by majority to declare a *hartal* to begin next Saturday for an indefinite period, as a protest against the Government's "repressive" policy. This *hartal* is only to be called off when the Government has promised to "protect the sanctity of civic rights and private property." This decision will affect 440 foreign cloth dealers in Bombay city. This is one among many examples of the way in which Mr. Vallabhai Patel's advice to "carry on the fight" is being followed. There appears to be a determined effort to prevent any normal conditions in trade and industry from being established.

The boycott campaign continues. Its latest manifestation is the decision made by the boycott committee of the Bombay Congress Committee to classify the Bombay mills, under the heads "Swadeshi" and "non-Swadeshi." According to this only cloth produced by Indian mills under Indian management and without the use of foreign yarn can be termed "Swadeshi." Thus 57 mills are classified as "Swadeshi" and 24 as "non-Swadeshi," but it is significant that the latter list does not include any up-country mills, although the boycott committee's definition is equally applicable to them. It is, however, common knowledge that this dead set against the Bombay mills is being engineered in the interest of mills at Ahmedabad. What will happen next month, when the mills are closed down and great numbers of unemployed are thrown on the streets, is at present regarded as the most serious aspect of the situation here.

Speaking at Surat yesterday, Mr. Vallabhai Patel said that nobody in Gujarat talked of compromise.

The Government, he said, must be convinced that there could be no peace until authority had been transferred to the people. The movement had almost arrived at the stage when there could be no time for farmers to farm, for traders to trade, or for students to study. When so many of their comrades were imprisoned there could be no other work for them than that of trying to get them out, and that could only be accomplished by sending still more to gaol.

Three Satyagrahi lads were to-day charged before the City Magistrate at Bandra, outside Bombay, with having attempted to seduce his Majesty's troops from their allegiance, and were committed to the Sessions Court at Thana. It appears that they went to the barracks at Santa Cruz, where the 3rd/9th Jat Regiment is stationed, carrying with them leaflets containing matter calculated to seduce the military and police from their allegiance and duty. One of the boys actually went to the officers' mess and handed leaflets to two officers who were lunching there.

THE SIMLA CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 24

The Governors' conference with the Viceroy will come to an end to-morrow. Sir Charles Innes, the Governor of Burma, left on his way back to Rangoon to-day and the other Governors have arranged to leave to-morrow. Their proceedings have, so far, been strictly confidential, and no statement of any kind has been issued.

Lady Irwin, who is going home for a short visit, left Simla late this afternoon on her way to Bombay to embark in the P. and O. liner Rawalpindi.

PICKETING IN LAHORE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, JULY 23

The Congress campaign for picketing in Lahore is expected to receive an impetus as a result of the arrival to-day of 100 Akali Sikhs from Amritsar. The Congress is planning an intensive campaign in which the Akalis are to help in picketing foreign liquor and cloth shops. Those cloth merchants who have signed a declaration that they refuse to sell foreign goods are not picketed.

PRICES AND POLITICS IN INDIA

THE EXPORT OF WHEAT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 24

One troublesome factor in the current political conditions in India is the slump in the prices of agricultural produce, particularly cotton and wheat, consequent on the fall in world prices. This has provided an opportunity for condemning the Government of India on account of its financial and currency policy, for criticizing the land revenue assessments, and, in the Punjab, of the irrigation charges, and provides ground for discontent and for the promotion of general agitation.

The Government of India to-night issued a long statement combating the belief that wheat prices have been depressed by the imports of Australian wheat. It is explained that wheat is only imported when the Indian output is unequal to the internal demand, which is estimated at between 8,800,000 and 9,000,000 tons a year. The statement gives figures substantiating this and showing that the Indian wheat crop for the season 1929-30 is estimated at 10,362,000 tons. This is an unprecedentedly high yield and is the highest on record. It leaves nearly 1,500,000 tons for export, hence Indian prices are governed by export prices, that is, by the world slump which has followed over-production. The statement ends cheerfully, as it shows that exports are busily in progress, that London is doing forward buying, that the smallness of the Australian and Argentine crops is a favourable factor which normally ought to have a rallying influence on world prices and, therefore, on Indian prices.

ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL

A meeting of the Economic Advisory Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Graham, Dr. Addison, Miss M. Bondfield, Sir Arthur Balfour, Mr. W. R. Blair, Sir John Cadman, Mr. G. D. H. Cole, Mr. E. Debenham, Sir Andrew Duncan, Sir Daniel Hall, Sir William Hardy, Mr. J. M. Keynes, Sir William McLintock, Sir Josiah Stamp, and Mr. R. H. Tawney.

BRITISH TRADE

ANOTHER COMMONS DEBATE

TARIFF CONTROVERSY

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

MR. SNOWDEN told the House of Commons to-day that the Government hoped that Parliament could be prorogued on Friday, August 1, but that if the programme proved too heavy the House might be asked to sit on Saturday, August 2. The new Session will begin on Tuesday, October 28.

During questions a few Socialists suggested that Sir Philip Chetwode had shown himself unsuited to be Commander-in-Chief in India because of a speech which he was alleged to have made on Indian policy. MR. BENN refused any comment on a speech by an officer who was not yet on the Indian Establishment, and pointed out that it was the Civil Government, and no other authority, who decided policy. When he took up his appointment, Sir Philip Chetwode would be subject to the superintendence, direction, and control of that authority.

The House then faced another aspect of the problem of unemployment in a debate on the trade situation. The Liberals, who began it, were chiefly concerned to show that, bad though the situation was, tariffs would make it even worse. MR. GRAY therefore poured out statistics to show that tariffs had been unable seriously to divert the channels of trade since 1913, that the favourable balance of trade in manufactured goods was still enormous (£273,000,000 in 1929), and that the way to prevent it being wiped out by other imports was to increase the production of British foodstuffs. His contention that Empire trade was not alone of importance was developed by MISS WILKINSON into a fervent appeal for more trade with Russia. Orders placed by the Soviet Government had already risen to £13,000,000, and could be raised to £50,000,000 if the Government were not so deplorably shy in giving guarantees and granting credits for Russian orders.

A SERIES OF QUESTIONS

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER retorted with a series of pointed inquiries as to when the Government's myriad Committees were going to produce some action. What was to be done as a result of the inquiry into the cotton trade. What did the inquiry into the steel trade recommend as a substitute for the Unionist policy of a tariff? What would happen when the Dyestuffs Act, which had created a nest of new industries, expired? How was the Cinematograph Act working? Were we bound by the Tariff Truce Convention? If so, for how long?—and when would the negotiations for other countries to lower their tariffs begin? How long were we bound by the convention against prohibition of exports and imports, from which the Government had stupidly refused release?

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL added a plea for the early conclusion of the inquiry into banking, finance, and credit; and a suggestion that the Dyestuffs Act had been so successful that it could be dropped. He then returned to the cold comfort of showing that the unemployment and the trade of protectionist countries was rather worse than ours, that the favourable quantitive balance of steel exports over imports had increased since 1913, and that foreigners in 1929 had bought £23,000,000 worth more of British goods than in 1927, but Dominion and Colonial customers £2,000,000 less. To remedy the terrible plight of the cotton industry he urged that the League of Nations and the United States might, if, as seemed possible, they were invited, intervene to bring peace to China; and that the British Government should not allow the history of cotton in 1930 to repeat the history of coal in 1926. He concluded that our disease might be defective circulation, and not foreign bodies in the blood of the economic body.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

MR. GRAHAM, resilient in his freedom from the Coal Mines Bill, marked time on most other matters. He could not find time to amend the Films Act. He could only promise to publish a report of the Dyestuffs Development Committee without prejudice to the continuance, suppression, or amendment of the Act next January. He would try again to procure a discreet version of the report on the steel trade for publication. Meanwhile, he acknowledged that rationalization was being deferred in hopes of a tariff, and asked that the fiscal controversy should no longer obstruct industrial necessities. The cotton industry had been dislocated by the Indian boycott, and he could only say that the Government were actively promoting reorganization in consultation with employers and employed.

The convention against prohibition of imports and exports was binding until next July, but not longer unless ratified by other countries. The Anglo-German Commercial Treaty, not this convention, had prevented our dealing with bounty-fed exports. The Tariff Truce Convention had proved disappointing, but the Government would persevere with the policy which it embodied. Finally a trade delegation would visit the Far East to seek openings for British goods.

This speech did little to cheer the House up. MR. E. D. SIMON declared that any faint signs of an active policy had disappeared when Mr. Thomas changed offices, and MR. MANDER turned the debate into a eulogy of research work, in which MR. PETHICK-LAWRENCE suitably joined.

The Opposition were lively enough to force a division and muster 58 votes to 190.

LORD DAVIDSON'S WILL

£10,000 GIFT FOR CHURCH NEEDS

The late Archbishop Lord Davidson of Lambeth left estate now valued for probate at £34,946, with net personalty £33,051. The will contains a gift, on his wife's decease, of £10,000, "being the greater portion of the gift generously made by a multitude of donors on my resignation of the Primacy," to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, "being well assured that it would be a great advantage to the Church that the Archbishop of Canterbury should have at his disposal a fund available at his sole discretion for a variety of general and Church needs as they arise."

Details of the will, together with other wills and bequests, will be found on page 17.

"THE TIMES"

While on holiday, and when staying in remote districts beyond the reach of newsagents, readers of *The Times* are reminded that the Publisher will be pleased to post *The Times* to any address in the British Isles at the rate of 1s. 9d. per week post free. Orders should be sent to:—The Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

TO-DAY'S TEST MATCH

WEATHER AND THE WICKET

The fourth of the present series of Test Matches between England and Australia is due to be begun at Old Trafford to-day, but there has been so much rain during the last week in the Manchester district that play is uncertain. The weather yesterday was sufficiently fine to allow of the covers being removed from the pitch, but at the best only a very slow wicket can be hoped for.

Each side so far has won one match, England being successful in the first game at Trent Bridge, and Australia winning the second at Lord's. The third match, at Leeds, was left drawn, and unless a definite result is obtained in this match the last game at the Oval in the middle of August will have to be played to a finish.

The composition of neither side is as yet settled, but the English Selection Committee have called upon the services of Goddard, of Gloucestershire, in case the conditions should suit his type of bowling.

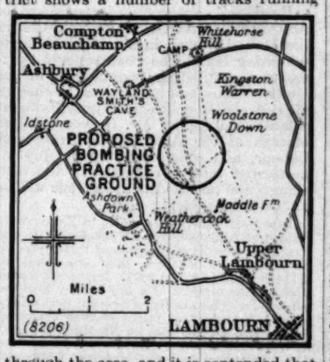
The teams and prospects are discussed on page 6.

BOMBING PRACTICE ON THE DOWNS

FEARS OF LAMBOURN TRAINERS

The Air Ministry's proposal to acquire a tract of land on the Berkshire Downs for bombing practice has offended a growing volume of opinion. The Town Planning Committee for Berkshire has added its protest to those recorded previously, and it is understood that when the county council meets to-morrow a strongly worded resolution on the subject will come before it.

The area which the Air Ministry desires to purchase measures 1½ square miles, and lies between Lambourn and the Whitehorse. The 6in. Ordnance map of the district shows a number of tracks running



through the area, and it is contended that if they are closed considerable public inconvenience must result. Mr. Beresford Heaton, the agent for the estate, said yesterday that these tracks were used by pedestrians and carts, though they had not been taken over by the public authority. Not only were public rights of way involved, but they were the only means of getting horses on to the Downs.

"The area selected by the Ministry happens to embrace some of the most valuable gallops in this country," Mr. Heaton continued. "If the proposal is carried out no training will be possible on the Weathercock Hill Gallop, the Whitehorse Gallop, the Maddle Gallop, or the Kingston Warren training ground. In fact, the industry of Lambourn will be gone. Some 400 of the best horses in the country are trained from Lambourn, which means, directly and indirectly, the employment of 400 or 500 people. The trainers all say the same thing—that if this scheme goes forward all training in the neighbourhood will cease, and there is nowhere else for them to go. Newmarket, where the greatest number of horses are trained, is quite full, and Lambourn comes easily second to Newmarket.

"Apart from this, one of the beauty spots of England is threatened by the proposal. The area is not far from the Whitehorse, a spot visited by thousands of the public every year. It is also close to Wayland Smith's Smithy, which was handed over to the nation some little time ago. Ashdown, an interesting house built in the reign of Charles II., will become uninhabitable, and so will Compton Beauchamp, a very beautiful old moated house."

THE DETROIT MURDER

POLICE ALLEGATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JULY 24

Detroit has been thrown into an uproar by the murder of Mr. Buckley, the radio announcer who had been one of the Mayor's leading political opponents, just after the ejection of the Mayor from office. Several thousand citizens have sent flowers for Mr. Buckley's funeral or money to assist in the capture of the murderers. Newspaper offices are besieged with offers of help.

Mr. Buckley's brother asserts that Mr. Buckley was shot solely because he had acted as a champion of the people against the misdoings of the Mayor. On the other hand, the police say they have an affidavit proving that Mr. Buckley, in addition to his work as radio announcer and a politician, was a "racketeer" who lived by blackmailing a boot-legger. They say that the affidavit, which they decline to produce, shows that Mr. Buckley persuaded the man to become a "gangster." The man was moderately successful. He built up a fairly profitable liquor business, but, according to the police, Mr. Buckley then extorted $4,000 (approximately £800) from him by blackmail.

Some of the members of the City Council are demanding the immediate resignation of the Police Commissioner. In the meantime the Police Commissioner has announced his intention to "clean-up" Detroit. Eleven persons, including Mr. Buckley, have been shot by "gangsters" in Detroit during the last 11 days. The Police Commissioner said to-day:—"Every known gangster will be thrown into a police cell on sight. There will be no more soft talk or persuasion in dealing with the gangsters. The police will use the mailed fist as it has never been used before."

Thirty-two persons are at present under arrest on suspicion of complicity in Mr. Buckley's murder. Several other opponents of the Mayor are under guard. One is reported to have left the city in a yacht with an armed crew.

The Mayor of Youngstown, Ohio, to-day expressed the fear that "gangsters" from Chicago and Detroit were extending their activities to his city. He says that 80 per cent. of the police at Youngstown are in the pay of "gangsters." He declares that a certain gang has now got control of the betting business in Youngstown and is preparing to invade Akron and Cleveland.

LORD DUFFERIN

Cork County Council yesterday passed a resolution conveying to the Senate of Northern Ireland its regret at the terrible loss that had befallen them in the death of their Speaker, the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, and the Council's sympathy.

A memorial service for Lord Dufferin and Ava will be held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

POLITICAL NOTES

LABOUR PARTY AND LORD HUNSDON

SHARP DIVISION OF OPINION

The division in the early hours of yesterday morning on the proposal that Lord Hunsdon should continue to be a member of the Public Works Loans Commission revealed the most serious difference of opinion in the Labour Party during the present Parliament. Though the Government refused to allow the Whips to be taken off for the division, no fewer than 65 members, including the tellers, went into the Lobby against the Government, and all of them except Mr. Scrymgeour, who ranks as an Independent, were members of the Labour Party. The majority consisted of 93 Labour members, 93 Conservatives, 23 Liberals, and two Independents, and of the Labour members who voted for Lord Hunsdon no fewer than 34 hold Ministerial office. Of the rank-and-file of the Labour Party, therefore, there was an actual majority against Lord Hunsdon's reappointment. Of the miners' members 18 voted against the Government and 13 with it, while of the three members of the Consultative Committee of the Labour Party who took part in the division two supported the Government and one opposed it. There is no suggestion that disciplinary action will be taken against those members who voted in defiance of the Party Whips, for the Government are well satisfied to have emerged successfully from a difficult ordeal.

A deputation representing the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, the Labour Party Executive, and the Parliamentary Labour Party yesterday waited upon Mr. Snowden and Mr. W. R. Smith, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, to discuss with them the serious anxiety which is felt in Labour circles at the possible effect which a development of the Government's policy of disarmament may have upon the dockyards and the steel and allied industries. The deputation, which was introduced by Mr. Lathan, M.P., and included Mr. Ben Tillett, Mr. Bromley, Mr. J. Baird, Mr. J. H. Moses, and Mr. Harry Snell, explained the position in detail, and Mr. Snowden gave an undertaking that the whole question should be further examined.

A special meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party was held yesterday, when various questions arising out of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts were discussed in the presence of Mr. J. J. Lawson, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, who promised that the points raised would be conveyed to the Minister of Labour and would receive further consideration. It was urged that the Government was not receiving the benefit of the popularity which the new Act passed this Session ought to have brought, and this was attributed to harshness on the part of some of the Courts of Referees. It was suggested that in some cases the findings of the Courts had not been brought into line with the provisions of the new Act. Complaint was made that in many instances the representatives of the workers were not present when the cases were heard, and it was suggested that the General Council of the Trades Union Congress should be asked to take steps which would avoid this in future. A further suggestion was made that the Ministry of Labour should issue a circular stating that the decisions of a Court of Referees would only be recognized in future when they were reached by agreement among all the three members of the Court, the chairman and the representatives of the employers and the workers.

RELIGIOUS TEACHING IN CHINA

PROTESTANT MISSIONS AND NANKING BAN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, JULY 24

As a protest against the prohibition of religious teaching which the Nanking Government has decreed, Bishop White, head of the Canadian Anglican Church in Honan, is closing down the schools of his mission and dismantling and removing the buildings.

A conference representing a third of the Protestant missions will meet at Hangchow on Saturday to decide whether to close down the schools forthwith or to ignore the prohibition, leaving the Nanking Government to make the next move.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX.

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Strand	SIEGFRIED	7.30

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.20 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.20 & 8.30
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Everyman	LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Grafton	ANNAJANSKA	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Little	JEALOUSY	9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	8.40
New	DESIRE	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	8.30
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.30 & 9

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	ARIZONA KID	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	THE CASE OF SERGEANT GRISCHA	2 to 11
Capitol	THE SQUEAKER	12 to 11
Carlton	WITH BYRD AT THE SOUTH POLE	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	PHANTOM OF THE OPERA	2.30 & 8.30
Empire	THE GAY NINETIES	12 to 12
Kensington	AT THE VILLA ROSE	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	PARAMOUNT ON PARADE	2 to 11
New Gallery	THE GIRL IN THE MOON	2 to 11
Plaza	THE TEXAN	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	SONG O' MY HEART	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	THE BAD ONE	1 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	THE SATURDAY NIGHT KID	12.15 to 11.45
Tivoli	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	12 to 11

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light north-westerly wind, becoming variable or south-westerly later, mainly fair ; warmer. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

There was still considerable dislocation of railway services yesterday as the result of the floods in Yorkshire, and many roads were impassable. (p. 12)

The will of the late Archbishop Lord Davidson of Lambeth contains a gift of £10,000, "being the greater portion of the gift generously made by a multitude of donors on my resignation of the Primacy," to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being "for a variety of general and Church needs as they arise." (p. 17)

Empire farmers who visited New Zealand in the early part of this year have issued a report in which they express the view that single men who possess some capital, say, £1,000, and are prepared to work hard should be able to make a first-rate start in life in "this wonderfully fertile Dominion." (p. 9)

Our Special Correspondent gives an account of the training of the Oxford University Air Squadron at Manston Camp. (p. 14)

At Sotheby's yesterday six very fine early printed books totalled £8,820, the vellum copy of the Durandus, "Rationale," 1459, selling for £4,600; and the manuscripts and remaining library of John Ruskin, £7,224. At Christie's furniture and porcelain brought £12,272, a *famille-noir* bowl realizing 1,200 guineas. (p. 9)

Brighton Town Council yesterday decided to promote a Bill for the amalgamation of the public transport services. It is proposed to form a joint board, to include Hove, which will operate the whole of the tramways and omnibuses between Portslade and Rottingdean. (p. 9)

A special meeting of the Court of Common Council of the City of London will be held next Wednesday to consider proposals for rearranging, modernizing, and redecorating the Mansion House, at a cost of £50,000. (p. 9)

It was announced last evening that the Prince of Wales would pay his promised visit to the Royal Welsh Show at Caernarvon at noon to-day. (p. 12)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the Education (Scotland) Bill and the Adoption of Children (Scotland) Bill were read the second time and the Hairdressers and Barbers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Bill was read the third time and passed. (p. 7)

In the House of Commons the Board of Trade Vote was taken in Committee. At question time Mr. Snowden announced that it was hoped to bring the work of the Session to an end in time for the prorogation to take place on August 1. (p. 7)

The vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Cuthbert James, M.P. for Bromley (Kent), will probably not be filled until September. (p. 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The death-roll in the Italian earthquake is now estimated at between 2,500 and 3,000, and more than 4,000 persons have been injured. The survivors in many isolated towns are short of food. (p. 12)

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, after another long conversation with Mr. Gandhi in prison, have started for Allahabad with a message from him to the two imprisoned Pandits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru. A new cloth *hartal* has been started in Bombay, and it appears that the anti-British boycott is being developed as a weapon in the commercial rivalry between Indian millowners in Ahmedabad and Bombay. (p. 12)

Refugees have poured into Karachi from two towns which have been evacuated owing to the Indus being in flood. In Karachi itself the streets are flooded as the result of torrential rain.

General Sir Henry Chauvel, in his final report as Inspector-General of Military Forces in Australia, urges the revision of Australian defence policy in consequence of the isolated position of the Commonwealth. (p. 11)

The typhoid epidemic in Leningrad, which began in June, is now engaging the attention of the authorities, who have organized hospital accommodation for 1,000 cases and are arranging for 500 more. The cause of the outbreak is officially attributed to the filthy condition of the town. (p.12)

Sixty thousand Turkish soldiers and gendarmes, with 100 aeroplanes, are engaged in the operations against the insurgent Kurds. (p. 11)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 4.

SPORT

The Liverpool Summer Meeting was continued yesterday. (p. 5)

The Royal Navy beat the Army at Lord's yesterday by 102 runs. (p. 6)

Worcestershire scored 483 for nine wickets against Hampshire at Bournemouth yesterday, Nichol making 262 not out. (p. 6)

The Plymouth Yachting Week was continued yesterday. (p. 6)

The order of play in the Singles in the challenge round of the Davis Cup competition between France and the United States was announced yesterday. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Important Railway Dividends; Features of the French Bank Return; Union Cold Storage Accounts; London and Eastern Trade Bank; Reduced Bengal Iron Dividend; Trust Houses Scheme Passed; and Whitehall Electric Meeting. (p. 20)

In Lombard-street loan and discount rates were almost unchanged. A further £257,000 of bar gold was sold by the Bank of England. Among the Foreign Exchanges the German rate moved in favour of sterling. Spanish currency depreciated. There was a further decline in the Argentine exchange. Silver was 1-16d. lower at 16d. per ounce. (p. 20)

The Stock Markets yesterday were quiet, with the tone steady to firm. Gilt-edged securities after a dull opening closed better on balance. An investment demand was reported for recently issued Industrial debentures and Foreign bonds. Oil shares remained in favour, and other good features included Brewery shares and Lautaro Nitrate. (p. 20)

COST-OF-LIVING SCALES

The lower cost of living indicated by the movement of the Ministry of Labour's index figure has excited a reaction against cost-of-living sliding scales in several of the industries which have comfortably adjusted their wages by the scales in the long period since the War. Employers and workpeople in turn have questioned the reliability of the index figure—not as an arithmetical calculation, for in that respect it is beyond challenge, but as a true representation of the old and the new charges for maintaining a wage-earner's family at the standard level of 1914. But the fact that these doubts have not assailed the employers and the workpeople simultaneously, but have passed from one to the other when circumstances changed, is favourable to the presumption that the use of the scales, and not their balance, was really the unwelcome thing to the one party or the other. In two periods since 1922 the scales have been steady enough to give an appearance of stability, and yet, as between the beginning of the earlier of those periods and this summer, there has been a fall of fifteen points. More than a third of this decline has occurred in the last twelve months, and its permanence is not established; but every preceding fall in prices of food has been lasting. According to theory the exact application of cost-of-living sliding scales should make no difference to "real" wages, or, therefore, to the standard of living of the recipient. In practice, however, the delay in the operation of the scales, inasmuch as they register an accomplished fact, may mean the reduction of what has become an appreciable, though temporary, advance. Take for illustration the figures used by our Labour Correspondent in the article which appears on this page. A wage of £3 a week has 2s. 3d. more purchasing power than it had a year ago. That appreciation of "real" value has come by small and individually inappreciable degrees. It is the result of a number of price fluctuations, and the net effect is perhaps indiscernible to any but the most systematic housewife, who carefully watches each week's accounts and has the time and the economic curiosity to make periodical comparisons. Nevertheless the benefit is there, although it has come imperceptibly. But what is an unmarked blessing turns to a well-defined ill when the slowly accrued advantage is taken away at a stroke. Here, no doubt, is at least a partial explanation of the dissatisfaction with cost-of-living sliding scales.

The scales were a convenient method of adjusting wages in the days of feverish prices during the War, when it was important that the work in hand should be done without avoidable contention over its cost. Even so it was a method of limited adaptability. It was not suited to industries with an inelastic selling price for their commodities. As a consequence cost-of-living sliding scales were adopted and maintained only in industries with an assured market for their goods or services. Industries not exposed to competition, and the Civil Service and municipal services, could readily adjust wages on a cost-of-living basis; but not those working for markets which were indifferent to, or prejudiced by, changes in the cost of living and which wanted to be served at stable prices. Two levels of wage rates have therefore existed in the country during the last eight or ten years. Broadly speaking they are the levels of the sheltered and of the unsheltered industries. They are being perpetuated, although not with the same amount of difference that was apparent at first when the depression of 1921-22 caused deep cuts in the wages of the unsheltered trades. On the one hand the cost-of-living scales have reduced the money wages—not the "real" wages—of the sheltered industries with sliding scales, and on the other hand some of the unsheltered industries have since been able to increase their wage rates a little and in addition perhaps, as in engineering, to relate wages more thoroughly to output by an extension of the piece-rate system of payment, so that costs of production have not risen although wages have. There has thus been a lessening of the disparity between the wages and earnings of the two sets of trades by a process of levelling up. The cost-of-living sliding scale wage has not lost its purchasing power according to the 1914 standard, but other wages have increased and concurrently there has been an increase in their purchasing power. Two processes have therefore combined to improve the lot of the workers in the exposed industries. Nevertheless there is a large continuing disparity which will be still further reduced if, over the years, the cost of living continues to fall, but will be increased if the movement of prices turns in the other direction by an amount sufficient to influence wages, or if cost-of-living scales are suspended.

It may be that the Ministry of Labour's index figure has ceased to be an exact measure of the changes in the cost of living. The figure never had the attribute of infallibility. It was an approximation, and it established a sufficiently trustworthy rule for the purpose for which it was invoked. That purpose was to provide a key to regulate money wages at stated intervals in order that they might continue to have the same purchasing power as before the War for the same kinds and classes of articles. The direction of expenditure may have changed with a change of appetite or desire. Modern wants are not quite those of 1914. It may also be true that for the Civil Service in most of its grades the index figure is a very imperfect guide to the cost of living. An index figure calculated from data that do not include school fees, doctor's and dentist's bills, or holiday allowances obviously represents a standard of living very different from that of a Civil servant. The index figure may have these inherent imperfections, and it may also have been put to unsuitable purposes. But has its usefulness gone ? There will be no one to defend the sliding scales as a permanent method of regulating wages and salaries. They have nevertheless, by long use, assumed a character of permanence. They are awkward things to get rid of if there is to be strictly fair dealing both to those who in the past have enjoyed their benefits and also to those who, deprived of their benefits, have borne their own relatively hard circumstances—made harder by comparison with the better fortune of neighbours—in the hope and expectation of a coming rectification. To take a cost-of-living bonus calculated on an index figure of 70 or even 65 and to make it a permanent addition to wages in the building or the electrical industry, or even in the Civil Service, would accentuate the disparity between the sheltered and the exposed industries. The mere act of ignoring the possibility of future reductions of the cost of living, and not only making "sheltered" workers immune from alterations of wages, but almost sure, as a consequence, of increases in "real" wages, would create an artificial privilege. There would be reactions in two ways. In the first place if the immunity were partial there would be natural resentment in the industries, such as the railway industry, which are loyally accepting reductions of wages by sliding scale. Furthermore, as the charges of the sheltered industries directly or indirectly affect the costs of the unsheltered industries, an ill service would be done to those who have to maintain a hard struggle against the lower production costs of other nations in the markets of the world. The policy of every industry for itself can be carried too far, and there is (to correct unthinking impulse) the practical consideration that injury to the unsheltered industries will sooner or later recoil upon the sheltered.

Egypt and the Wafd

The subsidence of the disturbances in Egypt is a justification of the precautionary measures and of the general policy of the British Government during the recent crisis ; and the present tranquillity reflects credit alike upon the resolute treatment accorded to disturbers of the peace by the EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER and upon the second thoughts of the Opposition leaders. It is far too early to say of a country where fanatical outbursts are endemic that there will be no more rioting ; but the Government of SIDKY PASHA has restored order in Cairo and Alexandria and has shown its determination to maintain it. The position a few days ago was certainly not devoid of anxiety, and it is natural enough that the representatives of foreign Powers which have large material interests in Egypt should have made unofficial inquiries at the Foreign Office and have informed the BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY of their misgivings. But their fears have fortunately not been justified. Foreigners have not been attacked nor their property singled out for damage. The British Government has been fully alive, as MR. HENDERSON said in the House on Tuesday, to its special responsibility in this respect. But the first link in the chain of responsibility for the maintenance of good order is now—almost as much as if the abortive Treaty terms had come into force—in the hands of the Cairo Government ; and some of the comment in the foreign Press has been singularly wide of the mark because it has failed to see that the recent troubles have been first and foremost of a domestic nature. The quarrel is between what is usually known as "Palace "government" on the one hand and the Wafd caucus on the other. The democratic catchwords of the very active nationalist propagandists do not necessarily prove that their rule would be more liberal than the benevolent autocracy of KING FUAD—though their methods certainly do imply the functioning of Parliamentary institutions, whereas the KING may be regarded as the heir of the system which SIR RENNELL RODD recently described as "the old-"time consecrated principle of a theocracy inter-"preted by a prophet and applied by an auto-"crat." Between these two parties the British Government, having declared itself disinterested from internal affairs, is committed to neutrality.

It was no doubt in pursuance of this neutrality that MR. MACDONALD thought fit to instruct the HIGH COMMISSIONER in Egypt to inform the Leader of the Opposition, NAHAS PASHA, that internal Egyptian difficulties must be solved without endangering foreign lives and interests, and that Great Britain would hold him equally responsible with the Government. This extremely unconventional intimation, though it not unnaturally somewhat affronted the EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER, has really been justified by the event ; and it is obvious that, if the Government of the day alone had been made responsible for a tranquil settlement of political differences, too great a strain might have been placed upon the forbearance of its opponents. Rioting would have paid ; and the first lesson which the Wafd has to learn is that to foment disorder is the very worst way of championing constitutionalism. Nor will its prospect of a return to office be furthered by the intrigues of agents in London who make or seek to obtain, in their present irresponsible position, promises which responsibility could not or would not fulfil. Misunderstanding is the usual result of clandestine compacts reached by unofficial representatives without the formality of registered record. The Wafd possesses incomparably the best political organization in Egypt, but it is by no means a "democratic" institution, as some of our politicians have apparently been persuaded by these emissaries. Italian Fascism probably provides a closer parallel than they suppose. However that may be, the turn of the Wafd to rule will certainly come again. In the meantime it can best prove its fitness by showing some capacity for patience and abstaining alike from turbulence and from intrigue.

Misuse of the Law

A case decided in the King's Bench Division yesterday can hardly be allowed to pass without comment. Between 1926 and 1928 the National Pari-Mutuel Association paid to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise £906 in betting duty and £20 for betting certificates. The payments were made voluntarily, because the company, which conducted a club to provide its members with a totalisator for betting on horse-races, thought it was liable to do so as a "bookmaker" under the provisions of the Finance Act of 1926 relating to betting duty. In 1929 however the House of Lords decided, in a case precisely similar, that the company then in question were not liable to pay the duty, since no bets were made with them and they merely received the money for the purpose of distributing it to those members who had won. The National Pari-Mutuel Association by a petition of right claimed repayment on the ground that they had paid the money under a mistake of fact. The answer of the CROWN was that payment had been made under a mistake of law, and that the money was not therefore recoverable. The Judge felt bound, having given the matter his best consideration, to hold that the question was purely one of law and that the suppliants could not recover.

It is to be regretted that the authorities have thought fit to insist on their pound of flesh. The CROWN, through the Government Departments, may generally feel compelled, as a trustee of public money, to claim everything to which it is entitled, but there are some occasions which clearly call for a spirit of reasonable generosity. A system of law which operates impartially holds no room for sentiment, but there are few who will quarrel with the statement of counsel for the Association that "even the leathery conscience of the "authorities might be smitten by the sight of "us trying here to recover money which we "ought never to have paid." Between fellow-citizens the conduct adopted on behalf of the CROWN would be regarded simply with scorn. Even if the CROWN intended, once the legal right was established, to make an *ex gratia* payment of the money—though that was not stated—it must not be forgotten that costs have been incurred in resisting a claim which, when the true position was known, ought not in fairness to have been contested at all.

Retrogression in Bull-Fighting

Regret will be felt by all lovers of animals at the new regulation which is to govern bull-fighting in Spain from the first of next month. As explained in an article by our Madrid Correspondent on another page, the use of the barbarous fire-darts will be re-authorized as from August 1, unless high authority intervenes to prevent it. Among the host of minor reforms introduced into all phases of national life by the late dictator, PRIMO DE RIVERA, none did him more credit than his innovation of the *petos*, or padded coats, for the protection of the horses, and his prohibition of fire-darts. Both changes met with obstinate obstruction from the big bull-fighting interests of Spain, and indeed also from public opinion ; but, backed by the authority of DON ALFONSO and by the small but energetic Society for the Protection of Animals and Plants, he made them effective. In the long and deliberate process of doing the bull to death in an arena from which escape is impossible, the turn of the *banderillos* is reached after the mounted *picadores* have driven their long lances into the neck-muscles of the bull and so weakened his butting power. The dart-throwers then take up the running, and play nimbly round the partially crippled animal. Unmounted and unprotected themselves, they throw their javelins from close quarters so as to plant them in couples around the same mark behind the horns. Their work is hazardous, and often their colleagues have to spring forward with their red cloaks to distract the attention of the still formidable fighting animal from the defenceless *banderillos*.

The climax of the fight has still to come, when the *matador* can approach close enough to drive his sword into the bull's vitals ; and in the meantime the sharp pain of the dart-points is expected to excite his fighting instincts. Should he nevertheless not run in to attack his assailant he is judged to be of a cowardly nature ; and at this moment recourse was made, and is apparently again to be made, to the *banderillas de fuego*. Crackers attached to the fire-darts explode with a series of reports which send even a much-exhausted bull careering afresh across the sand, while the infernal contrivance on his back scorches his lacerated shoulders with discharges of sulphur. The maddened creature is often dazed and terrified rather than rendered more combative, and many of the best judges hold that not even this cruel device can turn a bad fighter into a good one. It must in any case be revolting to all lovers of animals and of true sport, to whom bull-fighting is at best a brutal spectacle in which a noble animal is done to death in a confined area, so strangely different from the green open pastures where he has been bred, for the delectation of the populace. It is true that the new regulation imposes certain limits to the size and type of fire-darts, but it does not seem likely, in the opinion of our Correspondent, that these precautions will greatly reduce the bull's agony. Once this bloody pastime had to a certain limited extent been humanized by the introduction of the *petos* and the prohibition of the *banderillas de fuego*, it is indeed a most regrettable retrogression to revert to the use of fire-darts. There seems to be some doubt as to whether the new permission, promulgated only by an order of the Ministry of the Interior, can be regarded as effectively superseding the prohibition, which was a Cabinet decision signed by the KING. If this should happily be found to be the legal case, the more humane rule must still stand.

THE DECENT THING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Now that Litter Monday and its results are things of the past, we can take stock of the situation. On the common which I know best 50 per cent. of the residents say that the amount of litter left by the holiday-makers was "much worse than normal." Fifty per cent. report "a noticeable improvement." The paper-pickers say "much about the usual."

At first sight this seems both confusing and discouraging. But, on examination, one realizes that the verdict of the pickers carries little weight, since they are not the kind of folk who distinguish closely between thousands and tens of thousands. The residents (who think themselves impartial, because the pessimists of one year are the optimists of the next, and *vice versa*) are really influenced by the prevailing wind. When the wind is northerly the bulkier and more showy masses of paper are blown southwards, and the residents in those parts take a gloomy view. Next year the wind may be from the south-west and opinions will be reversed. If all these opinions are to be discounted it may be asked whether any facts emerge on which some definite view can be based. On our common there is at least one fact of real significance: the litter-bins after Whit Monday were full to overflowing. Many people were observed dutifully carrying their litter to a bin, only to find no room for it there. The same thing can be seen in at least one of the Royal parks. What an encouragement to the man who tries to do the decent thing!

I have a fair knowledge of the geography of the common, over which I have walked or ridden several miles daily for many years. There are countless places on it naturally attractive to picnic parties where I should have to walk at least half a mile to find a litter bin. The stranger would have a much longer walk. Is it reasonable to expect a visitor to leave his party and walk a mile or so with a burden of litter or broken glass? Obviously he will not do it. Obviously, therefore, the authorities should meet the good citizen half way by providing enough bins. If they raise the objection (with which all lovers of the common would cordially agree) that it is not right to disfigure the common all the year in order to check a disfigurement lasting only a few days, what is there to prevent them from fixing up temporarily a sufficient number of bins for such special occasions? One man with horse and cart could remove all those bins and their contents in half a day, and thus save the staff from spending at least a week, to the detriment of their proper duties, in picking up the litter bit by bit.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

FRANK ELLIOTT.

The Athenæum, S.W.1.

LONDON ASSESSMENTS

CHANGE IN PROCEDURE FOR APPEALS

A HINT TO PROPERTY OWNERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I trespass on your valuable space by following up Sir John Hunt's able letter in your issue of July 23 with further observations ?

On page 753 of Hansard for May 6 it appears that Sir Kingsley Wood asked whether the revaluation of property for income-tax would be carried out by the local assessors, and that the reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (though he did not actually say so) clearly gave the impression that the work would be carried out by the local assessors. It is abundantly clear from the debate on July 22, on the Report stage of the Finance Bill, that in the Metropolitan area the work in question will *not* be carried out by the local assessors but by Inspectors of Inland Revenue. As Sir John Hunt says, this involves a far-reaching constitutional change.

In addition to this, I would point out the danger attending the change in the procedure on appeals. It was emphasized for the Government in the debate that there could be an appeal from local Commissioners to the High Court on a point of *law*. But it is on the question of *fact* as to the value that the present procedure relating to values in the Metropolitan area is so important, such values being determined with the aid of experienced and skilled valuers on each side before Quarter Sessions. In future if there is an appeal as to the value for income-tax purposes the General Commissioners may in their discretion, and shall if required by the appellant, direct the appellant to have a valuation made by a person named by them, and this valuation will be final. To anybody acquainted with the difficulties of valuation in respect of many classes of property in the Metropolitan area this is a most unsound way of thrashing out a dispute as to annual value. It is obviously unsafe to rely on the unaided decision of one person, who may hold particular views on various kinds of property, which, on evidence and discussion, he might alter. I am not referring, of course, to the ordinary simple valuation of residential property, but to property—such as licensed houses, blocks of flats and offices, manufacturing premises, &c.—the value of which is dependent on very special considerations. There is, of course, an immense amount of such property in the Metropolitan area.

All occupiers and owners of property should be on the alert and see that they do not overlook their notices as to value and assessment in the Metropolitan area for income-tax purposes, if they give cause for appeal. They should not be lulled to sleep by thinking they are safe because they have probably already received and dealt with returns and notices of assessment for the valuation list under the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, as these will not govern the valuations for income-tax, which will be dealt with probably in April or May next.

Yours truly,

DECIES, Director, Income Taxpayers' Society.

Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, S.W.1, July 24.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE WESTERN FRONT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On one or two occasions in the past *The Times* has inserted appeals for unofficial photographs taken during the War, and in answer to these appeals we have received large numbers of negatives and prints of great historic value and interest. We are, however, still hopeful of receiving more material, particularly dealing with the Western Front from 1914-16, before the official photographers were appointed.

The Museum, therefore, will be very grateful for any such photographs, prints, or negatives, either as gifts or as loans, in order that they may be copied for our records. In the latter case they would be carefully preserved and returned after copies had been made.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES FFOULKES.

Imperial War Museum, South Kensington, S.W.7, July 24.

SAFEGUARDING OF GLOVES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of July 22 you report that a number of schemes submitted by local authorities for the relief of unemployment were approved for Government grants, the estimated cost being £666,000 to employ 1,600 men. This works out at £416 a man.

In the glove trade at the beginning of safeguarding there were 7,700 hands employed, with considerable short time and unemployment. The number employed to-day is 11,300 and there is no unemployment. This is an increase of about 47 per cent., which is very remarkable in a semi-luxury trade, in a time of great depression. The duty on the foreign gloves imported last year would amount to about £530,000.

Owing to the increase of the American duties the Continental glove manufacturers are badly wanting new markets, and there is evidence that directly the duties are removed enormous quantities of gloves, made under conditions and at wages which would be considered in this country to constitute a sweated industry, will be dumped here. Assuming, therefore, that the trade reverts to its pre-War condition, which appears logical, the Government will have thrown 3,600 hands out of work and sacrificed £500,000 of revenue.

If those hands were lucky enough to find work in one of the Government-aided schemes the cost would amount to £1,497,600. As 50 per cent., however, of the hands are women, and there are no schemes to help them, they will have no alternative to going on the dole.

Yours faithfully,

LIONEL WHITBY, Chairman of the Joint Industrial Council for the Glove Trade.

Yeovil, July 23.

MOTOR-COACH TERMINI

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The fourth annual report of the Traffic Advisory Committee, to which you referred in your issue of last Friday, recommended that "long-distance motor-coaches during their period of waiting in the Metropolis should be accommodated off the public highway."

This suggestion is excellent in itself ; but it does not go far enough. Motor-coaches running to Wales start from Leicester-square ; others for Newcastle, Bournemouth, Liverpool, &c., start from the Thames Embankment and Oxford-circus, congesting unnecessarily the central areas of Westminster for lengthy periods. Surely these motor-coaches should not be permitted to start from points nearer the centre than the main-line termini, such as Paddington, King's Cross, Waterloo, and Victoria. If such a regulation were made, coupled with the Advisory Committee's suggestion for waiting places off the public highways, we should soon have fine motor-coach stations erected, linked up with the main-line termini and complete with waiting rooms, booking offices, refreshment rooms, and other facilities. This would reduce the road traffic in the central areas and render the starting points more accessible to suburban passengers, many of whom now come into London by train to join their coaches at the starting points.

Railway companies are now buying up motor-coaches or starting their own on various routes. They would not be slow to realize the advantage of this arrangement, and would doubtless be able to find room for motor-coach stations on property adjoining their own main-line termini without incurring the expense of acquiring new or valuable central sites.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

DOUGLAS WOOD, F.R.I.B.A.

35, Craven-street, W.C.2, July 23.

The King will hold a Council on Monday next, July 28.

THE REAL VALUE OF WAGES

SLIDING SCALES AT WORK

A MATTER OF COSTS

By Our Labour Correspondent

The cost-of-living index figure fell to 54 last month, the lowest point it had touched since October, 1916, and six points below the figure for June of last year. June is usually the month of lowest food prices, and therefore the small upward movement of the index figure this month is normal. As compared with a year ago there is still a decline of six points. If allowance is made for changes in taxation on the commodities included in the Ministry of Labour's statistics, the increase in the cost of living to-day is 54 per cent., and not 55 per cent., higher than in July, 1914.

A reduction of the cost of living increases the value of "real" wages when wage rates are stationary. As between last summer and this summer a weekly wage of £2 10s. has appreciated in "real" value by 6/160ths, or by 1s. 10½d., and the appreciation in real value of a wage of £3 has been 2s. 3d. Most wage-earners have felt the benefit of this improvement in the purchasing power of money in the home market. Their wage rates have been maintained. Whether the weekly income has also been maintained will have depended upon the extent to which the occupation has been affected by unemployment. At the end of June the percentage of unemployment was 6 per cent. higher than 12 months before. There are, however, about 2,500,000 workpeople—a fifth of the insured population—whose wages are governed by cost-of-living sliding scales and who are therefore largely or wholly unaffected by changes in the cost of living, provided, of course, that the scales are allowed to operate freely. These workpeople did not feel the pinch when the cost of living advanced, and they do not experience the relief when it falls. Their "real" wages remain constant.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

In several industries, and notably in the Civil Service, there are movements for the abolition of the sliding scales and for the consolidation of the basis wage and the cost-of-living bonus. The Government decided that the scale should not operate in the Civil Service last autumn. One reason for the decision was that the reduction of wages and salaries would then have synchronized with the seasonal increase of prices. Last autumn's increase of prices has, in fact, maintained the Civil Service bonus until now, but the renewed and increased fall of food prices this spring has doubled the amount due for deduction from Civil Service incomes. The bonus has been continued through the 12 months on the basis of an index figure of 70. The average of the figures for the last six months is below 60. The Treasury, it is announced, has compromised for the present by halving the difference.

The suitability of a cost-of-living figure "arrived at monthly by a comparison of the prices of ordinary articles bought by working-class families before the War" for adjusting the incomes of persons with a different standard of living has often been questioned. It is being questioned again by witnesses who have been heard by the Civil Service Commission. For example, the Staff Side of the Civil Service National Whitley Council has submitted that the omission or under-weighting of certain factors produces a figure considerably below the actual percentage increase in the cost of living of Civil servants, and that "the inapplicability of the index figure to the actual facts of life is greater as you go up the [salary] scale." In the Civil Service the bonus is not fixed, but graduated inversely with the salary scale. On an income of £100 a year it is 67 per cent. ; on an income of £500 it is 34.4 per cent. ; on £1,000 20.5 per cent. ; and on £1,500 12.6 per cent. The Staff Side has pointed out that promotion, with the consequent assumption of higher responsibility, receives relatively less reward than before the War, and has submitted to the Commission a scheme to merge the bonus in the permanent wage scales, but first of all to recalculate the bonus so that on a basic salary of £500 it would be £246 instead of £172 ; on £1,000 £421 instead of £205 ; and on £1,500 £596 instead of £186.

In effect, therefore, the request is for an all-round and permanent improvement of the pay of the Civil Service. This article is not primarily concerned with the general merits of a claim of that character, but rather with the principle of arresting the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales. It is relevant to point out that a sliding scale which served in a period of much higher cost of living is at all events less inequitable now than it was then, unless, indeed, it can be shown that the factors omitted in the preparation of the scale have since assumed a greater importance than they possessed originally. However that may be, and whatever is the strength of the case for an increase of Civil Service salaries, the decision of the claim for an increase of bonus and its consolidation with the basic wage will have far-reaching effects. A great many county and urban authorities have "stabilized" the cost-of-living bonus, some at one figure and some at another, but many at 70. Should the Civil Service bonus be consolidated in wages at the level the Staff Side desires, it will be a precedent marked not only by local government authorities but also by those in industry who are promoting, or contemplating, applications for the merging of the bonus in the normal wage rates in order to effect a safeguard against further reductions.

SHELTERED AND EXPOSED

Speaking broadly, the cost-of-living sliding scales are operative in "sheltered" trades. The shelter may be that of a monopoly of the home market—such as the railways possessed when the scale was introduced though now it has been seriously invaded by road transport—or that of a well-organized branch of an "exposed" industry which is able to maintain a comparatively privileged position. Industries meeting the competition of the world have not attempted to apply a method of wage regulation that has no relation to the state of the market in which they sell their products. Hence there has been a wide disparity between the wage rates, or the actual earnings, in the sheltered and the unsheltered trades. In those unsheltered industries where relatively high rates have continued earnings have been reduced through the working of short time. Our staple export industries, selling in the world market at the world price, have either had to bring down their costs—and that has usually meant bringing down wage rates—or to lose trade and suffer unemployment. A calculation of the economic position of the workpeople working part time at the higher wage rate and supported for the rest of the time by unemployment benefit would be instructive. Some industries have adapted themselves perfectly to this short-time method of working, but, of course, at the enhanced cost that short-time employment of machinery always involves.

The figures for all industry prove that "real" wages, measured by weekly wage rates, are definitely above the 1914 level. They were between 2 per cent. and 5 per cent. higher at the end of 1928 when the cost-of-living figure was 67. Moreover, as the working week is shorter than in 1914 by several hours, the hourly wage rates are as much as 90 per cent. and 100 per

cent. higher than in 1914, and only when there has been increased output per hour has the effect on costs of production been lower than this percentage. A general average necessarily obscures the variations between individual industries. For example, the weekly time rates of skilled men in engineering in 1928 were 50 per cent. higher than in 1914, while those of the skilled men in the building industry ranged from 79 per cent. higher for bricklayers to 98 per cent. for painters. Wage rates have not changed greatly since then, and the fall in the cost of living has manifestly raised "real" wages. Only where cost-of-living scales have operated—as in the railway service, where a 2s. a week reduction took effect at the beginning of this month in the grades that had not already reached the basic rates—has the reduction in food prices had the result of correcting or reducing the disparity between the wages of the sheltered and the exposed industries. If the scales are not allowed to operate downwards, or if, as in the building industry, the downward movement is largely counteracted by a regrading of industrial areas entailing an increase of the basic wage, then the cost-of-living bonus changes its character and becomes a permanent addition to wages, making the differences and disadvantages which the exposed industries and their workpeople suffer still more rigid.

NEW PROCESSES

In the long run even sheltered trades must share the fortunes of the unsheltered. Providing goods or services to the unsheltered trades, or commodities to their workpeople, the sheltered trades will not be able indefinitely to maintain inequitable charges without themselves coming within the spreading area of depression or perhaps finding themselves to some extent superseded. In the building industry the high costs are encouraging the discovery of new processes. Already the building trade operatives are threatening opposition to machinery the introduction of which is economically advantageous. The "corner" once made for himself by the mason, and that which the plasterer has engineered in quite recent years, have each been turned by the inventiveness of architects and building constructors, and the same fate is a contingency before all industries which use a monopolistic opportunity for disproportionate gain at the public expense.

In this way transport as well as supply services may harm themselves in the end by preserving their interests for the present on a higher plane than the general level of national welfare warrants. High wages are not called in question when they are accompanied by an equivalent output. High wages may be consistent (as is well known) with low costs of production. This country desires to maintain a high standard of living—a high standard all round. What is possible, in the disjointed circumstances of our time, is that certain favoured industries "living to themselves" may be able to gain a superior standard of living at the cost and to the injury of the less favoured.

THE WORLD'S PRICE

There is no authority which can balance and fix the relative values of the goods and services that cooperate in producing the finished articles of commerce and conveying them to the user. Neither is there an authority for establishing a just relation between the wage rates of varying industries—the primary, the transport, the manufacturing, and the distributive. It is obvious, however, that the cost of all the contributory materials and services must be paid for out of the realized price of the commodity, and that, if any contributor is taking more than his share of the price, another must go short. The exporting industries must sell at the world's price, and if they fail to do so the consequence is unemployment. Costs which, according to world standards, are excessive have to be brought down if employment is to be assured. Mr. J. A. Hobson in his recent study of "Rationalization and Unemployment" has sounded the warning that

> our recent losses of important foreign markets are undoubtedly attributable in part to the lower costs of labour in nations competing for a limited world-market. Under such conditions it will not be possible for us to maintain a standard of living much higher than that of our trade competitors. . . . When low wages are accompanied by inferior capital equipment, the lower wage-bill may be offset by the inferior plant. But where technique and organization are combined with lower wage-rates, as in Germany, it is foolish to suppose that legal or trade union action can maintain wages in this country at a definitely higher level. They can do so in the sheltered trades, but at the expense of the unsheltered and with ever-growing difficulty in exporting goods enough to pay for the foreign goods and materials we require and in taking our part in the development of backward countries.

To arrest the downward operation of cost-of-living sliding scales would be to maintain old costs in a new time when world prices are declining—and this must be to the detriment of the industries that continue to face the world's competition.

MR. VERNON HARTSHORN ON UNEMPLOYMENT

"MORE ROADS AND BRIDGES NOT A SOLUTION"

MR. VERNON HARTSHORN, Lord Privy Seal, yesterday addressed a conference representative of 30 Lancashire and Cheshire local authorities at Liverpool on the question of finding work for the unemployed in the coming winter.

The Government, he said, were anxious to find means whereby the unemployed could do something for the money they received in unemployment pay. They were not under the delusion that the problem could be solved only by the making of more roads and bridges. He hoped at no distant date to have something of a constructive character to say regarding the solution of the problem.

The CHAIRMAN of the NEW MERSEY TUNNEL COMMITTEE asked the assistance of the Lord Privy Seal in overcoming the difficulty of putting rails through the lower part of the tunnel.

ALDERMAN MCVEY (Birkenhead) said that if a scheme could be proceeded with for bridging the Dee there would be a saving of 30 miles for transport, together with the reclamation of waste land and a linking-up with the New Mersey Tunnel.

JARROW SHIPBUILDING

THE PETER HURLL LAUNCHED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JARROW, JULY 24

Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company, Limited, Jarrow and Hebburn, reached an interesting stage in their long career to-day when they launched their one-thousandth ship, a motor-tanker 520ft. long and with a tonnage of 16,000, for the Standard Shipping Company of New Jersey. The vessel was named Peter Hurll by Miss A. Patricia Hurll, of London.

Since the firm was started in 1851 by Sir Charles Mark Palmer it has launched 2,325,271 gross tons of shipping, and has built 107 war vessels for the British Government, the first being the Terror, built in 1856, which was the first ship protected by rolled iron plates, the invention of Sir Charles Palmer. The most famous vessel is the John Bowes, built in 1852, the first iron screw collier, which was produced by Sir Charles to compete with the railway in carrying coals to London. This vessel, which is still in service under the Spanish flag, inaugurated a new era in shipbuilding, and was the potent force in the development of the North-East Coast as one of the greatest shipbuilding centres in the world.

The total area of Palmer's works is 140 acres and the river frontage is nearly a mile long. The raw ore can be taken in at one end and the finished ship turned out at the other.

Two suit-cases containing jewelry and a chinchilla fur coat, together valued at £7,000, were stolen from Lady Cecil Douglas's car when it was left unattended outside premises in Hertford-street, Mayfair, last night.

UNIVERSITY FLYING

OXFORD SQUADRON IN CAMP

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

MARGATE, JULY 24

The Oxford University Air Squadron has been in camp at Manston for over a month. It would have set up a new record for training if the weather had continued fairly good for the whole of the six weeks, for in the first four the members spent 878 hours in the air—146 more than in the corresponding period last year. This week flying has been almost impossible, yet all but two of the members of the last two contingents have learned to fly solo, and of these five had never been in the air before coming to camp.

For this camp, which is attended by the members of the squadron in three sections, the normal equipment of machines is doubled. The squadron has eight Avros and four Bristol Fighters here, and when the weather permits there are three flying sessions daily. Maintenance and the care of engines are, therefore, not done in camp. Engines, rigging, and air pilotage form part of the proficiency certificate course and are dealt with during term at Oxford. Flying at Upper Heyford in term amounts only to about half an hour a week. Here a man may do as much as 20 hours' flying in the fortnight.

Wing Commander A. G. R. Garrod has prepared a scheme of graduated flights in which a pupil must work on the Air Force system of compass bearings and distances, checked by time estimates based on the speed of the machine and the velocity and direction of the wind. Elementary training is done under the dual-control system in Avros. This leads on by way of practice in forced landings and spins to solo work, and then to cross-country flying. Again, the pupil graduates through four stages, from short flights to aerodromes at Eastchurch and Hawkinge up to long flights to Worthy Down, Andover, or Netheravon and back; he must fly as much by dead reckoning as by landmarks.

With the aid of the map and the course and distance calculator, each pupil prepares his route card in advance to show his course, compass bearings, distance, speed, and the estimated time required to fly between certain points; this is completed during the flight, to give a comparison between estimated and actual flying times.

So far each contingent of the squadron has been taken by flying-boat from Margate Harbour to Felixstowe, returning in the squadron's own machines from Martlesham Heath; and these expeditions have given valuable opportunities of seeing the work at two important stations.

The service of the squadron to general aviation cannot of course be calculated. When it was founded five years ago it was intended not as an O.T.C. but as an organization to promote interest in flying and allied subjects. Its instructors are Air Force officers, and its training is done on Service aerodromes.

CITY OF EDINBURGH SQUADRON

For the first time since it was formed, the City of Edinburgh Squadron (No. 603) of the Auxiliary Air Force, has gone into camp at Manston for its annual training.

The flying here has been remarkably good, and the camp was preceded by a long non-stop flight from Scotland, accomplished without mishap, in three and a half hours. The squadron is now fully equipped with its new Westland Wapitis, and the change from D.H.9 machines has been marked by giving a distinctive colour to the machines of every flight. Red, yellow, and blue are the colours chosen.

Competition between squadrons for the Esher trophy, which is awarded in the course of annual training, is now very keen, and helps materially to raise the standard of the Auxiliary Air Force. This year it is likely to prove both how high is the general standard and how little separates squadrons in different parts of the kingdom.

Squadron-Leader J. McKelvie is in command of the Edinburgh Squadron, which will conclude its annual training at the end of this week.

CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE

FELLOWS AND ASSOCIATES

The following members of the Chartered Insurance Institute, having passed the qualifying examinations, were elected to Fellowship or Associateship at a meeting of the Council yesterday. The office and institute of each are given after his name:—

FELLOWS.—C. W. Angrave, Commercial Union, Leicester; A. E. Blandford, Phœnix, Bristol; G. H. Bray, Law Fire, London; C. S. Carr, Commercial Union, London; E. A. Cooke, Alliance, London; E. A. Croucher, Palatine, London; H. J. Eastick, Norwich Union Fire, Norwich; D. V. E. Finlayson, Phœnix, London; J. Frame, Phœnix, London; J. Montgomery, Royal Exchange, Cork; F. B. Morice, Sun Life, London; A. Reddyhoff, Edinburgh, Yorkshire; C. C. Richards, Law Fire, London; F. C. Seager, Ocean, Birmingham; H. H. Thubron, Post Magazine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; F. H. G. Travers, Cornhill, Birmingham; R. Vetreis, Ocean, Brighton; S. White, London and Lancashire, Yorkshire.

ASSOCIATES.—J. Allison, Century, Glasgow; A. R. Amcrum, Licenses and General, Glasgow; A. J. Aris, Ocean, Leicester; F. Astill, Pearl, London; H. C. Bailey, Prudential, London; J. F. W. Bald, Prudential, Glasgow; E. H. S. Banyard, Standard Life, London; J. A. Beckitt, Motor Union, London; R. D. Bell, Commercial Union, London; G. Black, British Law, Edinburgh; J. L. Bowles, Law Union and Rock, London; L. K. Bowman, Liverpool and London and Globe, London; D. F. Brooks, Prudential, Manchester; F. H. Brooks, Zurich, London; J. G. Bruce, General Accident, Glasgow; R. A. G. Bunce, Sun Fire, London; L. P. Chapman, Yorkshire, Liverpool; G. Corbett, jun., Wm. Heap and Son, Manchester; W. Costain, Liverpool and London and Globe, North Lancashire; L. F. Coulter, John Cruickshank and Co., Aberdeen; H. J. Crossfield, Guarantee Society, Manchester; G. Cullen, Edinburgh, London; A. Davis, Commercial Union, London; C. Dawson, Union, Yorkshire; R. A. Dempster, Palatine, Glasgow; E. R. Duce, Phœnix, London; E. C. Dunn, Sun Fire, Hull; J. W. Dunn, Motor Union, Aberdeen; E. Edwards, Legal, Cardiff; E. H. Eggington, Employers' Liability, Liverpool; W. Ferguson, China Underwriters, London; G. Florence, North British and Mercantile, Aberdeen; L. P. Furniss, Phœnix, Reading; W. H. Gee, Warden, Manchester.

L. A. K. Goss, Robert Gardner, Mountain & Co., London; K. F. O. Graham, British and Foreign, Liverpool; G. L. Green, Yorkshire, Yorkshire; J. Grieve, Legal and General, Edinburgh; H. Griffith, Iron Trades, London; E. J. Guthrie, Royal, Nottingham; K. Hallaways, Yorkshire, Yorkshire; W. A. T. Harper, Atlas, London; W. A. Harris, Eagle, Northampton; A. Hartharn, Northern, Liverpool; G. E. A. Harvey, Norwich Union Fire, Norwich; W. C. Hibbert, Co-operative, Manchester; A. Hill, North British and Mercantile, Nottingham; R. J. Holloman, Guardian, London; D. W. Holloway, General Accident, Bristol; D. W. W. Horne, Prudential, London; L. Hughes, Ocean, Cardiff; A. F. Hunter, Alliance, Birmingham; H. Ireland, Liverpool and London and Globe, Bradford; G. Jaanson, Forsakrings A. B. Hansa, Manchester; J. N. Jamieson, Yorkshire, Glasgow; E. L. Jarvis, Alliance, London; L. C. Johnson, Atlas, London; C. J. Larwood, Union, Reading; R. H. Laventure, Eagle, Southampton; S. Lennox, London and Lancashire, Glasgow; R. P. Lewton, Fine Art and General, Bristol; T. Lloyd-Davies, Alliance, London; J. R. Loutit, State, Dundee; D. A. R. McGregor, Northern, Aberdeen; A. W. McIntosh, Sun Fire, London; C. Magill, Royal Exchange, Liverpool; E. W. B. Makins, Phœnix, London; L. G. Manley, Ocean, Glasgow; C. Martin, Edinburgh; R. C. Martin, Ocean Marine, London; A. Michie, North British and Mercantile, Aberdeen; D. M. L. Millar, Excess, London; S. Morris, Employers' Liability, London; H. J. Mott, Red Star, Brighton; R. A. Nash, Guarantee Society, London; P. D. Nicholson, Royal Exchange, London; J. R. Nicoll, Legal, London; A. E. Nursaw, Provident Accident, London.

H. Padfield, Australian Mutual Provident, London; W. S. Page, Royal, Reading; H. G. W. Pedley, Commercial Union, London; L. N. Pelerin, Union, London; H. G. P. Reed, Treaty Reinsurances, London; G. J. Reely, Wesleyan and General, Birmingham; J. L. Reeves, Cornhill, Birmingham; J. Richardson, London and Lancashire, Glasgow; W. G. Ritchie, Edinburgh, Edinburgh; M. G. Robertson, Northern, Aberdeen; S. Robinson, Co-operative, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; C. A. Rutland, Prudential, London; J. R. Scott, Royal, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; D. J. Shearer, Commercial Union, Exeter; F. S. Smith, Phœnix, London; D. H. Snelling, London Assurance, London; R. C. Spence, Royal Exchange, Belfast; N. H. J. Spire, Sun Life, London; C. Stelling, Phœnix, Brighton; S. C. Stewart, Co-operative, Manchester; W. S. Stickler, London and Lancashire, Cardiff; J. C. Stoker, Ocean, Glasgow; C. P. Stone, Sun Fire, Brighton; G. Swain, Bradford Corporation, Bradford; G. Swan, London and Lancashire, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; D. Thom, Edinburgh, Edinburgh; R. S. Thorstensen, Royal, Liverpool; D. R. Tidy, Treaty Reinsurances, London; C. E. Timings, Royal, Birmingham; G. W. Trenholme, British General, Yorkshire; E. Walker, Scottish Union and National, Aberdeen; H. Watson, Ocean, London; J. A. Watson, Norwich Union Fire, Norwich; D. D. Will, London Assurance, Dundee; B. A. Wills, London Assurance, Yorkshire.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL, HAMPSTEAD

Yesterday was Speech Day at University College School, Frognal, Hampstead. SIR STANLEY LEATHES, chairman of the governors, presided, and an address was given by Sir Herbert Samuel, M.P. Lady Samuel presented the prizes. SIR HERBERT SAMUEL, who is an old boy of the school, said he did not regret being a party man. He ventured to say the party system was necessary for the work of our constitution. He mentioned that the school would celebrate its centenary in October. The headmaster, Mr. GUY KENDALL, in his report, said the average number of boys was 713. This was equal to the highest that had been reported since the removal of the school from Gower-street.

MUMPS AT ETON

Owing to an outbreak of mumps the Eton College contingent of the Officers Training Corps will not go to camp next week.

Patrick McGreechin, a boxing manager, was, in the Glasgow Sheriff Court yesterday, awarded £100 damages in an action against Johnny McMillan, Feather-Weight Champion of Scotland, for breach of contract.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

NEW FELLOW OF MAGDALENE COLLEGE

CAMBRIDGE, JULY 24

Mr. S. Verblunsky, Ph.D., has been elected to a research fellowship at Magdalene College. Mr. Verblunsky was placed in the first class of the Mathematical Tripos, Part I., in 1925, and in the Wranglers, B star, of the Mathematical Tripos, Part II., in 1927. He was Donaldson Bye-Fellow of Magdalene College from 1928-30, was Rayleigh University Prizeman in 1929, and gained the Allen scholarship in the present year.

The Teachers' Training Syndicate announce that the following candidates have passed the Examination in the Theory, History, and Practice of Education, and in Practical Efficiency in Teaching, and are entitled to the Certificate:—

[1] Denotes distinction in Principles of Education, Paper I. [2] Denotes distinction in Principles of Education, Paper II. [3] Denotes distinction in History of Education.

Candidates who have attained the standard for Endorsement as Specialist Teachers of subjects are shown by italic letters against their names: (a) Latin, (b) Greek, (c) French, (d) German, (e) English Language and Literature, (f) History, (g) Geography, (h) Mathematics, (i) Physics, (j) Chemistry, (k) Nature Study (Botany and Zoology).

CLASS I.—BENTHAM, Muriel E., St. George's, Edinburgh; (e) [3]CARSLEY, J. D., (f) CLARKE, E. L., and (e) GILBERT, M., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.; HILL, Violet L., Clapham High Sch., S.W.; (f) KENNEDY, Frances E., St. George's, Edinburgh; (j) MASON, E. C. W., and (i) MEE, F. G., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.; SHERVEY, Vera, Univ. Coll., Southampton; (e) [3]TAYLOR, E. J., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.

CLASS II.—BAKER, Eileen M., and (c) BARLOW, Eileen M., Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; BLANK, Edna W., Univ. Coll., Exeter; (c) BLENKINSOP, J. R., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.; BOLD, Mary C., External; Bowman, F. E., Bedford; (c) BRENCHLEY, G. H., Univ. Tr. Coll.; BURNETT, Margaret McQ., Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; BYRNE, Margaret M., External; CANNINGS, H. E., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.; CHARMAN, L. R., Univ. Coll., Southampton; CLEGG, Muriel, Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; COLLINGS, Mildred L., Clapham High Sch., S.W.; (h) COOPER, E. B., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.; CORRIGAN, Kathleen, External; COULTON, Sarah B., Clapham High Sch., S.W.; (e) CRONIN, Julia M., Cavendish-sq., W.; (a) DAVIES, Lois M., and DAVIDSON, Myra J., Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; [1, 3]DAVIES, H., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.; DERBYSHIRE, Veronica, External; DODD, Marion E., Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; (d) DONATI, E. R. C., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.; DOVE, Edith M., Univ. Coll., Southampton; EDGE, S. W., External; EMMS, Nancy E., Univ. Coll., Southampton; ERRINGTON, Constance M., Univ. Coll., Nottingham; FOLEY, Ellen E., External; (c) FOWDEN, Eileen C., and FULLER, Gwendolen J., Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; (c) GODDARD, N. G., Univ. Coll., Nottingham; (g) HAMPTON, Agnes M., Hay, Olga J., and HENRY, Mary T., External; HOLDEN, Kathleen H., Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; [1] HOPKERSALL, Mary E., Cavendish-sq., W.; HURST, Edna E., Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; JAMES, C. H., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.; (b) JAMES, L., and JAMES, W. L., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.; JENKINSON, Winifred E., and JONES, Olwen P., Univ. Coll., Nottingham; KENSIT, D. B. J., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.; KEY, Dorothy Mary Joyce, Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; LANHAM, E. L., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.; LAWLER, Aileen Sarah, Cavendish-square, W.; (j) LIDDICOTT, J. R., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.; LINTON, Mary Oliver, and MACARTHUR, Katherine Cameron, St. George's, Edinburgh; (a) MARSALL, Margaret Nina, Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; MARSTON, R. C., Camb. Tr. Coll.; MARTIN, J. W., Univ. Coll., Nottingham; MARTIN, Joyce, Clapham High Sch., S.W.; MAXWELL, Alice Bertha Irene, and (a) MAYOR, H. H., Univ. Coll., Nottingham; MCELLIN, Ellen Winifred, External; MCGILL, Dorothy Quayle, St. George's, Edinburgh; MCGUINNESS, Ethel Margaret, Woodbrooke; MIDDLETON, Mabel Eleanor, Univ. Coll., Exeter; (e) MILLICAN, Ethel Gertrude Doreen, and MINETT, Margaret Eileen, Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; MOORE, Marjorie Grace, Clapham High Sch., S.W.; MORRISSEY, Wilhelmina, External; MURPHY, Margaret Mary, Cavendish-square, W.; MURRAY, Lilian Ena, External; NICHOLS, I., Univ. Coll., Southampton; NICHOLS, Mary Ellen, External; PHILIP, Ethel B., St. George's, Edinburgh; PICKLES, Frances M., Univ. Coll., Nottingham; POE, Mabel F., St. George's, Edinburgh; POVEY, Irene A., Clapham High Sch., S.W.; PRING, Marjorie E., Woodbrooke; (c) PULLAN, Veronica A., Cavendish-square, W.; REEVES, Muriel M. P., Univ. Coll., Nottingham; RICHARDS, Doris K., Univ. Coll., Southampton; RICHARDSON, Marguerita I., External; RIDDY, D. C., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.; (e) ROBINS, Grace, Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; ROLFE, W. J., Univ. Coll., Exeter; RUTHERFORD, S., Univ. Coll., Nottingham; SAUNDERS, R. L., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.; SHANAHAN, Kathleen L., Cavendish-square, W.; SHARP, Janet G., St. George's, Edinburgh; SHEPHERD, K., and SKILLINGTON, J. W., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.; SMITH, Marjorie P., Univ. Coll., Nottingham; SPREAD-BURY, K. S., Univ. Coll., Exeter; STANBURY, Dorothy, Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; STOCKDALE, Amy C., St. Mary's, W.; [3]STUART, A. J., and STYLES, Mildred B., Univ. Coll., Nottingham; (g) SUTER, W. J., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.; (e) THORPE, Rachael M., Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; (j) TOWNS, W. R., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.; USHER, Doris M., Univ. Coll., Southampton; WAGSTAFF, Enid P., Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; WALKER, Margaret J. S., External; WALKER, Violet R. M., Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; WATSON, L., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.; WIGGINS, Winifred M., Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; WILSON, Jessie E. M., External; WOOD, Kathleen A., Univ. Coll., Southampton; XAVIER, P. F., External.

CLASS III.—(a) ABRAHAM, H. J., Woodbrooke; ADAMS, Marjorie W., Univ. Coll., Southampton; ALGER, Vera, Univ. Coll., Exeter; BENNETT, Elinor M., Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; BERTRAM, Jean K., St. George's, Edinburgh; BRIDGE, Nora E., Univ. Coll., Exeter; BULLOCK, Doris, and CALLADINE, Winifred M., Univ. Coll., Nottingham; CARUS, Rosamund, Cavendish-square, W.; CAWS, Marion E., Univ. Coll., Southampton; CHATTERTON, Hilda Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; COALBRAN, A. E. W., and COLLINS, Vera M., Univ. Coll., Southampton; DARBOCH, Jane, Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; DENNIS, Marjorie, External; DUNFORD, H. V., Univ. Coll., Southampton; DUNN, Ivy E. H., Univ. Coll., Exeter; EDWARDS, Johanna O., Clapham High Sch., S.W.; ELLIOTT, Gladys W., Univ. Coll., Nottingham; EVANS, Gwen, Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; FIFE, A. C. G., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.; GLOVER, Mary K. R., Univ. Coll., Nottingham; GOSLING, Clara C. R., Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; GOSLING, Winifred F., Univ. Coll., Southampton; GRANT, G. C., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.; HARRIS, C. C., Univ. Coll., Exeter; HEMM, Olive M., and HODGSON, G. H., Univ. Coll., Nottingham; HODGSON, Ina M., Univ. Coll., Southampton; HOGAN, Wilhelmina M., Clapham High Sch., S.W.; HUGHES, L., and INGER-SON, Elsie, Univ. Coll., Exeter; IVERACH, Gladys, St. George's, Edinburgh; JACQUES, W. H., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.; JEANS, Norah M., Univ. Coll., Exeter; JONES-PARRY, Esther B., Univ. Coll., Southampton; KELLEY, E. H., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.; KENNARD, Bertha M., Clapham High Sch., S.W.; KINGSLAND, J. E., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.; LANE, Angela F. L., Cavendish-square, W.; LIVESEY, Alice, External; LOCKWOOD, Alice, Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; MAITLAND, Enid, and MASON, C. R., Univ. Coll., Exeter; MEEDS, H., Univ. Coll., Nottingham; MORLEY, L., Woodbrooke; MUNFORD, E. D., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.; NORMAN, Dorothy A., Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; NUTBEEM, Annie L., Univ. Coll., Southampton; PALING, R., Univ. Coll., Nottingham; PALMER, W. H., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.; PARISH, Vera K., Univ. Coll., Exeter; PERCIVAL, J. F. W., Univ. Coll., Southampton; PHILLIPS, C. A., Univ. Coll., Exeter; PRITCHARD, Nora, Cavendish-square, W.; ROBB, Mary R., Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; RUFF, Elizabeth S., Clapham High Sch., S.W.; (d) (b) RUST, G. B., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.; SCOCK, Kathleen E., Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; (d) SEIGNE, L. L., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.; SLEEP, H. W., External; SMILEY, Joan F., Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; STEPHENSON, Brenda, Univ. Coll., Exeter; TREVOR, Dorothy M., Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; WALTERS, G. W., Univ. Coll., Nottingham; WATMOUGH, J. F., Univ. Coll., Exeter; WELCH, Flora C., St. George's, Edinburgh; WEST, Gladys A., Univ. Coll., Nottingham; WHINNERAH, Margaret, Camb. Tr. Coll. for Women; YOUNG, D. E. S., Camb. Univ. Tr. Coll.

MANCHESTER, JULY 24

The following appointments have been made:—

Lecturer in History—Mr. BERTIE WILKINSON, M.A., Ph.D. (Manchester); Lecturer in Chemistry—Mr. D. H. Hey, M.Sc. (Wales), B.Sc., Ph.D. (London); Lecturer in Philosophy of Religion—Mr. ATKINSON LEE, M.A. (Cambridge); Assistant Lecturer in Classics—Mr. E. C. Woodcock, M.A. (Cambridge); Assistant Lecturer in Economics—Mr. JACK STAFFORD, M.A. (Manchester); Demonstrator in Comparative Physiology—Mr. G. V. WHITTENBURY, B.Sc. (Manchester).

The following awards are announced:—

Faulkner Fellowship—A. GILL, B.A.; Second Walters Scholarship divided between GLADYS HOLLAND and GRETA N. WERSCHY.

LEEDS, JULY 24

The Council have elected Dr. Frederick Challenger to the Chair of Organic Chemistry, shortly to be vacated by Professor Ingold. Dr. Challenger is at present Senior Lecturer in Chemistry in the University of Manchester.

WALES, JULY 24

The following awards are announced:—

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES, ABERYSTWYTH.—E. H. CHATER, B.Sc.—Lecturer in Botany; W. E. WHITEHOUSE (Department of Geography)—raised to status of Special Lecturer in Geography; SYDNEY HERBERT, M.A. (Department of International Politics)—Lecturer in Modern History; T. HUGHES GRIFFITHS, M.A.—Staff Tutor in Extramural Studies.

The Council of University College of Hull have instituted a Diploma in Aeronautics.

SCHOOL AWARDS

The following school awards are announced:—

ST. SWITHUN'S SCHOOL, WINCHESTER
(Winchester School for Girls)

The Charlotte Yonge Scholarship of £60 a year for three years, tenable at a University.—Awarded on Classics to M. Irving (Morshead's, Winchester College); R. Stephens being elected Honorary Charlotte Yonge Scholar on Science. The Boarding House Scholarship of £50 a year.—Awarded to M. Kinnear (Rooksbury Preparatory School) (Miss Glenday).

BOSTON STUMP

£10,000 AMERICAN GIFT FOR RESTORATION

In 2½ years £30,000 has been raised for the restoration of St. Botolph's Church, Boston ("Boston Stump"), including £10,000 from America. Yesterday the vicar (Canon R. O. Hutchinson) received a message that the citizens of Boston, New England, had collected £10,000 as a tercentenary birthday present to the mother town. The first stone of the church was laid in June, 1309, and its tower was formerly lighted at night as a beacon to ships in the Wash. Thanksgiving services will be held on Sunday.

UNIVERSITIES AND COMMERCE

The first session of the intensive business course for university and public school students contemplating a career in commerce or the administration of industry, which is being conducted at 3, Marlborough-gate, W., closes this week. SIR HERBERT MORGAN met the students at luncheon yesterday and gave them advice concerning the requirements in various departments of commerce and industry. Mr. I. J. PITMAN, the director, said the scheme of training had been successfully inaugurated and next session there would be a considerable increase in the number of students.

OBITUARY

LADY EDNAM

"J. M. B." writes:—

There are rare women of such individuality that they cannot step out of their birth names even when they marry, and Lady Ednam was one of them. She was the only Rosemary that could ever be, to those who knew her in her girlhood, and to them it is at this moment as if the word as well as she had been suddenly knocked out of the world. I forget if her children called her by that name among themselves or only thought of her as such; they certainly laughed with joy at the sight of her just as the friends did. I can speak with authority as the godfather of one of them. She retained throughout her life, until the evil day came only a few months ago, the merry laugh that is so seldom six years old; indeed, when she was approaching womanhood I used to take her to the play and lead her away in the middle thereof until she came to of her mirth. She was fond of fishing in the North in those days, but her laugh established such a relationship between her and her intended victims that I don't remember her landing many fish.

I once saw her control her humours for about half an hour, during which, arrayed as the aged wife of a crofter, she begged for a new roof to her pig-sty of her mother, who had no suspicion of her identity until the laugh came. She grew to be a very wise woman, so understanding that other wise ones took counsel of her, and there were few with a better sense of their duties, which only lay lightly on her because of the gay courage with which she shouldered them. Her services as a nurse in France during the War were of the most faithful, and one story connected with them will cling to her by rights like her name. In the hospital was a soldier suffering from shell-shock, which took the form of depriving him of speech. The doctors were of opinion that if one word would come the others would follow, and she took him in charge as an extra. She told him many merry tales, pausing before words well known to him, in the hope that he would supply the blanks, even acting the words, cajoling him with wiles, until at last he pointed at her and cried out "Darling." Those who knew her well will agree that this could probably have been true of her alone.

A correspondent writes:—

"Pray God to give you sense," a famous nun wrote on the exercise of a novice. There can never have been need to say that to Rosemary Ednam. Her sense was like a radiant ozone in which nothing falsely silly could live. She killed all pretence and all shams, all the wrong kind of nonsense, with her sunlike humour, but never with a hard body-blow or a sharp upper-cut. She had sense and sensibility. She was as sensitive to beauty and feeling and sorrow as she was responsive to fun and to all shades of the ludicrous. She had the strength as well as the transparence of crystal; and behind the dazzling mask you were aware of the glowing flame. She saw and foresaw what was happening around her, what was being said or what might be said, even when out of ear-reach, with an elf-like intuition, just as she would guess a cross-word puzzle without hardly heeding the sense.

Entrancingly absent-minded, there were moments when her spirit seemed to have wandered off into another world, and she would suddenly come back to earth with a laugh at her inattention. "There was a star danced, and under that she was born." She was made of the same stuff as Shakespeare's heroines: Rosalind, Beatrice, and Portia. She had the same blend of gravity, sympathy, grace, and wit. And now that that star has sunk beyond our ken, the world seems dim indeed; but there is no one who knew her who will not feel that to the end of his life his soul is the richer for an imperishable fragrance.

LADY MARY DOYNE

Lady Mary Doyne, of Marton Hall, Raschurch, near Shrewsbury, aunt of the Earl of Harewood, the husband of Princess Mary, died suddenly on Wednesday at the age of 53. She was the youngest child of the fourth Earl of Harewood by his second marriage to Diana Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel J. G. Smyth, M.P., of Heath, Yorkshire, and was sister of Constance Lady Wenlock. She was born on May 24, 1877, and she married in 1898 Mr. Robert Wentworth Doyne, son of the late Mr. Charles Mervyn Doyne, of Wells, Co. Wexford, the head of an ancient Irish sept. She leaves a son, Captain Robert Harry Doyne, Adjutant, 1st Battalion, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

DR. JAMES HENDERSON

Dr. James Henderson, Principal of Lovedale Institute, near Alice, Cape Province, died on Saturday at Lovedale at the age of 62. The school, of which Dr. Henderson was for 25 years the head, was founded in 1841 as a development of work started by the Glasgow Missionary Society 20 years earlier. After a time it came under the United Free Church of Scotland Foreign Missions, and is now under the Church of Scotland Mission. Dr. Henderson was the third principal, and he carried on the tradition of his predecessor, Dr. James Stewart. The African students to-day number nearly a thousand, and they come from all parts of South Africa. There are a preparatory school, a large normal school for men and girls, and a high school. All the students receive some training in handicrafts, woodwork, gardening, tree planting, and similar work, while the industrial department, in which five years' apprenticeships are held, gives instruction in building, wagon making, blacksmiths' work, printing, and other crafts.

James Henderson was born at Walten, Caithness, 62 years ago. He graduated at Edinburgh, and received from his old university the honorary degree of D.D. in 1922 in recognition of his achievements as missionary and educationist. For 10 years before going to Lovedale he worked in Livingstonia under the veteran Scottish pioneer missionary, Dr. Robert Laws. He married the daughter of John Henry Davidson, of Caithness; she survives him. They had a son and two daughters, one of whom is now on the staff of Lovedale.

SIR EDWARD WARD

"M. F." writes:—

As one of the many friends of the late Sir Edward Ward, I feel I must put on record how immensely "Eddie" will be missed. His charm of manner, his wonderfully happy nature, his capacity for work, always seeing the bright side of things, his exceptional tact with all the officials under him, made him loved and respected by all. His many unknown kindnesses will never be forgotten. His many friends both in London and Yorkshire will ever regret his loss. To know him was to love him.

COLONEL HENDERSON

A correspondent writes:—Colonel Henderson was popular as a colleger at Eton, and as an undergraduate at Trinity College, Oxford. He lost his good looks by an aeroplane accident in the War, but never his personal charm. He always felt the air as a friendly, and water as a hostile, element, and preferred crossing the Channel by air to crossing by water, though he was a particularly good swimmer. Some of his friends may feel that when death came he would have preferred the sudden end to the miseries of illness. He had a taste for heroic adventure as well as a fine understanding of aeroplanes, and his death is a serious loss to aviation and to England.

Lady Newton, wife of Sir Francis Newton, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, died yesterday in a London nursing home. She was Henrietta, daughter of the late Mr. D. Cloete, of Newlands, a member of a well-known Cape family, and she was married to Sir Francis Newton in 1889, when he was acting administrator of British Bechuanaland.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS

At the examinations held by the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons during the past fortnight, the following candidates have been successful in the final examination for the Diploma of M.R.C.V.S.:—

LONDON.—Adams, S. H.; Adamson, J.; Buckingham, J. L.; Caglini, E. A.; Clarke, M. H.; Davies, J. J.; Dawson, A. H.; Greener, Miss A. H.; Knight, G. C.; Machin, R.; Male, N. P.; Orr, W.; Prats, V. E.; Rix, J. C.; Sen, S. K.; Stobo, T. W.; Taylor, W. C. C.; Watts, P. S.; Widden, G. F.

LIVERPOOL.—Davies, D. E.; Peck, E. F.

EDINBURGH.—Cockburn, R. S.; Gordon, F. A.; Gray, Wm.; Macdonald, Neil; McNeil, Robert; Ormand, James; Robertson, R. H.; Robinson, W. G.; Sahal, L.; Spreull, J. S. A.; Stewart, C. A.

GLASGOW.—Fletcher, J. M.; Gillespie,

AUGUST HOLIDAY CRUISING

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A DELIGHTFUL TRIP

Below we give an extract from a letter we've just received:

"This is just a few lines to tell you what a delightful trip we had to Oberammergau. We all thoroughly enjoyed it, and were only too sorry when it was over. . . . Everything was made so easy on the trip. Your men were very kind looking after us. Thank you so much for all the trouble taken."

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, JULY 24

Air Chief-Marshal Sir John Salmond (Chief of the Air Staff) and Brigadier R. G. H. Howard-Vyse had the honour of being received by The King this morning.

His Excellency Señor Puente (who presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Peru) and His Excellency Doctor Hafez Afifi Pasha (who presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from The King of Egypt) were received in audience by His Majesty this afternoon.

His Excellency Doctor H. Perigord was also received in audience by The King and presented his Letters of Credence as Minister Resident from the Republic of Hayti.

Sir Robert Vansittart (Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) was present and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

His Majesty received Major V. E. W. Simpson (Officer in Charge) and The King's Indian Orderly Officers, and took leave of them upon their return to India.

Their Excellencies the Peruvian Minister and Madame Puente, the Egyptian Minister and Madame Afifi Pasha, and the Haytian Minister Resident (Doctor H. Perigord) had the honour of being received by The Queen.

The Duke of Gloucester, attended by Major Ronald Stanyforth, was present at the Woolwich Garrison 'Searchlight Tattoo this evening.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, JULY 24

The Prince of Wales received this morning the Right Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bt. (His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Berlin); the Archbishop of Perth (Western Australia); the Rev. H. E. Hyde, and Señor Don Carlos Castro Ruiz.

His Royal Highness, attended by Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, visited the Freemasons' Hospital and Nursing Home, Fulham-road, this afternoon.

145, PICCADILLY, JULY 24

The Duke of York left London this evening for Glamis Castle, Forfar.

The Queen of the Belgians celebrates the anniversary of her birthday to-day.

The French Ambassador left London on Tuesday for Havre to join Mme. de Fleurieu. He will be away for three weeks.

The Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne left London last night for Brussels, and will be away for six weeks.

The Lithuanian Minister left London on Wednesday evening for Lithuania on two months' vacation, accompanied by his eldest daughter, Mlle. Prima Bizauskas. Mme. Bizauskas is already in Lithuania with her other daughter, Mlle. Alge Bizauskas. During the Minister's absence, the Secretary of the Legation, M. J. Kajeckas, will be Chargé d'Affaires.

The Duc and Duchesse d'Arion and the Marquis de la Puente have left the Ritz Hotel for Paris.

The Earl and Countess of Mexborough have left London for Yorkshire.

The Countess of Meath has left Kilruddery for the Continent.

The Countess of Rothes expects to return to 39, Elm Park-gardens to-morrow from Yorkshire.

Annie Viscountess Cowdray has left 16, Carlton House-terrace for Paddockhurst, Worth, where she will entertain a house party for Goodwood.

Lord and Lady Doverdale will leave 10, Ennismore-gardens to-day for Westwood Park, Droitwich, where they will spend the summer.

The Hon. Mrs. Robert Lindsay has left for Western Australia, where Miss Joyce Lindsay will join her in November. Letters to the Ladies' Empire Club, 69, Grosvenor-street, will be forwarded.

Lady Perrott and Miss Priscilla and Miss Helena Perrott have left London for Withypool.

Sir Spencer Maryon-Wilson will leave Harrogate to-day for Scotland, where he will remain until the end of October. Lady Maryon-Wilson will leave London on Tuesday for St. Pierre de Chartreuse.

Major Dermot and Lady Helen McCalmont will return to 3, Norfolk-street to-day from Torquay.

Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley will leave Gayfere House, Smith-square, to-day for Broadlands, Romsey, where she will remain for the summer. Colonel Ashley will remain in London for some time.

Mr. D. Elliott Alves, who left London on Tuesday for the opening of the Royal Welsh Agricultural Show at Caernarvon, will return to London to-morrow.

Lady Zia Wernher is organizing a ball to be held at the Hyde Park Hotel on January 20, 1931, in aid of Russian invalids, children, and disabled in Great Britain, at which M. Charlot will arrange a midnight *cabaret*.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose and Lady Mary Graham were unavoidably prevented from obeying their Majesties' command to attend the garden party at Buckingham Palace on July 24.

The Earl and Countess of Leven and Melville were unavoidably prevented by mourning from obeying their Majesties' command to attend the Royal garden party yesterday.

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon were unavoidably prevented from attending their Majesties' garden party yesterday.

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and Lady Helena Wentworth Fitzwilliam regret that they were unavoidably prevented from obeying their Majesties' command to attend the garden party at Buckingham Palace.

Lady Elizabeth Taylor was unavoidably unable to obey their Majesties' command to attend the afternoon party at Buckingham Palace.

Lord and Lady Allerton much regret that they were unavoidably prevented from obeying their Majesties' command to attend the garden party at Buckingham Palace.

Baroness de Goldsmid was unavoidably prevented from attending their Majesties' garden party through mourning.

Lady Burgh and the Hon. Eveleigh Leith regret they were unable to obey their Majesties' command to attend their afternoon party at Buckingham Palace on July 24.

Lady Tennyson was unavoidably prevented from obeying their Majesties' command to attend the garden party yesterday.

Lady Carew regrets she was unavoidably prevented from obeying their Majesties' command to attend the garden party at Buckingham Palace.

The Dowager Lady Congleton much regrets that illness prevented her obeying their Majesties' command to the Royal garden party.

Major the Hon. and Mrs. Eric Long were unavoidably unable to obey their Majesties' command to attend the afternoon party at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

CAPTAIN E. L. PURCELL GILPIN AND MISS THOMAS

The engagement is announced between Captain Eric Lethbridge Purcell Gilpin, 13th D.C.O. Lancers, youngest son of the late Mr. P. Purcell Gilpin and Mrs. Purcell Gilpin, of Dollanstown, Kilcock, Co. Kildare, and Aileen Norah Clinton, elder daughter of Brigadier R. H. Thomas, D.S.O., Surveyor-General of India.

MR. J. S. PHILLIPS AND MISS DE SALIS

The engagement is announced between John Savile Phillips, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Lionel C. W. Phillips, of Unsted Park, Godalming, and Dorothy Mary De Salis, eldest daughter of the Bishop of Taunton and the late Lady Mary De Salis, of Bishops Mead, Taunton.

MR. D. SWINBURNE AND MISS TUDOR

The marriage arranged between Mr. Denis Swinburne, The Royal Ulster Rifles, and Miss Hilary Tudor will take place quietly at Holy Trinity, Brompton, on Wednesday, August 6, at 2.15 p.m.

MR. M. PENDOCK AND MISS J. M. MATHEWS

The marriage arranged between Mr. Maitland Pendock and Miss Joan McCann Mathews will take place at 2.15 p.m. to-morrow at St. Mary's, Ewelme.

MR. G. R. MCNICOLL AND MISS L. A. HAYNES

The marriage arranged between George Robertson McNicoll, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. G. D. McNicoll, of Kirriemuir, Angus, and Laura Alys Haynes, of 24, Collingham-gardens, S.W.5, will take place, very quietly, in August.

MR. E. R. WALKER AND MISS KEMP

The engagement is announced between Edmund Reginald, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Walker, of Ravensthorpe Manor, Thirsk, and Elsa May, only daughter of Mrs. Kemp and the late Dr. James Kemp, of Brook House, Carbrook, Sheffield.

MR. J. DINGLEY AND MISS BOUCHER

The engagement is announced between John, only son of the late Major J. Dingley and Mrs. Dingley, of Launceston, and Margaret Mycroft, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mycroft Boucher, of Leigh Woods, Bristol.

MR. H. F. SMITH AND MISS B. TANGYE

A marriage will shortly take place in India between Henry Ferguson, youngest son of Mr. C. S. Smith, formerly H.M. Consul-General at Barcelona, and of Mrs. C. S. Smith, of Clent, and Barbara, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Tangye, of Broome, Worcestershire.

MR. C. E. S. GILLYATT AND MISS BIRD

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. C. E. S. Gillyatt, only son of Mr. Henry Gillyatt, of Los Molles, San Jose De La Esquina, Argentina, and grandson of the late Rev. Thomas Spear, of Malvern, and Rosamund, only daughter of Mr. C. H. Bird, Clerk of the Peace of Worcestershire, and Mrs. C. H. Bird, of Sessacott, Great Malvern.

CHRISTENING

The christening took place yesterday at St. John's, Southwick-crescent, of the infant son of Mr. and Lady Victoria Scott. The child was named Douglas Andrew, and the godparents were the Earl of Erne, Captain Douglas Faulkner, Mr. W. Y. Jameson, the Countess of Dalkeith, the Hon. Violet Vivian, and the Hon. Anne Wood.

RECEPTION

MRS. HERBERT PATERSON

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Paterson held a reception last evening at 9, Upper Wimpole-street for the members of the Society of Clinical Surgery (U.S.A.), at present on a visit to this country. Songs were sung by Miss Gwendoline Embley. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

Dr. William Darrach (president of the society), Dr. Charles G. Mixter (hon. secretary), Dr. Harvey Cushing, Dr. Donald Balfour, Dr. W. E. Lee, Lord and Lady Moynihan, Sir Arbuthnot and Lady Lane, Sir John and Lady Thomson-Walker, Sir Cuthbert Wallace, Mr. W. E. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Cumine, Sir James Dundas-Grant, Sir D'Arcy Power, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gibbs, and Mr. C. C. Choyce.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

LORD DUFFERIN AND AVA

A memorial service for the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava will be held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, at 12 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday).

LADY EDNAM

A memorial service for Viscountess Ednam will be held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, to-day at 12 o'clock. For those attending the funeral at Himley, the train leaving Paddington at 11 a.m. will be met at Wolverhampton.

Lady (Charles) Barrie was unavoidably prevented from obeying their Majesties' Command to attend the Royal garden party at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

Sir Ernest and Lady Bain and Miss Bain, of Harrogate, regret they were unable to obey their Majesties' Command to attend the afternoon party on Thursday, July 24.

Colonel and Lady Constance Gore and the Misses Gore regret they were unavoidably prevented from obeying their Majesties' Command to attend the afternoon party at Buckingham Palace.

Owing to his long and serious illness the Dean of Winchester was unable to obey their Majesties' Command to the garden party at Buckingham Palace.

Colonel and Mrs. H. C. Bulkeley were unavoidably prevented from obeying their Majesties' Command to attend the afternoon party at Buckingham Palace on July 24.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Brinsley FitzGerald regret they were unable to obey their Majesties' Command to be present at the garden party.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Hamilton Gault were unavoidably prevented from obeying their Majesties' Command to attend the afternoon party at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

Mrs. Rowcroft regrets that owing to ill-health she was unavoidably prevented from obeying their Majesties' Command to be present at the garden party at Buckingham Palace.

Mrs. Meyer Sassoon much regrets that owing to absence abroad she was unable to obey their Majesties' Command to attend the garden party at Buckingham Palace.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE

CHURCH UNION IN SOUTH INDIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LEEDS, JULY 24

Questions of Methodist Union and the proposed union of the Churches of South India occupied the Wesleyan Conference in pastoral session at some length to-day.

The REV. E. ALDOM FRENCH pointed out that until the first united conference, three years hence, the synods and departments of the three uniting Churches must continue to function; meantime, the committee would continue to gather information and formulate plans for their ultimate amalgamation. The conference was asked to regard the various proposals concerning finance and redistribution of the districts set forth in the report as information, and as a starting point from which they could eventually reach a satisfactory and workable conclusion. In all matters brought before the committee full justice would be done.

DR. RUSSELL MALTBY said that there was danger lest as they went from stage to stage they would become more and more drowned in difficulties of organization. It was of the greatest importance that the Methodist people should not think of organization, but of something bigger.

DR. DINSDALE YOUNG (London) hoped that they would set about the work of preparing the union in the spirit of what Dr. Maltby had said.

In asking the conference to adopt the report, the PRESIDENT, Dr. Workman, said that beyond the mere mechanism of the union they all realized they needed the inner light.

The conference expressed its warm sympathy with the negotiations regarding the union of the Churches in South India, and desired those Churches to understand that no well-considered scheme would be opposed by it.

In presenting the report of the World Conference on Faith and Order, the Rev. F. L. WISEMAN said that intercommunion as a means of promoting Christian union had been selected for discussion at the next meeting of the Continuation Committee of the Lausanne Conference, of which the Archbishop of York had been elected chairman in succession to Bishop Brent.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 17

MARRIAGES

MR. C. S. CRAWLEY AND MISS R. CHRISTIE-MILLER

The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated at the marriage, which took place yesterday at St. Margaret's, Westminster, of Mr. Cosmo Stafford Crawley, eldest son of Canon and Mrs. Stafford Crawley, of Praewood, St. Albans, and Miss Rosemary Christie-Miller, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christie-Miller, of Clarendon Park, Salisbury. The bridegroom's father assisted the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a medieval gown of gold lamé with a train four yards long. Her gold net veil was held in place by a narrow wreath of gold leaves and berries. There were eight grown-up bridesmaids, Miss Veronica Christie-Miller, Miss Lavender Christie-Miller, Miss Anstice Crawley, Miss Pamela Vandeleur, Lady Helen Pleydell-Bouverie, Lady Margaret Spencer, Mlle. de Marees van Swinderen, and the Hon. Angela Pearson. They wore dresses of gold lamé with headdresses of gold leaves, and they carried sheaves of gold lilies. Mr. Aidan Crawley was best man, and a reception was held afterwards at 21, St. James's-place, when among the guests were:—

Mrs. Stafford Crawley, Colonel and Mrs. Geoffrey Christie-Miller, Miss Mary Christie-Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Christie-Miller, Mr. W. M. Christy, Mrs. Kenneth Crawley, Mrs. George Crawley, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Christy, Mr. Michael Christie-Miller, Mr. M. V. Christie-Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Woodall, Lady Violet Crawley, Major E. G. Christie-Miller, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. G. Christie-Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Crawley, Lord and Lady Wraxall, the Hon. Doreen Gibbs.

The Netherland Minister and Mme. de Marees van Swinderen, Olivia Countess Cairns, Lady Jeane Petherick, the Misses Petherick, the Hon. Cynthia Guest, Lady Jessel, the Hon. Doreen Jessel, Lady Margaret Nicholson, Miss Nicholson, Mr. David Nicholson, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Algar Howard, the Hon. Mrs. Legh, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Joseph Gibbs, Julia Countess of Dartrey, the Earl and Countess of Pembroke, Viscountess Hambleden, Lord and Lady Vivian, the Hon. Vanda Vivian, the Hon. Nancy Mitford, Lady Angela Scott, Mrs. Antony Gibbs, Miss Gibbs, Major and Mrs. Hubert Gibbs, Miss Betty Gibbs, Lady Middleton, the Hon. Somerset Maxwell, Colonel and Mrs. William Gibbs, Miss Diana Gibbs, Lord Dynevor, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Dawson.

The Hon. Imogen Rhys, the Hon. George Herbert, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Tryon, the Hon. Mrs. Wilfrid Smith, Miss S. Smith, the Hon. Mrs. Lancelot Gibbs, Mrs. William Temple, Lady Margaret Bingham, the Hon. Louis Greville, the Rev. Reginald Gibbs, Lady Sibell and Lady Dorothy Lygon, Lady Alington, Archdeacon Gibbs, Miss Analiee Gibbs, Colonel and Lady Helena Gibbs, Mr. and Lady Diana Worthington, Lady (Laurence) Philipps, Lady Marion Philipps, Mr. and Lady Anne Hunloke, the Hon. David Herbert, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Somerset, the Hon. Mrs. Michael Beaumont, Mrs. James Dugdale, Lady Huntingfield, the Hon. Lady Rankin, the Countess of Mexborough, Lady Beatrice Savile, Lady Manningham-Buller, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hutcheson Poe, the Dean of Westminster and Mrs. Foxley Norris.

Mrs. Edward Boyle, Miss Paget, Mrs. L. Green-Wilkinson, Mrs. Hamilton-Wedderburn, Colonel and Mrs. Part, Mrs. Charles Tufton, Colonel and Mrs. M. Crichton-Maitland, Dr. and Mrs. Stafford, Lady Davison, Mrs. Patrick Davison, Mr. and Mrs. Nall Cain, Mr. and Mrs. de Rougemont, Mr. and Mrs. George Bucknill, Mr. Henry Loyd, Mrs. Hohler, Major Miller, Mr. and Mrs. John Bucknill, Lady Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Wilson, Colonel and Mrs. Duncombe, the Rev. L. Green-Wilkinson, Miss Constance Green-Wilkinson, Mr. C. and Mr. A. Chichester, Mrs. Leopold Lonsdale, Mrs. Richard Sidebottom, Miss Susan Roberts, Mrs. R. Tennyson d'Eyncourt, Sir Charles Stuart, Mrs. Colin Campbell, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Bromley, General and Mrs. McCalmont, Mrs. Christopher Gurney, the Hon. Mrs. Moncrieff Balfour, Miss Priscilla Beckett, Mrs. Ronald Fife, Mrs. Holland Martin, Mrs. M. Lubbock, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Christopher, the Dean of York and Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Charles Leveson-Gower, Major Greenlees, Mr. Maurice Headlam, Captain and Mrs. Blend, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bowring, the Rev. E. Stordon, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Turner, Dr. and Mrs. Ord, Mrs. Arthur Watson, Mr. and Mrs. O. Llewellyn, Mrs. Woodall, Mrs. Prior, Miss Wix, Mr. and Mrs. Gwynne Lawrence, Mr. Leopold Page, Mrs. Neville Doas, Miss G. M. Williams, Dr. and Mrs. Brydone, Mrs. Ingle, Mrs. Pett, Mr. David Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. St. Albans, Mrs. Furse, Mrs. Mount, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Baker, Mr. Reginald Loder, Mrs. L'Estrange, Mr. and Mrs. A. Young, Mrs. Shand, Mrs. Curran, Mrs. J. M. Pearson, Mr. James Gault.

The ushers were Mr. S. V. Christie-Miller, Mr. Kenneth Crawley, Mr. Antony Gibbs, Mr. G. A. M. Vandeleur, the Earl of Feversham, the Hon. David Smith, Lord Herbert, the Hon. Peter Pleydell-Bouverie, Mr. David Crawley, Lord Stavordale, and Mr. Eddie Tatham.

The honeymoon is being spent in Italy, and the bride travelled in a geranium-pink georgette dress with a cloth coat and hat to match.

LIEUT.-COL. W. E. MAITLAND-DOUGALL AND MISS SCHREIBER

The marriage took place at St. Mary-le-Tower, Ipswich, yesterday of Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Maitland-Dougall, Royal Artillery, son of the late Commander W. Maitland-Dougall, R.N., of Scotscraig, Fife, and Mrs. Maitland-Dougall, of Byne, Storrington, and Miss Mary Louisa Schreiber, elder daughter of Captain and Mrs. Arthur Schreiber, of Brooke Hall, Ipswich. The Rev. H. E. Sherlock (uncle of the bride) officiated, assisted by the Rev. A. H. Streeten and the Rev. S. C. Calver.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of parchment tinted satin, trimmed with Honiton lace and orange blossom. Her train was of Brussels lace, and her veil, of the same lace, was held in place by a crystal and diamanté wreath. She wore a diamond star and carried a bouquet of cream roses and myrtle. There were six grown-up bridesmaids, Miss Ruth Schreiber (sister of the bride), Miss Clare Maitland-Dougall (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Jessica Sherlock, Miss Phyllis Gooch, Miss Christian Stirling, and Miss Felicity Cobbold. There were also two little bridesmaids, Miss Betty and Miss Diana Schreiber. All the bridesmaids wore long blue chiffon frocks, each pair wearing a different shade, graduating from pale to deep blue, and blue hats to match. Captain Baron de Robeck, Royal Artillery, was best man. A reception was held afterwards at Brooks Hall, Ipswich, and among the guests were:—

Mrs. Maitland-Dougall, Miss Maitland-Dougall, Mrs. Sherlock, General and Mrs. Acton Schreiber, Mrs. C. Schreiber and the Misses Schreiber, General and Mrs. Ross, Miss Horton, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Shuldham Schreiber, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. F. A. Schreiber, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Sherlock, Mrs. E. L. Sherlock, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Wordsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Norman McCorquodale, Mr. and Mrs. Harold McCorquodale, Mrs. Kenneth McCorquodale, Mrs. J. L. Wood, Mrs. Guy Edwards, Lady Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Sargent, Miss Isobel Ogilvie Dalgleish, Mrs. E. C. Goff, Mrs. John Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baxter, Mrs. Arthur King, Miss Kinar, the Hon. Camilla Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Cobbold, the Hon. Mrs. Alastair Watson, Sir Thomas and Lady Gooch, Mr. and Mrs. de Havilland, General and Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Cookson, the Hon. Mrs. Stirling, Colonel and Mrs. Royce Tomkin, Mr. and Mrs. Eustace Quilter, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Cobbold, Mrs. Henry Corvell, Mr. and Mrs. Otter Barry, Colonel and Mrs. Blewitt, Mrs. Sherston, Mr. W. Hyde Parker, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Frank Hornsby, Colonel and Mrs. F. H. Henderson, Brigadier and Mrs. Cotton, and Major and Mrs. Johnstone.

The honeymoon is being spent in Scotland, and the bride's travelling dress of pale blue crêpe was worn with a beige silk coat, and a straw hat trimmed with blue.

MR. L. A. JUDD AND MISS E. I. A. CRICHTON

The marriage took place yesterday at St. George's, Hanover-square, of Mr. Leslie Judd, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Judd, of Holly Hill, Stoke Poges, and Miss Enid Crichton, daughter of the late Major Hubert Crichton, Irish Guards, and Mrs. Spencer Hollond, of 36, Draycott-place, S.W. Canon Hannay and Prebendary Thicknesse were the officiating clergy.

The bride, who was given away by her step-father, Major-General Hollond, wore a gown of ivory satin with a close-fitting bodice with long sleeves and a full skirt falling to the ground. Her long veil of Irish lace woven on net also formed her train and was held in place by a wreath of orange-blossom. She carried a sheaf of lilies and wore a pearl necklace and a diamond Maltese Cross. Miss Bridget Pease and Miss Anne Crichton were the trainbearers, and there were also six other child attendants—Miss Anne Martin, Lady Mary Pratt, Miss Mabel Horsman, Miss Pansy, Miss Daphne, and Miss Marigold Bonham Carter. They wore frocks of white organdie-muslin, with high-waisted bodices and long skirts made of rows of tiny frills. Their sun bonnets of the same material were trimmed with cherry-coloured ribbon, and they carried Victorian posies. Mr. Neville Gladstone was best man, and a reception was held afterwards at 4, St. James's-square (lent by Viscount and Viscountess Astor). Among the guests were:—

Mrs. Spencer Hollond, Miss Elsbeth Hollond, Miss Gladys Hollond, Mrs. Philip Pease, Colonel the Hon. Sir George and Lady Mary Crichton, the Misses Judd, Mrs. Arthur Hollond, Mr. Harry Hollond, Mrs. George Michell, Mr. and Mrs. Stormonth-Darling, the Countess of Carnwath, Miss Loudon, Lady Every and Miss Every, Lady Levy and Miss Pamela Levy, Mrs. Hugh Brocklebank, Mrs. Athusen, Miss Kay, the Misses Bainbridge, Brigadier and Mrs. Howard-Vyse, Mrs. John Gilliat and Miss Virginia Gilliat, Lady Adelaide Taylour, the Hon. Stella Maxwell, Mr. Basil Foster, Mrs. Riley, Colonel and Mrs. Gubbins, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Rowland Feilding and the Misses Feilding, the Earl and Countess of Liverpool, Lady Currie, Mrs. Lanzley, Mr. and Mrs. Laurie, Mrs. Mervyn Clare, Lady Mabel Hamilton-Stubber, Mr. and Mrs. Ashurst Roberts, Mrs. Hannay, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Thomas, Lady Kathleen Villiers, Sir John and Lady Milbanke, Mrs. Pawle, Mrs. Mac-Cormack, Captain and Mrs. James Mills.

The Earl and Countess of Brecknock, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Thomas, Captain and Mrs. Galsworthy, Mrs. Llewellyn, Mr. and Mrs. Somerset Llewellyn, Mrs. Adamson, Mrs. David Green, Mrs. W. Clegg, Captain and Mrs. Hill, Canon and Mrs. Arthur Bennett, Lady Rawlinson, Commander the Hon. Sereld and Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Wing, Captain and Mrs. Fitzherbert, Mrs. Stanley, Dr. and Mrs. Leonard Forsyth, Mrs. Buttery, Brigadier and Mrs. Broadbent, Mrs. Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, Mrs. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Carritt, the Hon. Mrs. Mountjoy Pane, Mrs. Frank Hargraves, Mrs. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Margetts, Mr. James Dance, Lady Bowen, Rachel Countess of Clonmell, Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Tilney, Captain and Mrs. Hudson, Major and Mrs. A. Bonham-Carter, Miss Annette Fitzclarence, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, the Hon. Alice Colborne, Lady Bell, Miss Virginia Taylour, Mr. J. Flowerer, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Nicholls, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Nicholls, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Norman Field, Mr. and Mrs. Durlacher, Lady Nugent, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Henry Guest, Mrs. Nigel Campbell, Miss Deacon, Major Hunter, Mrs. W. S. Hunter, Captain and Mrs. Stirling-Stuart, Mr. G. Holton, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Craven, Colonel J. Forbes, Mrs. Arthur Grindley, Mr. Mumford, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Haviland, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Bartlett, Mr. Charles Morley, Lady Crossley, Mrs. Deacon, Mrs. Whitelaw, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Captain Wyatt, Mrs. Donald, Commander and Mrs. Angus Cunninghame Graham, the Hon. R. F. and Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Mackintosh, Captain and Mrs. Dale, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Oswald Marsh, Mrs. Gerald Boles, Mrs. W. Anketell, Commander and Mrs. H. Bourghier Wrey, Lady Cowan, Mr. Lionel and Mr. Dennis Berry, Mrs. Thornycroft, Mrs. Brad, Mrs. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mason, Mrs. Woodbridge, Mrs. Norman Field, Mr. Christopher Hanbury, Commander and Mrs. Marsden, Sir James and Lady Bell, Lady Bisset, Mrs. Cory, Miss Crohan, Rear-Admiral Sir Charles and Lady Royds, Mrs. Grigg, Mrs. Goslin, and Miss Denniston.

MR. S. HARCOURT-SMITH AND MISS R. MILLER

The marriage of Mr. Simon Harcourt-Smith, Third Secretary in H.M. Diplomatic Service, younger son of Sir Cecil and Lady Harcourt-Smith, of 62, Rutland-gate, and Miss Rosamund Miller, younger daughter of Sir Dawson and Lady Miller, of 29, Tedworth-square, Chelsea, took place yesterday at St. Mary-le-Strand. The Rev. F. Harcourt Hillersdon and Prebendary Gough officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a simple gown of white ninon over a pale pink foundation. Her veil of pale pink tulle, made long to form a train, was held in place by a wreath of shaded pink gardenias. She carried a bouquet of pink carnations and lilies-of-the-valley. There was one bridesmaid, Miss Baba Beaton, and there were also two little girl attendants, Miss Angela Cameron and Miss Belinda Blew-Jones. The bridesmaid's sleeveless frock was of pink chiffon, made with a deep cape collar and frilled hip yoke edged with white chiffon, the collar tied in a bow in the front. She wore an openwork cap of diamanté and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. The little girls wore sleeveless ankle-length frocks of shell-pink net, the waists encircled with pink sashes and the necks edged with green leaves. Their headdresses were of artificial green leaves and small mother-of-pearl pink roses. They carried bouquets of pink and white carnations. The best man was Mr. Nigel Seely. There was no reception, but among those present at the church were:—

Sir Cecil and Lady Harcourt-Smith, Mr. Cecil Harcourt-Smith, Mrs. Harcourt-Smith, Lady Miller, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson Miller, the Marquess of Donegall, Lady Cohen, Viscount Clarke, Sir John and Lady Dashwood, Lady Earle, Lady Struthers, Lady Sackville, Mr. Trenchard Cox, Mrs. Cox, Mr. Noel Arnott, Mrs. Bahada, Mrs. Basil Thomas, Mrs. Arthur Poole, Mrs. George Perry, Miss Nancy Beaton, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Boynt, Mrs. Atkinson-Clarke, Mrs. Croft Murray, Mrs. Percy Laurie, Mr. J. N. A. Phillips, Mrs. Rice-Jones, Miss Farquharson, Mr. Cecil Pearce, Mr. John Hill, Mrs. Silleman, Mrs. Lee Guinness, Mrs. Arthur James, Mrs. Sitwell, Mrs. George Bowles, Mrs. Jopling, Mr. C. Bramwell, and Mrs. Stewart Brown.

MR. R. D. M. CAPEL MIERS AND MISS H. BUCKNILL

The marriage took place at St. Mary's Church, Cadogan-street, yesterday of Mr. Ronald Douglas Martin Capel Miers, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, eldest son of the late Captain D. N. C. Capel Miers, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, and of Mrs. Capel Miers, 2, Roland-mansions, Rosary-gardens, S.W., and Miss Honor Bell Bucknill, second daughter of the late Sir John Bucknill and Lady Bucknill, Little Sunte, Hayward's Heath. Father John Talbot officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Mr. Alfred T. Bucknill, wore a gown of white satin, embroidered on the corsage with pearls and diamanté. Her veil of old Honiton lace was held in place by a headdress of orange-blossom and her train of net and chiffon was bordered with old Honiton lace. She carried a sheaf of arum lilies, tied with 79th Cameron tartan ribbon. There was one bridesmaid, Miss Rosemary Capel Miers (sister of the bridegroom), and she wore a picture frock of forget-me-not-blue net, embroidered with silver. Her hat was of the same shade of blue, and she carried a bouquet of pink roses. Lieutenant Anthony Capel Miers, Royal Navy, was best man to his brother. A reception was held afterwards at the Rembrandt Hotel, and among the guests were:—

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Bucknill and Mr. Peter Bucknill, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Bucknill, Mr. and Mrs. Channer and Mr. Anthony Channer, Colonel and Mrs. Holloway, Major and Mrs. R. L. Keunedy, Mrs. Capel Miers, Mrs. Maurice Miers, Mrs. Richard Miers, and Sub-Lieutenant Miers, R.N., Vice-Admiral Sir Robert and Lady Mansell and Lieutenant Victor Mansell, R.N., Lady Richards, Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. D. Richards, Commander S. Richards, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Read, Mrs. and Miss Whitlow.

Mrs. Bles, Sir Anton and Lady Bertram, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Crawford Boyd, Mrs. Benson, Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Borwick, Lady Clauson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Maitland-Magill-Crichton, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Crocker, Miss Isobel Clarke, Major R. A. Colville, Colonel and Mrs. Creagh-Osborne, Miss Dove, the Rev. Ethelbert and Mrs. Goodefild, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Gammell, Mrs. Horne, Captain Holden, R.N., and Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Hemmick, Lieutenant-Colonel P. Haig, Lady Hewitt, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Ingis, Sir Charles and Lady King-Harman, Mr. George Kinmont, Mr. P. Lee, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John and Lady Leslie, Mr. M. F. McCay, Sir Thomas and Lady Mullins, Mr. Dawson and Lady Miller, Major Matheson, Mr. Alasdair Maclean, Mrs. Miller, General and Mrs. McLauchlin and Miss McLauchlin, Colonel and Mrs. Morris, Captain Oldham, R.N., and Mrs. Oldham, Mr. and Mrs. Mansell, Major and Mrs. Sanderson, Mrs. Seymour Barrow, Lady Trevelyan, Miss Tabor, Mr. Ian Tubbs, Sir Henry and Lady Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Branaby Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Winterbotham, and Commander and Mrs.

THE ROYAL GARDEN PARTY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

THE KING AND QUEEN WITH THEIR GUESTS.—The Royal Garden Party, the last important event of the season, was held in the grounds of Buckingham Palace yesterday afternoon. The weather was dull, but rain held off till late afternoon, and the guests were able to enjoy the beauty of the lawn and flower beds, which are in full blossom. Our picture, taken by a staff photographer of *The Times* looking across from the Palace, shows the King and Queen among some of the thousands of guests who attended.

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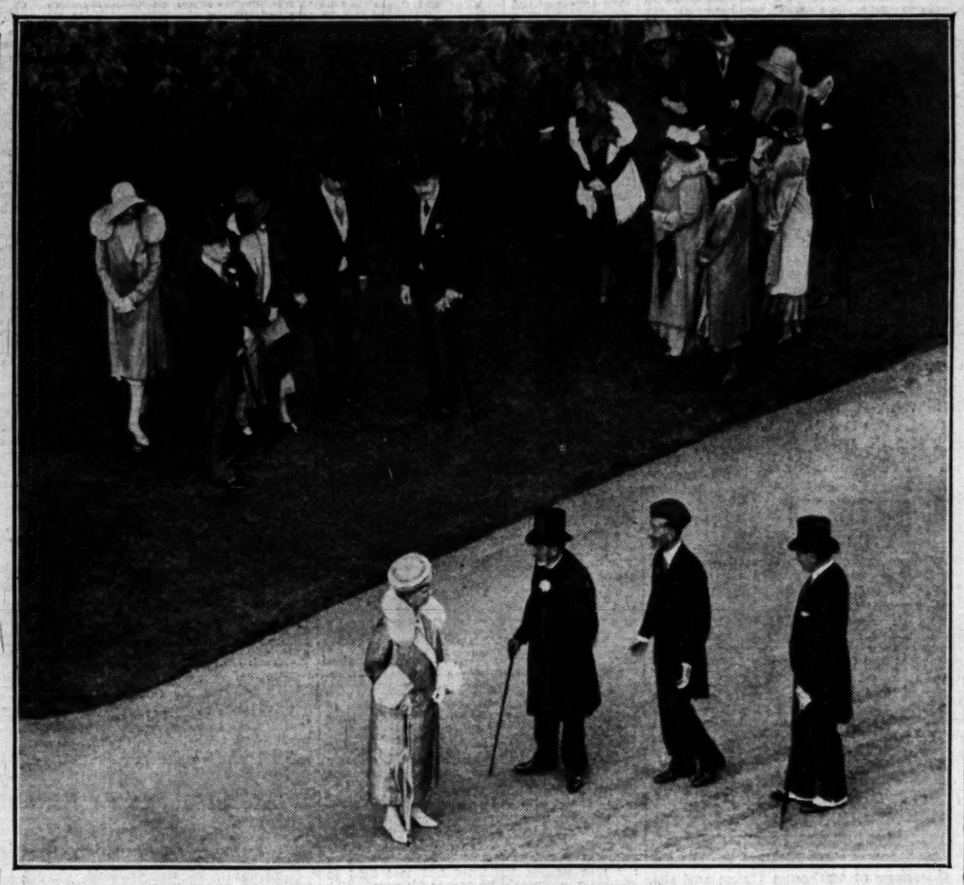

A ROYAL GROUP.—Another photograph taken at Buckingham Palace yesterday. The King and Queen are seen in the foreground with King Feisal of Iraq, and among the group on the lawn are Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, the Duke of Connaught, Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, Princess Helena Victoria, Princess Marie Louise, Lady Patricia Ramsay, and King George of Greece.

FAMOUS WINDOWS THREATENED.—"Relieving the Prisoners," one of the seven Corporal Works of Mercy windows of All Saints, York. As explained in a letter on another page to-day, the windows are in danger of being damaged if the church spire is not repaired.

WEDDING AT ST. MARGARET'S.—The wedding took place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, yesterday of Mr. C. S. Crawley and Miss R. Christie-Miller. The bride and bridegroom leaving the church.

NORTH FOR THE TWELFTH

From Euston

Restaurant Car Expresses
10 a.m. **The Royal Scot**—*Edinburgh and Glasgow.* 10.5 a.m. *Stirling, Gleneagles, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen.* 1.30 p.m. **The Mid-day Scot**—*Edinburgh and Glasgow.* 1.40 p.m. *Stirling, Gleneagles, Perth, Aberdeen. Also to Oban and Inverness except on Saturdays.*

Sleeping Car Expresses
7.20 p.m. (A.B.) **The Royal Highlander** *(Saturdays excepted)*—*Perth, Boat of Garten, Inverness, Aberdeen.* 7.30 p.m. (A.B.) *Oban (Saturdays excepted).* 7.40 p.m. (A.B.) *Stirling, Gleneagles, Dundee (Saturdays excepted).* 8.0 p.m. (B.) *Dumfries, Stranraer Harbour.* (C.) *Turnberry (Saturdays excepted).* 9.20 p.m. (B.) *Glasgow (No Sleeping Car on Saturdays).* 11.5 p.m. (B.) *Edinburgh, Stirling, Gleneagles, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness.* 11.45 p.m. (B.) **The Night Scot**—*Glasgow (Edinburgh* (C.) *except on Saturdays).* 12.30 a.m. (C.) *Dumfries, Kilmarnock, Glasgow (Saturday Nights excepted).*

Sunday Services
11.15 a.m *(Restaurant Car) Glasgow (Cent.) and Edinburgh (Princes Street)* 7.20 p.m. (A.B.) *Perth and Inverness.* 7.30 p.m. (A.B.) *Stirling, Oban, Gleneagles, Perth, Dundee and Aberdeen* 9.30 p.m. (B.) *Dumfries &* (C.) *Turnberry* 9.30 p.m. (B.) *Glasgow (Cent.)* 11.5 p.m. (B.) *Edinburgh, Stirling, Oban, Gleneagles, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen* 11.45 p.m. (B.) *Glasgow (Cent.)* 12.30 night (C.) *Dumfries, Kilmarnock & Glasgow (St. Enoch)*

From St. Pancras

Restaurant Car Expresses
9.0 a.m. **The Thames-Forth Express**—*Edinburgh, Dundee, Perth, Aberdeen.* 9.50 a.m. *Dumfries, Kilmarnock, Glasgow, Ayr, Turnberry.* 11.45 a.m. **The Thames-Clyde Express** — *Edinburgh, Dumfries, Kilmarnock, Glasgow, Perth (Inverness—no arrival on Sundays).*

Sleeping Car Expresses
9.15 p.m (B.) *Edinburgh* 9.30 p.m. (B.) *Dumfries, Kilmarnock, Glasgow*

Sunday Services
9.15 p.m. (B) *Edinburgh and Aberdeen.*
9.30 p.m. (B.) *Dumfries, Kilmarnock & Glasgow (St. Enoch)*

NOTES: (A.) Dining Car Euston to Crewe. (B.) First and Third Sleeping Cars. (C.) First Class Sleeping Cars only.
Tourist and Week-end Tickets are issued; also Period Excursions (each Friday) for 8 or 15 days. Seats may be reserved on the trains.

Full particulars from any London Midland & Scottish Railway Station or Town Office, or from the Divisional Passenger Commercial Superintendent, Euston Station, London, N.W.1.

LMS
from **Euston** *or* **St. Pancras**

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION APPEALS

FOR THE SHIPWRECKED

BE THE WEATHER FOUL OR FAIR the resources of the
SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY
are daily called upon for help not only to shipwrecked men but to many widows and orphans of fishermen and sailors and to aged and distressed seafarers. Funds needed to carry on the work. Will you help?
Patron—H.M. THE KING.
Bankers—Williams Deacon's Bank Ltd.
Secretary—G. E. Maude, Esq.
50, Carlton House, Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

HEART

PLEASE HELP THE
NATIONAL HOSPITAL for DISEASES OF THE HEART
Westmoreland Street, W.1.
Donations and Legacies are greatly needed.
73 years of splendid work.

CANCER

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND
(Under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England.)
The scope of the work embraces detailed investigation of Cancer as it occurs in the human race and in the vertebrate animal kingdom.
DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer,
8-11, Queen Square, Bloomsbury,
from whom also a Form of Bequest can be obtained.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL
(FREE)
FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3.
Devoted both to Treatment and to Research.
A certain number of beds are provided for incurable cases, who are kept comfortable and free from pain.
An urgent appeal is made for £150,000
for Building Extensions, the first part of which will be wards for "middle income" patients who can contribute towards their cost
AND ALSO FOR RADIUM
Bankers—Coutts & Co. *Secretary*—J. Courtney Buchanan.

FOR SAILORS

Do you KNOW that three-quarters of the food which enters your home comes from overseas?
Do you THINK of the loyal fellows who brave hardships and danger to bring you the *necessities of life?*
Do you HELP the world-wide efforts made for the welfare of seamen by
The **BRITISH SAILORS' SOCIETY**
Now in its 113th year. Help Urgently Needed.
Please send to SIR ERNEST W. GLOVER, Bart., Hon. Treasurer, 680, Commercial Road, London, E.14.

FOR CHILDREN

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL
FOUNDED 1838.
Great Portland Street, London, W.1.
Country Branch, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, Mddx.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G., President
CURES CRIPPLED CHILDREN
Number of Out-Patients in 1929, 103,254.
470 Beds—Open-Air Wards and Sunlight Treatment.
A long list of children waiting their turn for cure.
FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED
Over £50,000 must be raised each year.
Please send a donation to the Secretary.

HOSPITALS—NERVOUS DISEASES

The NATIONAL HOSPITAL
QUEEN SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.
For the relief and cure of Diseases of the Nervous System, including Paralysis and Epilepsy.
Help the oldest and largest hospital of its kind.
GODFREY H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

WEST END HOSPITAL for NERVOUS DISEASES
73, Welbeck Street, W., and Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.
URGENTLY NEEDS YOUR HELP
For men, women and children suffering from Nervous Diseases, which are ranked fourth among the principal causes of death, and embrace a wide variety of serious complaints, including paralysis, epilepsy, encephalitis lethargica and neurasthenia.
J. P. WETENHALL, *Secretary.*

GENERAL HOSPITALS

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL
700 YEARS
Are you aware how long the sick and suffering poor have been cared for at St. Thomas's Hospital, London? New annual subscribers of 2 guineas and upwards are wanted to replace past benefactors.
WON'T YOU HELP AND SEND A CONTRIBUTION?
Treasurer—The HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY, G.B.E.
Secretary—A. P. B. IRWIN.

ROYAL NORTHERN Hospital, Holloway, N.7.
The Largest General Hospital in North London.
URGENTLY NEEDS HELP.

KING GEORGE HOSPITAL
(Ilford) *for LONDON-in-ESSEX*
Under H.M. Patronage.
NOW IN THE MAKING
". . . this new hospital has no roots and both its creation and maintenance are full of difficulties. Let us do what we can . . ."
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales at the Inaugural Dinner, 18/12/29.
Become a Founder or Subscriber.
Communications to SIR CECIL LEVITA, County Hall, S.E.1.

CHEST HOSPITALS

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL
For Diseases of the Heart and Lungs,
Victoria Park, E.2.
NEEDS £12,500
FOR URGENT STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS
£4,000
ADDITIONAL ANNUAL INCOME
£20,000
to reopen THE CONVALESCENT HOME, closed for lack of funds.

HELP THE
ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL
CITY ROAD,
E.C.1.
The Oldest Hospital of its kind in the World.

FOR WOMEN

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL
FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N.W.1.
70 BEDS. SPECIAL CANCER WARDS. Over 100 Cases of Cancer admitted annually.
HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.
Hon. Treas., The RT. HON. LORD KENSINGTON

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS

If you are contemplating a charitable gift or testament please consider the
WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL
Marylebone Road
Insolvent 14 years ago and owing £10,000 it now possesses assets of £20,000, but is faced with the imperative need of rebuilding at a cost of £40,000.
Founded 1856.
H. W. BURLEIGH, Hon. Secretary.

FOR THE POOR

WORKING MOTHERS (bearing strain of unemployment and overcrowding) and their children are welcomed at
CHURCH ARMY HOLIDAY HOMES
Good food, fresh air, the happiness of watching their children in the wonderland of the beach is a taste of real life for SLUM HEROINES.
PLEASE HELP by Cheques crossed "Barclays a/c Church Army," payable to Preb. CARLILE, C.H., D.D., Hon. Chief Sec., 55, Bryanston Street, London, W.1.

FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN

The ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN
Waterloo Road, S.E.1.
For 115 years this hospital has carried on its merciful work for Children and Women; to-day it urgently
NEEDS YOUR HELP.
Legacies are specially helpful.
W. S. Talbot, C.I.E., Hon. Treasurer.

THE
LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL & HOME REQUIRES £30,000
in the 184th year of its National Work.
Please send a special donation to J. F. W. Deacon, Esq., D.L., J.P., or The Lord Kinnaird, Hon. Treasurers, at 283, Harrow Road, London, W.9. Founded 1746.

CHILDREN'S HOMES

OVER 34,000 CHILDREN,
many cripples and babies,
have been rescued by
The WAIFS & STRAYS SOCIETY
which is now keeping its
JUBILEE
Please send a gift to Secretary,
Rev. A. J. Westcott, D.D., Old Town Hall, Kennington, London, S.E.11 (Bankers: Barclays Ltd.), and so aid
A NATIONAL WORK

SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY
AND RAGGED SCHOOL UNION, 1844.
Patrons: Their Majesties the King and the Queen.
NEEDS GENEROUS HELP FOR SEASIDE HOMES FOR POOR AND CRIPPLED CHILDREN.
THOUSANDS WAITING TO GO!
PLEASE SEND ONE BY GIFT OF A GUINEA.
JOHN KIRK HOUSE, 32, JOHN ST., W.C.1

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES
8,084 Children supported—the largest family in the world.
Please send
HALF-A-CROWN
to help feed the children.
Cheques and Orders payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund," and crossed, addressed Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 31 Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

THERE IS HOPE FOR ENGLAND IN HER CHILDREN.
Every year
THE
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY
saves precious child lives from being ruined.
£10,000 a year needed for the work of prevention and cure.
F. JAMES, Secretary, 117, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES & "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP,
164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.
President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
EARNESTLY APPEAL FOR HELP IN TRAINING, CLOTHING, AND FEEDING THEIR 1,300 CHILDREN.
PLEASE SEND A GIFT.

Books of the Week

LADY HOBY

A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY DIARY

DIARY OF LADY MARGARET HOBY, 1599-1605. Edited by DOROTHY M. MEADS. (Routledge, 15s. net.)

The first Englishwoman to keep a journal, so far as is known, certainly the earliest to record her daily doings in a secure enough fashion to ensure their surviving for 300 years, Lady Hoby of Hackness in Yorkshire—called indifferently by her editors Lady Margaret Hoby—is by no means lively, scurrilous, or topical. Yet we can read her monotonous entries of prayer and lecture, sermons, walks, household tasks, rare journeys to London, visits to her redoubtable mother-in-law, occasional secular diversions and mildly worldly pleasures with singular interest. Even her dullest reiterations of religious practice and household routine build up bit by bit a remarkable picture of the life of a serious great lady of the time. Within the four walls of her house she found full scope for all her energies. She trained and instructed young gentlewomen in the arts and accomplishments necessary for them to possess before they could hope to realize the Tudor ideal of early marriage and a household to govern, as she had herself been taught in the household of the Puritan Countess of Huntingdon; she kept accounts, managed her estate, practised medicine and a little surgery, gave her maids religious teaching and lessons in all the domestic branches, and still found ample time for self-examination, prayer, serious reading, and both private and public exercises of worship. Added to these tasks she wrote daily in her journal, and for recreation indulged in bowling or fishing or playing on the "alpherion." She had no sense of humour, as far as appears, and there are very few touches in her journal that throw any sidelight on her personality or her family. But the delightful preface to the journal provides the reader with all the necessary information about her upbringing, her three marriages, and the times in which she lived. Mrs. Meads is both informed and entertaining, and her all too brief account of Sir Thomas Hoby's mother, the formidable and litigious Lady Russell, is magnificent.

Margaret Dakyns, a Yorkshire heiress, educated after the fashion of the times in a great household, but by no means the brilliant scholar that her mother-in-law was, had no difficulty in securing not one husband only, but, in rapid succession, three young gentlemen of suitable acquirements and position. She was first, at the rather late age of 18, espoused to Lady Huntingdon's kinsman, Walter Devereux, aged 20, with whom, it is pretty well certain, she was none too happy, and who died in the French wars. He was at least regretted by his brother, Essex, who declared that he had lost "him who (next the Queen) was dearest to me in this world." In fourteen weeks after his death Margaret was married to the young brother of the famous Philip Sidney. Thomas Sidney cut out Thomas Post-humous Hoby, Lady Russell's dwarfed and troublesome son, but he had his innings later, and Margaret predeceased him. His mother called him "a scurvy urchin" and "a spindle-shanked ape," but in 1596, at Blackfriars, a year after Margaret had been a second time widowed, Lady Russell issued invitations for "a private meeting of good and honourable friends," to celebrate the marriage. Like his mother, Sir Thomas was addicted to quarrels and law-suits. He was not considered a desirable neighbour, but as a husband Margaret confides no opinion of him to her journal. At 28 she was resigned to any sort of matrimony, to a life of sermons and severe self-discipline.

In 1605, June 27, she writes:—"This day I went about the house; had temporale prosperitie but found inward Corruption, to my great greffe: and towards night I went to private praier." She never had any children; she died in September, 1633. Characteristically Sir Thomas after her death became involved in a lawsuit about her will.

NEW NOVELS

Among new novels are THE DEAN'S ELBOW, by A. E. W. Mason (Hodder and Stoughton, 7s. 6d. net); and THE GREAT MEADOW, by Elizabeth Madox Roberts (Cape, 7s. 6d. net).

Mr. A. E. W. Mason employs the title of his new novel, THE DEAN'S ELBOW, in two senses. As the name of a buoy it stands for a cruise in a 9-ton yacht which he describes in his first eighty pages with the zest that comes of knowing South-West England from the seaward side—its harbours and headlands, its broken coast, the odd shapes taken by its chalk buttresses under the rhythmical pounding of the tides, and the bumps to be met with in apparently smooth water under the cliffs. The cruise lasted a month of fine weather and storm—"a wonderful month," to quote the words of the owner, Mark Thewliss, to his one companion, Mona Lightfoot—and it ended shortly after she, in obedience to his injunction, had put the cutter about and kept clear of "the Dean's Elbow." Mona accepted the omen that there was to be no ecclesiastical endorsement of their union—and that is the second meaning of the title.

Mona, not a light woman, had gambled and lost. Mr. Mason makes it easily credible that her dignity would not allow her to recall herself to Mark after they had parted at the end of the cruise; but it is hard to believe that Mark, for all his self-centred ambition, would not have troubled to write to ask her how she fared. This is one of several points in which Mr. Mason's characters are too much alive to lend themselves to the requirements of his drama, but he is too skilful to allow them seriously to interrupt the flow of his swift narrative. The cruise ended, Mr. Mason goes on to use details with the same convincing effect in describing the upward career of the successful Mark—the coarseness which was part of the strength of the self-made man; the industrial processes in which he took an aesthetic as well as a commercial interest; his speech-making in the House of Commons; his introduction to the amenities of social life; his marriage in his forties to a woman of birth who fitted into his scheme of advancement. But she did not give him what he wanted as he shed his coarseness—a daughter. Later, coming to know that he had a daughter by Mona, he tried to make amends, but the daughter hated him for his neglect of her mother, and it is her attempted vengeance—described with restraint and power—that makes him realize that for all his material gains he had been spiritually a loser.

There is an epic flow in Miss Elizabeth Madox Roberts's novel THE GREAT MEADOW, a finished narrative of the settling of Kentucky in 1777 by the pioneers. The intertwining of the love story of Bera Jervis and Diony Hall with the historic flowing outwards of American civilization is a beautiful piece of work, the saga of a woman in heroic days. The character of Diony Hall has a grace and a bravery which often call to mind the Penelope of the Odyssey.

A WAY TO EMPIRE UNITY

MR. LEACOCK'S VIEWS

ECONOMIC PROSPERITY IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE. By STEPHEN LEACOCK, Head of the Department of Economics and Political Science, McGill University, Montreal. (Constable, London. 7s. 6d. net.)

It seems a pity that Mr. Leacock did not keep to his original title, "The Economic Integration of the British Empire," which exactly expresses the purpose of his book; but possibly his publishers felt that the word "integration" might deter non-mathematicians from reading it. That would have been a pity, for there is nothing whatever mathematical or abstruse or dry-as-dust to be found between the two covers. If not everywhere quite as easy reading as those lighter works which Mr. Leacock perpetrates in his more frivolous moments, it is eminently readable, full of humour and telling Leacockian phrasing.

The aim of the book as set out in the first chapter is to discuss the establishment of "a system of mutual cooperation for the development of the vast potential wealth of the Empire and for the expansion of its present limited population." The last objective shows that the author does not lack the courage to draw conclusions of his own and to express them provocatively. Few readers, as he himself admits, will agree with all the concrete suggestions which he puts forward, but probably equally few will put the book down without being convinced of the truth of his main thesis that, in spite of the long process of disintegration which has split the Empire into a number of fragments, economically and politically independent of one another,

as towards the outside world a uniformity of economic policy may still be achieved; and the now separated parts of the Empire may cooperate with one another in the use of capital, the movement of population, and the development of national resources, with results as yet scarcely imagined. It is within the reach of statesmanship to initiate in the British Empire an era of prosperity such as the world has never yet seen anywhere at any time.

After setting out the problem in a brief survey of the present economic position of the Empire, with occasional glances backward at the historical causes which explain it and forward to the possibilities of the future, Mr. Leacock proceeds to expound his solution. He does not expect much from the Imperial Conference, which he is afraid will waste its time in the discussion of the constitutional relations of the United Kingdom and the Dominions, a discussion which, "as beside the real question of unemployment, poverty and the apprehension of commercial decline and economic failure," he condemns as "worse than futile" and "detrimental to progress." He wants an Economic Conference of delegates from the United Kingdom and the six Dominions to draw up schemes for concerted action which might be drafted on the lines of the Naturalization Act and the Empire Settlement Act to become valid when accepted by one or more of the Parliaments of the Empire. And he puts forward himself a number of suggestions which he thinks ought to be considered. He is, of course, in favour of a general tariff protecting the markets of the Empire, partly to secure the Empire markets for Empire producers and manufacturers, and partly to give the Empire the power of bargaining to obtain access to other markets. It will interest Sir Malcolm Robertson that he proposes that the Empire should offer Argentina free access to all the markets on condition that all British goods have free access to hers. Argentine wheat and meat would then share with wheat and meat from Canada and Australia the privileged position they would enjoy in the United Kingdom market as against imports from the United States and other foreign countries. In return not only the manufactures of the United Kingdom but those of Canada and Australia, both of which already export a certain amount of agricultural machinery to Argentina, would enjoy corresponding protection in the Argentine markets.

A reciprocal tariff would, he believes, give an enormous initial fillip to the work of Empire integration, but it could be undertaken even without that assistance. The great object should be the development of the natural resources of the Dominions by the credit, capital, and labour of the United Kingdom. He contemplates the creation by "Empire incorporation" of a number of "privileged companies to undertake the operations of development and settlement on a commercial basis and with a view to a pecuniary return to their shareholders." And he gives examples of the kind of work which such companies could undertake, and which, while giving prospect of profitable dividends to the private investor, would contribute to the development of the Empire and to the solution of the unemployment problem by giving work and the prospects of a home and a career to those who cannot now find either at home.

A stimulating and suggestive book, if, in places, provocative of criticism.

SHORTER NOTICES

Two regimental histories are published: A HISTORY OF THE QUEEN'S BAYS (THE SECOND DRAGOONS), by Frederick Why and A. Hilliard Atteridge, with a foreword by Lord Allenby (Cape, 35s. net), and HISTORICAL RECORDS OF THE MIDDLESEX YEOMANRY, 1797-1927, by Charles Stonham and Benson Freeman. The latter is published by the Regiment, Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea, at 10s. 6d., which is less than the cost price, the deficit being met by past and present officers. This work was brought up to the year 1908 by the authors, and after their death was carried on to 1927 by the editor, J. S. Judd (Middlesex Yeomanry).

Lieut.-Colonel G. L. P. Henderson, the pilot who was killed in Monday's air accident, has written A COMPLETE COURSE OF PRACTICAL FLYING, just published by Messrs. John Hamilton (7s. 6d. net). Colonel Henderson explains that his book is not intended as an elementary treatise on the theory of flight nor an A. B. C. of aeroplane management. Rather, it contains the results of his experiences of over fifteen years of flying and teaching flying. Faults are explained and methods of dealing with emergencies considered; and the whole is illustrated with a number of sketches and diagrams.

SOME NEW BOOKS

CHURCH, STATE AND STUDY. By Ernest Barker. (Methuen. 10s. 6d. n.)
WORLD POLITICS IN MODERN CIVILIZATION. By Harry Elmer Barnes. (Knopf. 25s. n.)
TURENNE, MARSHAL OF FRANCE. By General Max Weygand. Translated by George B. Ives. (Harrap. 10s. 6d. n.)
WHAT'S RIGHT WITH AMERICA? By Sisley Huddleston. (Harrap. 10s. 6d. n.)
THE LIFE AND MIND OF EMILY DICKINSON. By Genevieve Taggard. (Knopf. 15s.)
HORACE WALPOLE'S ENGLAND AS HIS LETTERS PICTURE IT. Edited by Alfred Bishop Mason. (Constable. 21s. n.)
JOINT STOCK BANKING IN GERMANY. By P. Barrett Whale. (Macmillan. 16s. n.)
THE BUSINESS BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN WANAMAKER. By Joseph H. Appel. (Macmillan. 21s. n.)
EDWARD MARTYN AND THE IRISH REVIVAL. By Denis Gwynn. (Cape. 12s. 6d. n.)
MY CRICKETING DAYS. By C. G. Macartney. (Heinemann. 6s. n.)
DOWN THE SKY. By E. V. Lucas. (Methuen. 7s. 6d. n.)
A COMPLETE COURSE OF PRACTICAL FLYING. By Lieut.-Colonel G. L. P. Henderson. (John Hamilton. 7s. 6d. n.)

FICTION

BACKWATER. By T. S. Stribling. (Heinemann. 7s. 6d. n.)
THE WINGS OF ADVENTURE. By Philip Gibbs. (Hutchinson. 7s. 6d. n.)

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

LORD DAVIDSON'S ESTATE

£10,000 FOR "GENERAL AND CHURCH NEEDS"

The Most Rev. and Rt. Hon. Randall Thomas, Baron Davidson of Lambeth, G.C.V.O., D.D., of Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, S.W., for nearly 26 years Archbishop of Canterbury, who died on May 25, aged 82, son of the late Henry Davidson, of Muirhouse, Edinburgh, left estate now valued for probate at £34,946, with net personalty £33,051.

Probate of his will dated March 4, 1929, with a codicil of May 15, 1929, has been granted to the Rev. John Henry Joshua Ellison, M.V.O., of Palace Gardens-terrace, W., Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L., of Nobles, Dormansland, Surrey, and the Rt. Rev. John Victor MacMillan, D.D., Bishop of Dover, of The Precincts, Canterbury.

He left:—

£200 to Arthur Sheppard, lately his private secretary; £200 to Maria Davis, housekeeper at Lambeth Palace.

Gifts of mementos to numerous persons, including those who had been his resident chaplains or chaplains, and including the present Archbishop of York, the Dean of Windsor, Lord Stamfordham, and Sir Lewis T. Dibdin.

His private diaries, documents, and papers to his wife, and failing her to Miss Mary Catherine Swinton Mills ("who has been a real daughter to my wife and myself"), leaving it to them as to which of such papers (if any) should be used for publication in a biography or otherwise.

And subject to several small bequests the residue of the property to his wife for life, and on her decease £10,000, "being the greater portion of the gift generously made by a multitude of donors on my resignation of the Primacy" to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, "being well assured that it would be a great advantage to the Church that the Archbishop of Canterbury should have at his disposal a fund available at his sole discretion for a variety of general and Church needs as they arise." This fund is to be at the sole disposal of the Archbishop of Canterbury for purposes of this nature, and he is not to be required to give an account thereof to his successor in office.

And the ultimate residue of his property to the said Miss Mary Catherine Swinton Mills.

The will is witnessed by the Very Rev. Dean Inge, Dean of St. Paul's, and the testator's solicitor.

SIR HENRY SEGRAVE'S WILL

Probate has now been granted of the will of Sir Henry O'Neil de Hane Segrave, of Warrens End, Coombe Warren, Kingston Hill, late of Elm Tree Wood, St. John's Wood, N.W., the well-known racing motorist, holder of the world's record on both land and water, who saw service with the Royal Air Force during the War, and who was killed in his last and successful attack on the world record on water at Windermere on June 13, aged 34, son of Colonel C. W. Segrave, of Co. Wicklow, Ireland, leaving estate sworn as of the gross value of £17,868, with net personalty £9,754. His will is dated March 22, 1927, and is witnessed by Mr. Kenelm Lee Guinness and Lord Rossmore. He left:—

All of his property to his wife, Dame Doris Mary Segrave, of the same address, nominating her the sole executrix, to whom probate has been granted.

Mrs. ANNE CHARLOTTE HARRISON, of Lyndhurst, St. Andrews, Watford, who died on May 15, widow of R. J. Harrison, left estate in her own disposition of the gross value of £205,340, with net personalty £191,499. She left:—

£500 each to the Poor Ladies' Fund, the Jubilee Memorial Fund for Aged Governesses, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Church Missionary Society; £100 to the Church Pastoral Aid Society; £100 to each of her servants, Alice Probets, Ellen Dummer, Jeanie Musgraves, Jim Catchpole, and W. H. Smith, if respectively still in her service.

The ultimate residue of her property as to one-half equally between the Watford District Hospital, the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, W.C., and the Royal Blind Pension Society of the United Kingdom.

The RT. HON. MARY JOSEPHINE, BARONESS MONKSWELL, of Beaminster, Dorset, who died on May 15, aged 80, widow of the second Lord Monkswell, left estate in her own disposition of the gross value of £9,695, with net personalty £9,587. She left:—

£50 and certain furniture to each of her maids, Nelly Douglas Scott and Margaret Ellen McCoy.

Mr. DANIEL (or DANE) SINCLAIR, M.I.E.E., of Oakwood, Weybridge, chairman of British Insulated Cables, Limited, of Prescot, Lancs, of the Midland Electric Corporation for Power Distribution, Limited, and of the Electric Supply Company of Victoria, Limited, vice-chairman of the International Automatic Telephone Company, Limited, a director of the National Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, Limited, who died on May 6, aged 78, left estate of the gross value of £82,254, with net personalty £71,259. He left:—

£100 to the Bignold Cottage Hospital, Wick, N.B., upon trust for investment and to apply the income as a "Dane Sinclair Donation" for the general purposes of that institution.

Mr. ROBERT JOHN WILLIAM COAN, of Linkwood, Arnold Park, Clacton-on-Sea, and of Goswell-road, E.C., aluminium founder, founder and managing director of Messrs. R. W. Coan, Limited, who died on April 14, aged 66, left estate of the gross value of £64,344, with net personalty nil. He left:—

£700 upon trust for investment and to apply the income for the 21 years following his decease in the provision of cups and medals which he had been in the habit of giving to the King's Cross Philanthropic Society, the Clacton Swimming, Bowling, Golf, Football, and other clubs, to be competed for in the same way as hitherto, and at the end of the 21-year period this sum is to revert to his residuary estate.

To the King's Cross Philanthropic Society the use of the committee room and office at Duncan-terrace or £25 per annum in lieu thereof.

MAJOR JOHN CECIL DE VERE TATTERSALL, late 2nd Dragoon Guards, of Charlton-place, Bishopsbourne, Kent, who saw service in Egypt, India, and during the Great War, and who died on May 12, aged 73, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £49,288, with net personalty £43,952. He left:—

£500 to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital for general purposes; £200 to the rector and churchwardens of the Parish of Bishopsbourne, for the benefit of the parish; £200 to Edwin Restall, formerly with Messrs. Allen and Son, 17, Carlisle-street, Soho-square, W., or his widow if deceased; an annuity of £50 to his butler, William Charlton for life and then to his widow for her life.

Miss ADELE MARY CHADS, of Worsley Lodge, Yarborough-road, Southsea, who died on May 18, daughter of the late Major-General W. J. Chads, C.B., left estate of the gross value of £10,026, with net personalty £7,729. She left:—

Her gold locket and her coloured pictures of her grandparents, Sir Henry Ducie Chads and Lady Chads, to her sister, Louise Elizabeth Petham; Coalport china clock to her brother, Harry Campbell Chads; a pearl pendant and an embroidered Indian shawl to her sister-in-law, Helene Lucena Chads; a pearl necklace and a Spanish shawl to her sister-in-law, Eugenie Constance Chads; £500, her Maidstone silver tea-pot and coffee-pot, and two coloured prints, "Bonnarsund," to her nephew, Campbell William Ducie Chads.

DR. CHARLES ARTHUR MOORE, M.D., M.R.C.S., of de Montfort-street, Leicester, who died on April 27, aged 78, left estate of the gross value of £32,348, with net personalty £30,469. He left:—

£500 to the Leicester Royal Infirmary; £100 to his faithful cook-housekeeper, Winifred Sheridan; and £100 to his faithful housemaid, Nell Smith.

Mr. THOMAS YOUNG, of Newlyn, Coleshill-road, Ward End, Birmingham, who died on May 11, aged 78, left estate of the gross value of £12,044, with net personalty £11,954. He left:—

The residue of his property, being a large portion of the estate, in trust as to one-fourth to St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers, Sailors, and Airmen, of Regent's Park, London, N.W., for the general purposes of the local branch in Birmingham, or, if no such branch is existent, then for the general purposes of the said hostel. One-fourth to the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital, Church-street, Birmingham; and one-half equally between the Birmingham Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Police Aided Association for Clothing Destitute Children, of Birmingham, the Birmingham Society for the Care of Invalid Children, and the Salvation Army (Birmingham branch).

Other latest wills are as follows:—

	Gross value
BAKER, Mr. Frederick Grenfell, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., of Church Walk, Worthing, travelling physician to the late Sir Richard Burton (net personalty £3,662)	3,751
CONNON, Prebendary Muirhead Mitchell (77), M.A., of The Vicarage, West Bromwich, Staffs. (net personalty £6,118)	6,156
CRAIGEN, Mr. James Brown, of Green-lane, Wavertree, Liverpool, late fruiterer and confectioner (net personalty £21,886)	22,010
CRAWSHAW, Mr. Mark (77), of West View, Newstreet, Farsley, Yorks, formerly with the firm of John Butler and Co., Limited, Stanningley Ironworks (net personalty £7,040)	7,601
DAVIES, Mrs. Catherine, of Emrys House, New Quay, Cardigan, widow of Captain Tom Davies (net personalty £3,586)	4,041
DIESELHORST, Mr. Henry William (78), A.M.I.C.E., of Colwyn, Surrey-road, Bournemouth, civil engineer (net personalty £8,826)	8,944
DUNN, Mr. Robert Alfred Joseph, of Waycroft, Cayton, near Scarborough, retired marine engineer (net personalty £12,524)	13,177
FELIX, the Rev. Daniel, of The Rectory, Abergele, Mon., for 35 years rector of Llanhilleth (net personalty £2,601)	2,848
FORD, Miss Emma, of Queen's Hotel, Earl's Court-square, S.W. (net personalty £4,838)	4,792
GRENSIDE, Mr. Joseph Edwin (76), of Thorpe Bassett, Malton, Yorks (net personalty £14,870)	15,031
HAVELOCK-DAVIES, Captain Philip (35), M.C., B.A., R.T.C., of the Catterick Camp, near Richmond, Yorks, of the 4th Battalion, Royal Tank Corps (net personalty £633)	764
HOBSON, Mrs. Emmeline Laetitia, of St. Denys-road, Southampton, wife of R. P. Hobson (net personalty £113)	2,415
HOLT, Mrs. Clara Eliza (67), of Casterton, Eglinton-road, Putney, S.W., widow of A. W. Whittell Holt (net personalty £5,944)	6,088
HOOD, Miss Jeanie, of Manor-street, Forfar (personal)	6,802
LAIDLAW, Colonel David, V.D., T.D., of Beechwood, Skelmorlie, Ayrshire, engineer and iron-founder, a director of Messrs. R. Laidlaw and Son (Edinburgh), Limited (personal estate)	16,634
LANE, Mr. John, of Swiss Cottage, Shirland, near Alfreton, Derby (net personalty £1,872)	4,856
LAY, Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin (83), late Gloucestershire Regiment, of Cheltenham (net personalty £1,173)	1,236
LLEWELLYN, the Rev. Alfred (83), of Creffield-road, Acton, W., Wesleyan Methodist Minister (net personalty £7,262)	7,407
MATHESON, Mrs. Janet, of Priory-road, Hastings, widow of D. F. Matheson (net personalty £5,735)	8,574
MILLARD, Mr. Albert Edward (53), of Gold Thorns, Abergele-road, Colwyn Bay, dental operator, "estate so far as can at present be ascertained" (net personalty £7,641)	9,152
MOORE, the Rev. Philemon, B.A., of Kilhoner-avenue, Streatham, S.W., Emeritus Professor of the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen (net personalty £1,626)	3,267
MORIN, Captain James Maxwell, 20th Burma Rifles, of Redcliffe-street, Kensington, W. (net personalty £1,918)	2,149
MOULD, Mr. John Trevor, of Parkend-road, Gloucester, tailor (net personalty £655)	6,683
MURRAY, Mr. Francis, of Ashburton Lodge, Fronks-road, Dovercourt, Essex, solicitor (net personalty £18,303)	18,402
NIBLETT, Mr. Frederic Tyas Young (or Frederic) of The Mount, Charmouth, Dorset (net personalty £34,493)	37,373
SCOTT, Mr. Walter Hargreaves, of Harcourt-street, Luton, plait salesman (net personalty £10,626)	11,570
SEMON, Mrs. Doris Bessemer, of Chandlers Farm, Crosley Green, Herts, wife of H. S. P. Semon, stockbroker (net personalty £1,560)	1,908
SEWELL, Miss Ada Frances, of Charlcote, Northam, Devon, and the Palace Hotel, Alassio (net personalty £9,170)	10,781
SMITH, Mr. David, J.P., of Royston, Queen's-parade, Grimsby, retired house furnisher (net personalty £31,881)	32,048
STEWART, Mrs. May Grace, of Shembellie, New Abbey, Kirkcudbright, wife of Captain W. Stewart (personal estate)	3,800
WHEELER, Mr. George Henry, of Northfield, Northcourt, Abingdon, Berks, builder (net personalty £1,441)	8,571
WILLIAMS, the Rev. John Morgan (61), of Bodawen, Penygroes, Llanllyfni, Carnarvon, Congregational minister (net personalty £963)	998
WILLIAMSON, Mrs. Charlotte Jane Louisa, of Misaki, Upper Gordon-road, Camberley, widow of Surgeon-General B. Williamson, late I.M.S. (net personalty £3,157)	3,236
WILSON, Miss Winifred Julia, of Minley, Somers-road, Reigate (net personalty £1,563)	14,455
WINCKLE, Mr. William Blake (82), J.P., of Selborne-road, Handsworth Wood, Birmingham (net personalty £6,583)	7,896

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The vicarage of Great Waltham, near Chelmsford, which will be vacated in November by the Rev. J. H. Morgan, who will then take charge of the Parish of the Ascension, Chelmsford, has been accepted from the patrons (Trinity College, Oxford) by the REV. C. W. ALINGTON, rector of Baldock since 1920, who was head of the Trinity College Mission at Stratford from 1906 to 1913.

Simeon's Trustees have nominated the REV. G. E. WATTON, vicar of Combe Down, Bath, to be vicar of Gerard's Cross, in succession to Bishop Hope Gill, who is retiring.

The Bishop of Lichfield has appointed the REV. J. EDWARDS, vicar of Stretton-cum-Wetmoor, to the vacant prebendal stall of Sandiacre in Lichfield Cathedral.

The REV. R. C. S. CUNDY, of Sale, Cheshire, has been appointed to the vicarage of St. Paul's, Scotforth, Lancaster, vacant by the death of the Rev. F. W. Griffiths.

HOUSE OF LAITY ELECTIONS

The following further elections to the House of Laity of the Church Assembly are announced:—

DIOCESE OF WINCHESTER—Lord Selborne, Mrs. Boustead, Mr. T. Burt, Colonel E. F. Hall, Mr. W. A. Maslen, and Mrs. Theophilus.

DIOCESE OF CARLISLE.—Miss G. E. L. Bradford, Eden Hall, Edenhall, Penrith; Lieutenant-Colonel G. Dixon, Fern Bank, St. Bees, Cumberland; Miss D. J. Hasell, Dacre Lodge, Penrith; Sir Thomas Symonds Tomlinson, Etherlow, Grange-over-Sands; Brigadier-General F. W. Spedding, Windebrow, Keswick; and Dr. E. B. Pooley, Hill Rise, Dalton-in-Furness.

DIOCESE OF MANCHESTER.—Mr. J. Binns, Pendleton; Mr. W. H. Coomber, Prestwich; Mr. J. J. Dane, Crumpsall, Manchester; Mr. E. H. Edwardes, Southertown; Mr. E. Fletcher, Atherton; Mrs. Katharine M. Fletcher, Leigh; Mr. J. Halliwell, Rawtenstall; Sir John Haslam, Bromley Cross, near Bolton; Mr. T. Kershaw, Heywood; Sir Alfred Law, M.P., Honresfield, Littleborough; Mr. T. Middleton, Hyde; Mr. T. A. Needham, Chapel-en-le-Frith; Mr. J. Peacock, Winton, Patricroft; Mr. E. P. Poole, Ashton-under-Lyne; Mr. A. FitzG. Rountree, Oldham; Mr. W. B. Scott, Middleton; Mr. J. S. Speakman, Eccles; Mr. J. Walton, Rusholme; and Miss Ida Wharton, Oldham.

DIOCESE OF ST. ALBANS.—Mr. A. Allpress, Lieutenant-Colonel Fremantle, M.P., Mr. P. Sotherland-Graeme, Lord Salisbury, Mr. W. Onslow Times, and Mr. Herbert Upward.

NOTES

St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook, will be closed for the restoration of the interior and of the organ during August and part of September. The Rev. C. Clark (rector) states that £275 is still needed for the organ, and a similar balance for the general work.

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LESS FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS

THE AUSTRALIAN CRISIS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Dependent, as many of them are, on the prosperity of new countries which in the main are producers of primary products, the oversea banks of the Empire have been adversely affected by the heavy fall in the prices of such commodities. In one direction, Australia, the decline in prices has led to a financial crisis. In other parts of the Empire the setback has been much less violent. In all probability the current year will prove a lean one, perhaps the leanest period the oversea Empire banks have experienced since the great trade collapse of 1920-21. Strongly entrenched behind large reserves, however, these banks will be able to surmount their temporary difficulties without strain and without finding it necessary to make large reductions in their dividends. This is the recompense reaped by their shareholders from a conservative dividend policy in times of prosperity.

No country has seen its financial position so severely disorganized by the fall in commodity prices as Australia. This has been due chiefly to the fact that wool, her staple export, has been one of the commodities which has fallen most severely in price and to the vulnerable position of her exchange owing to her great overseas debt, the service of which requires an annual oversea payment of from £25,000,000 to £30,000,000. Portents of the coming stress were visible a year ago, but it was not until the closing months of the year that the exchange position became so stringent. During the early months of this year the discount on the Australian pound rapidly increased until by March it had reached a point where a seller in London of a 90-day sight bill on Australia could only sell it to the banks at a discount of 9 1-16 per cent., while the Australian banks in London would sell a cable transfer on Australia on the basis of a discount of 6¼ per cent. The exchange has since remained at this level, which, it is almost needless to say, is quite unprecedented in Australian exchange records. Moreover, this discount on the Australian pound was established in spite of the shipment of gold from Australia to London to the value of about £27,000,000, so violently has the balance of payments thus swung against Australia. In more normal circumstances such a heavy premium on exports and such a discouragement to importers might have been expected to supply the needed adjustment to the exchange position, but more drastic correctives may have to be applied for some time to come to restore the Australian exchange to parity and to keep it there.

Pooling of Exchange

The remedial measures which have been put in force have included the rationing of exchange by the banks, with the result that many exporters to Australia have failed altogether to obtain payment in London for their consignments. Arrangements have been made by some exporters of goods from this country to leave the amounts due to them on deposit with banks in Australia to await a more favourable opportunity of remittance. More direct in their application were the measures imposed by the Australian Government, which took the form of a 50 per cent. surcharge over the existing Customs tariff on a large variety of commodities, with a definite prohibition of the import of many goods. These regulations have already been in force for about two months, and are already sensibly reducing the volume of imports. They may be regarded as the immediate steps which had to be taken to correct the position. If they were the only ones, Australia's trade would have in prospect a severe permanent contraction, for one of the reasons why her export trade was hit so severely by the fall in wool and other prices was the high level of her costs of production. If the volume of her export trade is to be restored to its previous dimensions a lowering of costs of production is essential. This is now realized in Australia, where, of late months, there have been signs of economies being effected in public and private expenditure. There must be no relaxation of such efforts if Australia is to recapture her power to compete in world markets as an exporter of primary products. An interesting development is the visit to Australia of Sir Otto Niemeyer, one of the leading officials of the Bank of England. His mission is to assist the Australian authorities in their endeavours to solve the grave financial problems with which they are confronted. His wide experience should enable him to give valuable aid in so far as sound advice and recommendations can be of service to Australia. The first conference he has attended has resulted in an agreement for the mobilization of the exchange resources of the Australian banks in London and the granting to the Australian Government of a first call upon their London funds.

Smaller Advances

The Australian commercial banks have, of course, been closely affected by the course of events. They have seen their London funds ebb away, the volume of exchange business reduced to small dimensions, and at the same time have met with increased demands for accommodation from producing clients in Australia on account of the prices obtained for wool and wheat, &c., and of the delay in realizing output. These difficult conditions have resulted in declining profits, and bank directors are wisely adopting a conservative dividend policy, a number of the banks having already reduced their distributions to shareholders. A clear view of the prevailing banking tendencies in Australia is provided by the recent official returns of the Australian and New Zealand banks for the quarter to March 31 last. From the comparative statistics based on these returns, which are compiled by the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*, we reproduce the following table :—

—	March Quarter 1929	March Quarter 1930	Movement
Liabilities			
Deposits :—			
Not bearing int. ..	155,358,441	134,725,696	– 20,632,745
Bearing int. ..	219,046,594	224,229,011	+ 5,182,417
Total ..	374,405,035	358,954,707	– 15,450,328
Other liabilities (excluding capital) ..	30,324,307	28,001,536	– 2,322,771
Assets			
Advances and securities ..	346,014,103	386,850,402	+ 40,836,299
Coin and bullion	33,753,851	22,409,506	– 11,344,345
Notes and cash with C'wealth Bank ..	34,297,015	32,865,457	– 1,431,558
Landed Property, &c. ..	8,654,882	9,316,765	+ 661,883
Total assets ..	430,541,568	458,518,772	+ 27,977,204
Excess of assets ..	25,812,226	71,562,529	+ 46,750,303

It will be noticed that these statistics do not give the individual total of advances, which are added to the securities. Concerning the trend of the advances alone the journal in question points out that the total increase of £40,836,299 in advances and securities includes an increase of £6,388,849 in the securities held by the Commonwealth Bank. After allowing for movements in securities held by the commercial banks this authority calculates that the increase in their advances for the year has been about £34,000,000 in Australia and New Zealand together, and about £26,250,000 in Australia alone. These figures indicate the strain which is being placed on the resources of the banks.

Another question of great importance to the Australian banking world is the proposal to form a new central reserve bank in Australia apart from the Commonwealth Bank. The Government measure embodying the scheme has met with increasing opposition, especially on the part of the commercial banks, largely on the grounds that the plan completely disregards a principle laid down by all the best-known authorities on central banking—namely, that a central bank should be free from political influence. Under the scheme as drawn up the Australian central bank would be entirely under the control of the Government. Opponents of the measure hold that it would be better to make the existing Commonwealth Bank of Australia a full central reserve bank, and that the existence of two Government banks would be undesirable. It has also been urged that the present period of crisis in Australian finance is a peculiarly unsuitable time in which to effect a far-reaching change in banking practice, seeing that the existing system has worked fairly smoothly. The opposition to the Government's Bill proved so strong in the Senate that amendments were proposed which the Government has refused to accept, and for the time being therefore the scheme appears to have been blocked.

Conditions in New Zealand

New Zealand banks have to a lesser degree been subjected to influences similar to those which have oppressed the Australian banks. Prices of most of the Dominion's staple exports.—*i.e.*, dairy produce, wool, minerals—have fallen, and its trade position has suffered thereby. But with the exception of butter, dairy produce was not so heavy a sufferer from the fall in prices as wool, and as dairy produce is by far the largest of the Dominion's exports, its export trade was not hit so severely as that of the Commonwealth. Still, the total exports for the 12 months to March 31 last showed a reduction of £8,100,000, while imports increased by £4,062,000, and there was an excess of imports over exports of £123,000, compared with an excess of exports for the previous year of £12,048,000, and for 1927-28 of £10,543,000. These figures speak for themselves, and indicate that though more fortunately placed than Australia, New Zealand is faced with similar problems. Imports into the Dominion have shown a tendency to fall off of late ; if they had failed to do so New Zealand, as a debtor country, would soon experience exchange difficulties. Hitherto, however, the difficulties encountered in the New Zealand exchange market have been chiefly due to the fact that its exchange rates are sympathetically affected by the course of Australian rates. Thus when early in the current year the Australian exchange rates were being rapidly advanced, the New Zealand rates moved up in sympathy to a level never reached before. But it was not found necessary to advance New Zealand rates in unison with the later movements in the Commonwealth exchange, and since March the discount on the New Zealand pound has been appreciably less than that on the Australian pound, the London cable transfer rate having for some time past shown a discount of 4¾ per cent., against 6¼ per cent. on Australian transfers. Even this discount, however, constitutes a substantial bonus to exporters and a discouragement to importers. Banking figures of the Dominion have, as might be expected, shown similar tendencies to those of Australia.

South Africa's Gold Industry

Although South Africa has not escaped the effects of the world-wide decline in the prices of raw commodities, the Union Territories have been by no means such heavy sufferers as some of the other new countries. The explanation is to be found in the continued prosperity of the gold-mining industry, which when prices of agricultural products fall constitutes a firm basis for the country's export trade, for such a decline enhances the real value of the gold won, and tends to lessen costs of production. The output of the Witwatersrand for 1929 again established a record, the aggregate revenue of the mines reaching the great total of £41,937,495. Wool and other agricultural exports suffered from the fall in prices, but, favoured with good weather, South African farmers have recently secured a very large maize crop, and the trade position can hardly be described as unsatisfactory, having regard to the lower range of prices. The year 1929 was in many ways a favourable one for South Africa, and this found reflection in the results of the two great commercial banks of the territory, the Standard Bank of South Africa and Barclays (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), in which is incorporated the business of the old National Bank of South Africa. The last reports of both these institutions have shown increased profits. In the case of the last-named the directors have again been able to raise the dividend from the very modest level of payment prevailing in the first years of this recently formed consolidation, the distribution for the half-year to March 31 last having been at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.

The South African Reserve Bank has continued to function satisfactorily, though, like those of the commercial banks, its last annual balance-sheet, made up to March 31 last, showed the influence of lessened trade prosperity and lower prices. Net profits of the Reserve Bank for the 12 months ended March 31 were £299,731, an increase of £58,992, and after making the large statutory reserve allocations its shareholders for the fifth year receive a dividend of 10 per cent. Now that South Africa has had 10 years' experience of the working of the Reserve Bank its advantages to the community have been well proved, but it has been found that in certain directions its activities might with benefit be enlarged by the grant of wider powers without departing from the original intention that the Reserve Bank should not develop into a competitive bank. Its loan-making powers are to be extended, while it is to be released from the compulsion of holding trade bills against that portion of its note issue not covered by gold. This regulation was originally based on the idea that there would be a great development in the use of the bill in South Africa, but as such hopes have not been borne out it has led to the purchase of bills in other directions, mainly London, as a backing to its note issue. Freed from this necessity, the bank will be more easily able to finance temporary requirements on the part of the Union Government.

Indian Banking Profits

Though India has felt the effects of the fall in commodity prices, her economic position is very different and more self-contained in character than that of some of the newer countries. But her commerce has recently been subjected to an additional influence—namely, political unrest, which has at times seriously interfered with business. As most of the Indian exchange banks make up their accounts to December 31, it is too early to judge the precise extent to which their operations may have been affected by these adverse conditions, but for 1929 their figures made a remarkably good showing in the circumstances. Thus the combined net earnings of the four principal exchange banks showed an expansion of 1.4 per cent. ; their dividends were unaltered, and the sums placed to reserve, &c., were similar to such appropriations for 1928. In the case of the Imperial Bank of India, too, profits have been maintained, the recently issued statement covering the first half of 1930 showing net profits amounting to Rs.65,58,900, compared with Rs.64,59,300 for the corresponding period of last year, and the dividend being again at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax).

The Indian Committee on banking continues its investigations into Indian banking conditions, and the provincial committees have taken evidence from many witnesses. There is no doubt that the committee's labours will result in a far wider knowledge of India's banking requirements and of the advantages which might be derived from a central bank, and should therefore create an atmosphere favourable to the creation of a central reserve bank modelled on approved lines.

Canada's Wheat Prospects

The Canadian banks have experienced four years of marked prosperity during which their operations underwent general expansion. Dividends as a rule remained unaltered, but they have been paid on increased capitals and very large sums have, in the aggregate, been placed to reserves, &c. At the same time the Canadian banking system has gone through a process of consolidation which has eliminated some of the weaker elements. Now that Canada, like other great wheat-producing countries, is confronted with less favourable commercial prospects it is satisfactory that her banks should be in a stronger position than ever before. The first signal of a definite setback was provided by the inevitable collapse of the Wall Street boom last autumn. That speculative movement had attracted a good deal of Canadian money, and its collapse led to losses among Canadian speculators and some reduction in purchasing power. The subsequent fall in commodity prices produced a general contraction in business, and of late months Canadian trade activity has diminished, but it is hoped that the autumn may bring good crops and a consequent revival in business. Indications so far available point to a more favourable harvest in the east than in the west of Canada, where lack of moisture is reported to have injured the crops. For the time being, therefore, the business outlook remains rather uncertain. Canada is one of the world's greatest wheat producers, and the course of wheat markets must affect her position very closely, particularly in view of the large amount of Canadian wheat held back from shipment last autumn in the hope—which was never realized—of better prices. There was thus an exceptionally large "carry-over" to the current shipping season, and this has not been reduced to normal dimensions, stocks of Canadian grain in store in Canada and the United States on June 20 being officially estimated at 134,017,395 bushels, compared with 119,587,222 bushels on the same date last year.

One satisfactory feature in the Canadian position deserves to be placed on record—namely, the recent recovery in the Canadian exchange to parity. For a long time the Canadian dollar remained appreciably below parity and in the absence of gold exports declined considerably below the gold export point. Evidently, however, the Wall Street "boom" was one of the magnets responsible for the great outflow of Canadian funds, for following its collapse the Canadian dollar has steadily recovered, and has in fact recently risen to a point permitting gold imports into Canada from New York.

NEW BANK BRANCHES

Sub-branches of Lloyds Bank are now at South Cottage, St. Germans, and at 1A, Penydre, Rhiwbina.

A branch of the Westminster Bank has been opened at 60, Lichfield-street, Wolverhampton.

A sub-branch of Lloyds Bank is now open at Ropley.

In the article on the banking half-year which appeared in yesterday's issue the total of bills and advances of Barclays Bank appeared, by a typographical error, as £19,269,598 ; the figure should have been £219,269,598.

OVERSEAS BANKING PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS

—	Net profits for past year	Net profits for previous year	Dividends Past year	Dividends Previous year
			Per cent.	Per cent.
Anglo-South American ..	£480,716	£480,439	10	10
Banca Commerciale Italiana ..	L.114,350,899	L.114,161,390	13	13
Banco Nacionale Ultramarino ..	Esc.14,613,456	Esc.13,950,506	22	22
Bank of British West Africa ..	£121,822	£128,331	6	6
Bank of Australasia ..	£675,192	£675,192	14 (a)	14 (a)
Bank of London and South America ..	£435,145	£456,997	11	11
Bank of Montreal ..	£1,414,178	£1,169,465	14	14
Bank of New South Wales ..	£994,825	£1,184,943	12½	12½
Bank of New Zealand ..	£948,534	£912,954	14⅓	14⅓
Bank of Nova Scotia ..	$2,761,117	$2,535,518	16	16
Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger ..	Fr.29,180,410	Fr.27,005,802	10	10
Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) ..	£516,594	£494 823	4½ (b)	4 (b)
British Bank of South America ..	£99,977	£100,718	10	10
British Overseas Bank ..	£159,928	£150,615	6	6
Canadian Bank of Commerce ..	£1,041,006	£814,619	13	13
Chartered Bank of India ..	£661,598	£627,263	20⅓ (a)	20⅓ (a)
Commercial Banking of Sydney ..	£655,195	£653,243	10	10
Commonwealth Bank of Australia ..	£725,649	£698,406	—	—
Credit Lyonnais ..	Fr.82,137,427	Fr.57,871,167	20	20
Credito Italiano ..	L.51,882,475	L.50,778,829	8	8
Dominion Bank ..	$1,522,808	$1,408,089	13	13
Eastern Bank ..	£123,321	£124,119	9	9
English, Scottish and Australian ..	£801,262	£598,789	12½ (a)	12½ (a)
Hambros Bank ..	£320,860	£347,670	22½	22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking ..	$14,148,210	$13 430,061	£7 (c)	£8 (c)
Ionian Bank ..	£48,046	£53,680	7 (d)	8 (a)
Imperial Bank of India ..	Rs.1,05,58,997	Rs.1,11,89,653	16 (a)	16 (a)
Imperial Bank of Canada ..	$1,561,582	$1,459,000	13	13
Mercantile Bank of India ..	£257,458	£250,201	16	16
National Bank of Australasia ..	£635,134	£635,278	10	10
National Bank of Egypt ..	£621,886	£651,622	18	18
National Bank of India ..	£511,133	£530,829	20 (a)	20 (a)
National Bank of New Zealand ..	£282,917	£290,582	12 (a)	14 (a)
National City Bank of New York ..	$28,500,000	$30,728,880	20	20
Ottoman Bank ..	£239,070	£239,005	2½	2½
P. & O. Banking Corporation ..	£107,632	£106,917	5	5
Royal Bank of Canada ..	$7,145,137	$5 881,254	14	14
Standard Bank of South Africa ..	£652,478	£621,466	17	17
Swiss Bank Corporation ..	£695,732	£615,992	8	8
Union Bank of Australia ..	£525,655	£511,932	12½ (a)	15 (a)
Yokohama Specie Bank ..	Yen.16,385,225	Yen.18,123,086	10	10

(a) Tax free. (b) On "A" and "B" shares. (c) Per share. (d) Of which 4 per cent. was paid, less tax.

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CAPITAL PAID UP .. .. .. £4,000,000 } together £8,850,000
RESERVE FUND .. .. £4,850,000 }
RESERVE LIABILITY of Proprietors £8,000,000

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits .. .. £2,174,171 }
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CAPITAL PAID UP £4,739,012 10 0
RESERVE FUND 4,200,000 0 0
RESERVE LIABILITY 4,739,012 10 0
£13,678,025 0 0

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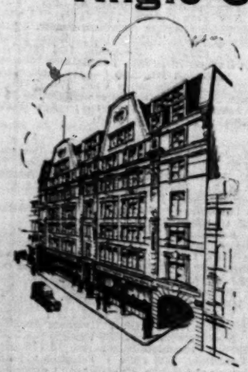

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FOREIGN BANKING

CREATION OF THE B.I.S.

AMERICAN CREDIT DEFLATION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

An event of outstanding importance this year in international banking and finance has been the establishment of the Bank for International Settlements. This institution stands for something new, and as an experiment fraught with great possibilities its career will be watched with keen interest. The ostensible object of the B.I.S. is to provide machinery for the collection and distribution of inter-Government debts. But this is a routine matter and comparatively unimportant compared with the Bank's ultimate and larger objective as visualized by its authors. The hope is cherished by them that as time goes on the Reparation business will fade into the background and that the bank will develop into a kind of international bankers' club, where the representatives of the great central banks can meet to discuss with one another matters of common interest. The statutes of the bank were adopted at a six weeks' conference held in Baden Baden in October and November, 1929, representatives of the central banks of the seven principal Powers concerned—Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Japan, and the United States—being present.

The bank, which has its headquarters at Basel, has been granted a charter for 15 years by the Swiss Government: it has an authorized capital of 500,000,000 Swiss francs, divided into 200,000 shares of 2,500f. each. Twenty-five per cent. of the capital has been paid up. In addition to the original seven central banks all the central banks of Europe were invited to participate in the subscription of the bank's capital and all accepted the invitation. In a speech outlining the aims of the new bank Sir Charles Addis, who has taken a prominent part in its establishment, made an eloquent reference to the possibilities which the institution opened up as a rallying ground for greater cooperation between the governors of the central banks. "It is difficult," he said, "to exaggerate the value of the opportunities which these meetings will afford for the personal touch, for the exchange of information about the conditions of their respective markets, for the interplay of ideas, for exploring the whole field of international credit and finance, for weighing the relative advantages of the various schemes submitted to them for the exploitation of undeveloped or imperfectly developed countries, and for examining the feasibility or the expediency of adopting a common policy and devising concerted measures in order to avert or to mitigate the dangers which may be threatening the stability of the European currencies or of any one of them. I confess for myself that it is in this direction that I anticipate the most salutary results from the future development of the Bank for International Settlements."

THE FRENCH GOLD DRAIN

A development that during the last few months has occupied a foremost place in the minds of international monetary authorities is the persistent absorption of gold by the Bank of France. As will be seen from the following table comparing the mid-July return with that of a year ago, the gold holding of the Bank of France has increased on the year from 36,660,638,000f. (£295,650,000) to 44,457,201,000f. (£358,527,000).

(000's omitted)

—	July 10, 1930	July 12, 1929
ASSETS	Francs	Francs
Gold	44,457,291	36,660,638
Foreign assets —		
Sight deposits ..	6,744,361	7,318,378
Bills discounted ..	19,078,718	18,488,791
Commercial bills discounted at home	4,088,193	7,568,667
Advances against securities :		
To the State ..	8,594,858	8,068,689
Other advances ..	2,765,054	2,458,455
Various assets ..	2,566,941	2,061,337
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation	72,858,673	64,554,181
Public deposits	7,571,941	12,019,427
Private deposits	6,397,465	5,532,374
Various liabilities	2,220,474	2,255,983

Thus in the 12 months France has imported no less than £62,877,000 of gold, a very large part of which has come from the vaults of the Bank of England and from South Africa *via* London. The movement has not been brought about by any inducement in the shape of the offer by France of unduly high money rates. On the contrary, the discount rate of the Bank of France shares with that of New York the distinction of being the lowest among the world's central banks, for France is no exception to the countries that are feeling the effects of a general trade reaction, though she is feeling it to a lesser extent than other countries, her costs of production being relatively low.

FOREIGN ASSETS

The fact is that during the period of currency dislocation which preceded the stabilization of the franc very large amounts of French capital were placed abroad, mainly in sterling and dollars, and this has given the French a hold over the world's stock of gold that is becoming increasingly apparent now that the reign of attractive rates for money in London and New York and the boom in securities in those markets has come to an end. How long the drain will continue must depend upon a number of considerations, but as the Bank of France still possesses foreign assets to the extent of 25,823,079,000f., or over £200,000,000, its power to continue importing gold remains very great. It is inconceivable, however, that those in control of French banking policy will permit indefinitely the accumulation and sterilization of gold, which is not only unprofitable, but must, if allowed to go on, aggravate the condition of international finance and commerce. It has been stated by French statesmen that Paris is desirous of resuming the role of international financier which she occupied before the War and had to be temporarily abandoned afterwards. The gold influx has at times been pointed to as a measure designed to further this object by making Paris an exceptionally cheap monetary centre, but though various steps have been taken towards this goal there has been no serious reopening of the French market to foreign borrowers. It is very desirable, in the interests of the smooth working of the gold standard, that France should take measures to check the gold drain upon other centres by participating with London and New York in the lending of long and short term capital abroad. By gradually transferring her surplus foreign balances from short-dated credits to long-dated loans she would be adopting the natural method of avoiding the evil of an undue rise in her internal price-level—which would be the outcome of an excess of domestic credit—or the alternative evil of a further world deflation resulting from a sterilization of more of the world's working stock of gold.

FALL IN BANK RATES

The past six months has been a period of falling rates at all the leading monetary centres. Three central banks at present have in force a discount rate as low as 2½ per cent., and but for the heavy transfer of gold to France, already referred to, it is possible that the rate of the Bank of England might have been on a similar level. Below will be found a list of the current bank rates prevailing at the principal world centres, together with those ruling a year ago:—

Place	Present rate	Rate a year ago
	%	%
Amsterdam	3	5½
Berlin	4	7½
Brussels	3	4
Budapest	5½	8
London	3	5½
New York	2½	5
Paris	2½	3½
Rome	5½	7
Stockholm	3½	4½
Vienna	5½	7½
Swiss bank places	2½	3½

Nowhere is the contrast between credit conditions to-day and a year ago greater than in the United States. The period of boom in industry and of unprecedented speculative activity in shares reached its apex there in the late summer of 1929, and the current period of abnormally low money rates reflects the trade stagnation and the fall in commodity and Stock Exchange values that has been the inevitable aftermath of the boom. Last year, it may be remembered, the speculative mania in the United States was a cause of grave disturbance to Europe and particularly to London. It entailed a cessation of American loans that were badly needed by many foreign countries, which, if forthcoming, would have eased the financial strain thrown upon Great Britain. It also caused the anomaly of a gold drain to New York, where the stock of the metal already provided an ample basis for the legitimate credit needs of the country.

LIQUIDATION OF LOANS IN U.S.A.

The banking authorities in New York in the end attempted to apply the brake by the imposition of high money rates, but their intervention came too late, the market having by that time got out of hand. The break, when it came, was more violent than any previous occurrence of a similar nature in America's history, and the reaction upon trade and monetary conditions in America and throughout the world has been profound. Short-term funds have been steadily growing cheaper in the New York market for months past as they were released by the liquidation of secured loans and the slowing down of industry and trade. Non-secured loans of the weekly reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System, usually regarded as representing commercial borrowing, reached their high point on November 20, 1929, when they amounted to $9,871,000,000, since which time they have had an almost continuous decline to $8,402,000,000 on June 11 last. This is a decrease of $1,469,000,000 from the high point and approximately $500,000,000 from the early months of the current year, whereas the normal seasonal tendency in the spring should be upward. A still more striking picture of liquidation is told by the figures of brokers' loans. The total of these loans, according to the return published at the end of last week, is now $3,243,000,000, which represents a reduction of more than one-half from the record figure of about $6,900,000,000 existing at the end of October last and compares with $5,813,000,000 a year ago. The great ease of money which has resulted from this wholesale contraction of credit led to successive reductions in the rediscount rates of the Federal Reserve banks, and the present New York rate of 2½ per cent. is the lowest reached since the Federal Reserve System was founded.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

One of the principal movements in the weekly Bank of England statement made up to July 23 is a reduction of £1,337,529 in the holding of coin and bullion owing to the drain of gold to France. The note circulation, however, showed a contraction of £983,018, and the decline in the Reserve is therefore no more than £354,511, its "proportion" having actually risen from 44⅞ to 44⅞ per cent. owing to small deposits. Public deposits are lower by £492,396 and the bankers' deposits by £2,322,017, the "other" deposit accounts having increased by £701,267. The fall in deposits is attributable partly to a reduction of £4,340,000 in the Government securities; discounts and advances, on the other hand, show a rise of £880,760, and "securities" a rise of £1,710,647.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued :—		Govt. debt ..	£11,015,100
In circulation	£384,137,682	Other Govt. securities ..	232,389,185
In banking department ..	49,980,823	Other securities ..	11,629,016
		Silver coin ..	4,486,690
		Amount of fiduciary issue ..	260,000,000
		Gold coin and bullion ..	154,118,505
	£414,118,505		£414,118,505

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Capital ..	£14,553,000	Govt. securities ..	£51,355,547
Rest	3,520,462	Other securities :	
Public deposits* ..	9,904,246	Discounts and advances ..	7,098,343
Other deposits :		Securities ..	22,102,394
Bankers ..	67,265,603	Notes	49,980,823
Other accounts ..	£38,206,939	Gold and silver coin ..	915,394
Seven day and other bills ..	2,251		
	£131,452,501		£131,452,501

* Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

—	Amount	Inc. or Dec. on last week	Inc. or Dec. on last year
	£	£	£
Rest	3,520,462	+ 9,985	+ 4,012
Public deposits ..	9,904,246	— 492,396	— 1,780,541
Other deposits :			
Bankers ..	67,265,603	— 2,322,017	+ 8,256,162
Other accounts ..	38,206,939	+ 701,267	— 276,980
Govt. securities ..	51,355,547	— 4,340,000	+ 573,692
Other securities :			
Discounts and advances ..	7,098,343	+ 880,760	— 2,328,594
Securities	22,102,394	+ 1,710,647	— 1,570,428
Reserve	50,806,217	— 354,511	+ 7,528,204
Note circulation ..	364,137,682	— 983,018	— 3,184,463
Coin and bullion ..	155,983,899	— 1,337,529	+ 4,333,741
Proportion	44⅞%	+ 1/8	+ 5/8

CLEARING HOUSE RETURN

Bills, cheques, &c., passing through the London Bankers' Clearing House during the week ended July 23 amounted to £796,141,000—a decrease of £18,317,000, compared with the corresponding week a year ago. The aggregate total for 1930 to date is £25,553,969,000, being £25,744,000 in excess of the total to July 24 in 1929. The usual details follow:—

1930	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
July 17	£136,379,000	£8,138,000	£9,154,000	£151,671,000
„ 18	130,826,000	6,433,000	10,561,000	147,820,000
„ 19	83,621,000	5,936,000	9,226,000	98,783,000
„ 21	125,730,000	6,573,000	8,279,000	140,582,000
„ 22	103,831,000	5,108,000	8,567,000	117,604,000
„ 23	125,000,000	4,995,000	8,596,000	139,681,000
Week	£705,277,000	£35,481,000	£54,383,000	£796,141,000
1929	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
July 18	£139,423,000	£6,422,000	£10,188,000	£156,033,000
„ 19	125,765,000	6,102,000	9,891,000	141,698,000
„ 20	81,768,000	5,558,000	8,928,000	96,194,000
„ 22	128,128,000	6,577,000	8,113,000	143,416,000
„ 23	116,935,000	5,699,000	8,735,000	131,369,000
„ 24	131,242,000	5,385,000	9,131,000	145,758,000
Week	£723,736,000	£35,733,000	£54,986,000	£814,458,000

INDIAN RAINFALL

A telegram to the Secretary of State for India says:—"Rainfall week ending July 23:—Excess: Bengal, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces (West), North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India (West), and Central Provinces (West). Fair: Bay Islands, Assam, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, and Madras Coast (North). Scanty: Berar, Hyderabad, Madras (South-East), and Madras Deccan. Normal elsewhere. Monsoon strong, North and Central India."

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Colombia (Santa Marta), Jamaica.
11.30 A.M.—To Madeira‡‡, Mauritius‡‡, Portuguese East Africa, South and South-West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.)‡‡. Air Mails to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.).
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Canada (Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia).
8 P.M.—To Brazil (Bahia), Venezuela.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia)†§ Canada (exc. Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia)‡, Canary Islands (Tenerife), China (all parts)‡, Cook and Society Islands, Fiji, Jamaica, Japan‡, New Zealand, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan and French Guinea, Gambia), Madeira, United States‡, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Peru (exc. Iquitos), Ecuador, West Indies (Leeward Islands).
6 A.M.—Air Mail to Egypt, Cyprus, Sudan, Palestine, Iraq, Persia, Persian Gulf, India and Afghanistan§§.
7.30 A.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay‡, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Canary Islands (all parts), Costa Rica, Guiana (British), West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay‡, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Canada (all parts), Canary Islands (all parts)‡, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (ex. Katanga) and French Middle Congo).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY : Nelson (Highland Chieftain)	July 26	7.30 a.m.
Nelson† (Highland Chieftain)	July 26	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Guillo Cesare)	July 28	6 p.m.
R.M.S.P. (Asturias)	July 31	8 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Asturias)	Aug. 1	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Comorin)	July 31	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Ranpura and Barradine)	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mail‡	July 31	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	July 26	2 a.m.
BRAZIL (Bahia) : L. & B. (Dryden)	July 25	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson (Highland Chieftain)	July 26	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson† (Highland Chieftain)	July 26	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Guillo Cesare)	July 28	6 p.m.
(Pernam, Bahia) : Du. pkt. (Flandria)	July 30	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Asturias)	July 31	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.† (Asturias)	Aug. 1	6 p.m.
(Pernam, Bahia) : Du. pkt.† (Flandria)	Aug. 1	6 p.m.
(Ceara, &c.) : Booth (Benedict)	Aug. 1	6 p.m.
CANADA (Quebec City, &c.) : Direct (Duchess of York)	July 25	6 p.m.
(Quebec City, &c.) : Direct† (Emp. of France)†‡	July 26	2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)‡	July 26	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Arabic)	July 26	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	July 30	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Aug. 1	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of York)	July 25	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	July 31	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (Tenerife) : E.D. (MacGregor Laird)	July 26	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson (Highland Chieftain)	July 26	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson† (Highland Chieftain)	July 26	6 p.m.
(all parts) : R. & F. (Teide)	July 29	2 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS. : Via Lisbon	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	July 26	2 a.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Comorin and Kashgar)	July 31	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Ranpura and Barradine)	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
(all parts) : Holt* (Autolycus)	July 29	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Vancouver† (Berengaria and Empress of Canada)	July 26	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via Suez (Comorin and Kashgar)	July 31	6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	July 26	2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : E. & F. (Coronado)	July 25	7.30 a.m.
(S. Marta) : E. & F. (Chanzuinola)	July 31	7.30 a.m.
COOK AND SOCIETY IS. : Via 'Frisco (Berengaria and Makura)	July 26	2 a.m.
COSTA RICA : E. & F. (Cavina)	July 26	7.30 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Baloeran)	July 30	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Comorin and Kashgar)	July 31	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Comorin)	July 31	6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	July 26	2 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mail‡‡	July 26	6 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Champollion)	July 26	6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE, AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	July 29	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	July 30	9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	July 30	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) : Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	July 31	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Comorin)	July 31	6 p.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Via M'video (Asturias)	July 31	8 p.m.
FIJI : Via 'Frisco and N.Z. (Berengaria, Makura and Aorangi)	July 26	2 a.m.
GUIANA (Br.) : E. & F. (Cavina)	July 26	7.30 a.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., Du.) : Fr. pkt. (Perou)	July 28	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Perou)	July 29	6 p.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North), (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Comorin)	July 31	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mail‡‡	July 26	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : Fr. pkt. (Champollion)	July 26	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Comorin)	July 31	6 p.m.
JAMAICA : E. & F. (Coronado)	July 25	7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	July 26	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	July 30	2 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	July 31	7.30 a.m.
Via Vancouver† (Berengaria and Emp. of Canada)	Daily	Noon
Via 'Frisco (Majestic)	July 26	2 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)‡‡	July 30	2 a.m.
E.D. (MacGregor Laird)	July 25	11.30a.m
MAURITIUS : Via Cape T. (Balmoral Castle)‡‡	July 26	2 a.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Direct (Nova Scotia)	July 25	11.30a.m
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	July 28	6 p.m.
Via Canada (Duchess of Richmond)	July 30	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) : Direct (Nova Scotia)	Aug. 1	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Duchess of Richmond)	July 28	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via 'Frisco (Berengaria and Makura)	July 31	5.30 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Booth (Benedict)	July 26	2 a.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA : U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)	Aug. 1	8 p.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails*‡	July 25	11.30a.m
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.) : U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)‡‡	July 25	11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Autolycus)	July 25	11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Comorin and Kashgar)	July 29	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : Cunard (Berengaria)‡	July 31	6 p.m.
Ger. pkt.* (Bremen)	July 26	2 a.m.
W. Star (Majestic)	July 26	2 a.m.
Cunard (Mauretania)	July 30	2 a.m.
VENEZUELA : Leyland (Mercian)	Aug. 2	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Perou)	July 25	8 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Perou)	July 28	6 p.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo : Bel. pkt. (Thysville)	July 29	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan, and Fr. Guinea : E.D. (MacGregor Laird)	July 26	6 p.m.
Gambia : E.D. (MacGregor Laird)	July 26	2 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. and Fr. Cameroons : E.D. (Aba)	July 26	2 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria : Du. pkt.*§ (Maaskerk)	July 30	2 a.m.
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : E.D. (Appam)	July 30	7.30 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : E. & F. (Cavina)	July 26	2 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Perou)	July 26	7.30 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Perou)	July 28	6 p.m.
	July 29	6 p.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.
‡ Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
§ Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
§§ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, are as follows:—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	2d. per half oz.
„ Iraq	3½d. „
„ Persia and India (Karachi) ..	5d. „
„ India (Delhi, Bombay and S. India)	7d. „

An Air Mail label should be attached.
† Letters and post-cards only.
†† Specially addressed unregistered correspondence only.
‡‡ Letters for Madeira, Mauritius, South Africa, &c., by the Balmoral Castle, may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on July 25 from 10.30 a.m. to 1.15 p.m., by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.
? Letters to be conveyed by the Berengaria to Canada (exc. Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia), United States, and the countries to which mails are sent *via* New York may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on July 26 from 8 a.m. to 8.50 a.m., by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.
†§ Letters for Canada (Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia) by the Empress of France, may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on July 26 from 8.24 a.m. to 9.14 a.m., by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. **TO-DAY. 9 A.M.**—To Canada (*via* Canada), China (*via* U.S.A.), Japan (*via* U.S.A.), Japan (*via* Canada), Panama Canal Zone (*via* U.S.A.), United States. **11 A.M.**—To British Honduras (*via* Jamaica), Guatemala (*via* Jamaica). **1.15 P.M.**—To Costa Rica, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (*via* France), Iraq and Persia (*via* France and Desert Motor Service), Malta, Mauritius (direct).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown:—
TO-DAY.—U.S.A., Canada, Japan, Bermuda, Bahamas, British Honduras, Leeward Islands and Windward Islands, by ss. Paris. **TO-MORROW.**—U.S.A., Japan, Shanghai, and North China, British Honduras, Mexico and Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America, Leeward Islands and Windward Islands by ss. American Shipper. Canada, Japan, Shanghai and North China, by ss. Montrose. Canada and Newfoundland, by ss. Duchess of Atholl. Windward Islands and Trinidad, by s.s. Auditor. U.S.A., Mexico and Central America, by ss. Statendam.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports:—

TO-DAY

BERLIN (N.D.L.), from New York; Southampton, 5.30 p.m.
FARNAN (Ellerman), from Alexandria; Liverpool.
JAMAICA SETTLER (J.D.F.), from Jamaica; Plymouth, 8 p.m.
LESBIAN (Ellerman), from Constantinople; Liverpool.
MOLDAVIA (P. & O.), from Brisbane; Tilbury Dock, 10 a.m.
PARIS (C.G.T.), from New York; Plymouth, 9 a.m.
RANGITATA (N.Z.S.), from New Zealand; Southampton, 9 p.m.
RANPURA (P. & O.), from Yokohama; Tilbury, 7.30 a.m.

TO-MORROW

AMERICAN SHIPPER (U.S.L.), from New York; Plymouth, a.m. Due London, Sunday, a.m.
ANDANIA (Cunard), from Montreal; Liverpool.
AUDITOR (Harrison), from West Indies; London.
AURANIA (Cunard), from Montreal; Plymouth.
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (C.P.R.), from Montreal; Southampton, 8 a.m.
LLANGIBBY CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa; Southampton, 7.30 a.m. Due London, Monday.
MONTROSE (C.P.R.), from Montreal; Tilbury, 8 a.m.
STATENDAM (Holl.-Am.), from New York; Plymouth, a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICAN

DEIDO .. .. For Duala, left Las Palmas 23rd.
NEW BRUNSWICK .. For Dakar, left N.Y. 23rd.

BEN LINE

BENARTY .. .. Fm. Far East, arr. V'couver 21st.
BENNEVIS .. .. For Far East, arr. Ldn. 24th.

BIBBY

CHESHIRE .. .. For Ldn., left M'seilles 23rd.
OXFORDSHIRE .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 24th.

BLUE FUNNEL

AGAMEMNON .. .. For Ldn., left Singapore 22nd.
ASCANIUS .. .. For Ldn., left Cape Town 22nd.
DARDANUS .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Mobi 21st.
ILPENOR .. .. For N.Y., left Singapore 21st.
GLAUCUS .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Yokohama 21st.
HECTOR .. .. For Ldn., left Colombo 22nd.
HELENUS .. .. For Japan, left Penang 19th.
LAOMEDON .. .. For L'pool, arr. Vladivostock 22nd
MENELAUS .. .. For Japan, left Hong-kong 21st.
ORESTES .. .. Fm. Japan, arr. Ldn. 23rd.
TIRESIAS .. .. For L'pool, left Pt. Said 23rd.
TELEMACHUS .. Fm. Japan; arr. L'pool 22nd.

BLUE STAR

ALMOS STAR .. For U.K., arr. Pt. Said 23rd.
ALMEDA STAR .. For B. Aires, left Gravesend 24th.
ANDALUCIA STAR .. For Ldn., cld. St. Vincent 23rd.
NAPIER STAR .. For R. Plate, arr. B. Aires 22nd.

BOOTH

DOMINICA .. .. Fm. Para, arr. Barbados 23rd.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

APAPA .. .. For L'pool, left Lagos 22nd.
CALGARY .. ..

UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA

MESSAGE PRESENTED BY

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT DOCTOR JUAN BAUTISTA PÉREZ

TO THE NATIONAL CONGRESS IN ITS ORDINARY SESSIONS OF 1930

Honourable Senators & Representatives:

In appearing before you I am performing the principal duty of rendering an account of my acts as President of the United States of Venezuela. I shall simply refer to the leading acts of my administration, because the Ministers will lay before you in a detailed manner whatever has been accomplished by the Government during the year now ending.

The task of the Federal Executive has been easy, as the Government over which I preside has had no other precept except to follow the policy of December, and has been inspired by the example and advice of the Leader of the Cause, to which we loyally and firmly adhere. The wise and concise programme of 1908 has produced, and continues in this manner to produce, its splendid harvest of benefits to the country. In domestic matters the intercourse of the Federal Executive with the States of the Union has been maintained on a footing of unaltered cordiality, and in foreign countries we maintain our decorous international policy. The economic and financial plan which has produced in Venezuela a result of maximum prosperity, the intensification of sanitary measures, the discipline and efficiency of the Army, the support afforded to industries and public works, and the diffusion of superior and primary education have continued to be developed in a normal manner. Taking the law as a guide and having the earnest desire to carry out unavoidable duties towards the country and the Cause and its Leader, the Federal Executive awaits calmly your judgment.

Peace and its Political and Administrative Advantages.

Your reunion as a Legislative Body is an event of the greatest importance in the march of our republican institutions. You come, at the time prescribed by the National Constitution, to continue, during a new legislative period, the patriotic work carried out by your predecessors, in a period of peace created and maintained by the Benemerito Leader of the Cause of Rehabilitation, General Juan Vicente Gómez. Because of this peace, and only because of it, the country has derived the political and administrative advantages of which we have reason to be proud. From peace issued the civic process which last year culminated in the amendment of our Constitution and of the Congress electing me President of the Republic from 1929 to 1936 and likewise General Juan Vicente Gómez, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army for the same legal period.

On leaving the supreme command of the Army in the experienced hands of the distinguished Leader, whose ability and high moral authority are inseparably attached to his name, the representatives of our sovereignty realized the wish of their constituents and the unanimous aspiration of the Venezuelan people. The facts a short time after strengthened the wisdom of this action and proved that the judgment of Congress was correct. Peace having been disturbed by several revolutionary movements, the Chief of the Army proceeded to act with his customary activity and well-known military skill, subduing and suppressing them in a short time, but not without the shedding of blood as a penalty for senseless ambitions, and normal conditions were restored within all national territory. The sword which from La Puerta to Ciudad Bolivar brightly shone in victory and closed the cycle of our civil agitations was and continues to be in General Gómez's hands the firmest support of peace and constitutional guarantees.

To maintain order and social tranquillity the Government felt itself obliged, in those moments of public disturbance and from imperious necessity, to take repressive measures for the security of our institutions. Among them I must mention the decree of expulsion of His Worship the Bishop of Valencia, on account of an untimely article published in *El Observador* of that city, of which the Venezuelan people have knowledge. You will find the details thereof in the Report of the branch of that administration.

Two Outstanding Events.

Two extraordinary events are offered at present to the study of the Venezuelan people—the Centenary of the reconstruction of the Republic and the death of the Liberator. The Government has arranged that both shall be commemorated with adequate acts corresponding to their importance and precise historical significance. These are evidenced among other acts by the decrees issued on the third of October and eighteenth of December last, as well as by several decrees passed by the Executive Departments. Among these decrees and orders are those providing for the repair of the National Pantheon; the casket containing the mortal remains of the Great Man is to be substituted by an artistic one in bronze; the construction of a square called Bolivar and the erection of a statue in the prosperous capital of the State of Aragua; the erection of a commemoration monument at the immortal Camp of Carabobo; the creation of a scientific Institution called the National Sanitary Convention; the presentation to the Pan-American Union of a bust of Generalissimo Miranda; the offering of a bronze commemoration tablet of Sucre's glory to the Municipal Corporation of Giron in Ecuador; the publication by the National Treasury of various works by national authors; and the erection of a bronze statue of Don Andres Bello in the city where he was born.

Cordial Relations with other Countries.—New Legations.

The intercourse with other countries has continued to be cultivated with the same traditional cordiality and spirit of cooperation and mutual respect, according to the rules of the policy of peace implanted by the Benemerito General Juan Vicente Gómez, whose policy has given the Republic abroad the consideration and prestige it now enjoys. The personification of his glories in Bolivar receives each day greater universal homage.

The following Legations have been established: In Spain including Portugal; in the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Finland; in Paraguay; in the Dominican Republic and in Haiti; and one in Czechoslovakia and in Poland. The week devoted to Venezuela at the Ibero Exposition of Seville helped to bind more closely the relations between the Republic and the Mother Country due to the solicitous deference which was extended by Their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain to our diplomatic representatives and to the respective delegations. This was a tribute to our industries, which obtained medals, diplomas, and honourable mentions.

Representation at International Assemblies.

During the year Venezuela was represented in more than twenty-seven International Assemblies and Conferences, at which matters of various and surpassing interest were discussed.

The Executive Decree which declared pirate the steamer "Falke" according to the laws of the Republic, due to the cause involved in the question presented interesting aspects on international grounds. Our Chancellor, in a long and cordial correspondence with the British and German Governments, established Venezuela's rights, maintaining the principles of our laws, and secured the detention of the ship and trial in Germany of the authors of the hostile expedition made against our shores.

The National Treasury.

The reserve funds in the National Treasury on the 15th of the present month were represented by a sum in cash amounting to Bs. 101,919,250·84, after having paid during the part of the present fiscal year which has elapsed the sums assigned in the general budget of public income and expenditure to cover the different services of the Administration; having paid 20 million Bolivars to increase the capital of the Agricultural and Cattle Bank; four million Bolivars to increase the capital of the Labourers' Bank; and setting apart an additional credit of 21 million Bolivars for the Public Works budget on behalf of this department until June 30 of the present year, because the sum assigned thereto in the Budget Law had been exhausted. On January 1, 1929, the amount of Public Debt was Bs. 67,564,605·11, of which Bs. 31,815,884·56 correspond to the Domestic Debt and Bs. 35,748,720·55 to the Foreign Debt. On January 1, 1930, the total of these debts was of Bs. 52,791,295·83, thus distributed: Domestic Debt, Bs. 28,445,384·56, and Foreign Debt, Bs. 24,345,911·27. Therefore the obligations of the country were reduced during the year 1929 by Bs. 14,773,309·28. The expenditure during the year to the service of the debts was Bs. 15,482,971·70, namely:—

To interest of the Domestic and Foreign Debts	.. ..	Bs. 1,840,129·33
To sinking fund and expenses	.. ..	Bs. 13,642,842·37
		Bs. 15,482,971·70

In fulfilment of the law of May 25, 1925, which authorizes the coinage of gold specie, and of the decree of February 27, 1926, which authorizes the said coinage, it was ordered by a resolution from the Finance Department, on February 8, 1930, that during the present year 500,000 gold coins of ten Bolivars each be issued, equal to Bs. 5,000,000. These coins will be placed in circulation on December 17, 1930, in commemoration of the centenary of the death of the Liberator.

Petroleum Wealth of Venezuela.

The branch at Fomento has devoted great attention to the numerous branches of administration included in its work and within the radius of its activities has promoted and controlled the sources and agencies of collective wealth. The production of petroleum reached 19,844,936 tons, or about 138 million barrels. The output implies an increase of about 25 per cent. respecting the one obtained in the year 1928, which amounted to 15,319,442 tons, equivalent to 105 million barrels. The petroleum exported amounted to 19,051,400 tons, and the difference between both totals represents the home consumption. The petroleum wealth of Venezuela continues in full force and the country holds the second place as a producer of this commodity.

Establishment of Wireless Stations.

In view of the fact that the constant progress of the country requires for its advancement and improvement means of communication, and that in accordance with this object Venezuela signed the Radio Convention of Washington in 1927, the establishment of three wireless stations was ordered, which are to be technically equipped to meet the requirements of that Convention. In execution of the contract entered into with the Aero-Postal General Company to establish transportation of correspondence as its principal activity and also of passengers, the proper measures were taken for the greatest efficiency of that service.

The attendance of Venezuela at the Liége Exposition which will be held in Belgium to commemorate the centenary of that country's independence was arranged with every care so as duly to respond to the courteous invitation and to show the civilizing results attained through art, commerce, agriculture, and industries in our country, according to the established rules of labour and improvement of the present epoch, supported by the settled and favourable condition we are enjoying.

Commencement and Development of a Vast Plan of National Public Works.

During the present year the National Government has commenced and developed a vast plan of national public works, which constitutes the best offering to commemorate the Centennial of the death of the Liberator and Father of the country. But few of these works will be inaugurated on the date of the Centennial and only the stage of advancement of the work of the rest forms part of that homage. Thus all the structures will be carried forward according to plan and the estimates will be carefully studied, and in the construction of all of them order will be observed and the necessary time devoted to secure economy, solidity, and beauty. During the period mentioned great activity was used and exceptional results obtained in the work of construction, improvement, and repairing of the national main roads, as well as the branch roads which place in communication the great ports with the centres of production and population, as in those communicating with the capital of the Republic, with the West, with the Andean region, and the petroleum region of the lake of Maracaibo; to the South, with the cattle region of the plains, and to the East, with the Orinoco and the Guiana mining region. So that at the present moment we are constructing, repairing, and improving highways in all parts of the Kingdom. On December 19 was inaugurated the San Joaquin bridge on the Maracay-Valencia highway, and all other highways are being supplied with bridges and log bridges. The suspension bridge of the Guarico, the Torbes bridge, the Chama bridge, the Chucuri bridge, the Taborda bridge, and more than 80 bridges are in active construction.

Construction Works.

In the branch of public utilities, ornamentation, sanitation, and military building, work has begun in the enlargement of the Vargas Hospital and the Lepers' Hospitals of the Island of Providencia and of Cabo Blanco; the construction of the new Asylum of Caracas; the construction of a Military Hospital with a clinic in the city of Maracay; the construction near Maracay of an Armoury for Cavalry and another for Infantry, with capacity for 1,000 and 3,000 men respectively, and a considerable number of building and national works, which will form one of the most important memorials to commemorate the death of the Father of the country.

The Report of the respective Ministers will give a detailed account of all that has been done during the period covered by this message and also what is proposed to be done in the future by this branch of administration based on a general technical project.

Development of Public Education.

Public education continues its progressive development according to the organization given to such an important branch of the Public Administration. According to an agreement concluded between the Central University and that of Paris, the Venezuelan Governing Board of the French Venezuelan Institute of High Culture was established, and the eminent French savant Doctor H. Vaquez, a Member of the French Academy of Medicine, paid us a visit and held a number of conferences, which were extremely helpful, and leaving indelible memories in our scientific circles. The Government has made great efforts to suppress illiteracy, and taken, in primary schools, measures to compel the registration of all children of proper age and to make effective their attendance. As a result of such measures it has been necessary to create many graded and one-master primary schools and to increase the number of teachers. The Federal male school of San Felipe has also been established in response to the demand made by the inhabitants of this important section of the country.

HONOURABLE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES:

When a country like Venezuela reaches a high degree of advancement and abundant political and social activities, it is impossible to retard its progressive evolution. Within the past period, due to his wonderful gift as a ruler, his patriotic foresight, and the vigorous and constant effort of the Benemerito General J. V. Gómez, Venezuela has reached the position it deserves in accordance with its past history of strenuous efforts, as evidenced in its struggle for continental independence. In the amplitude of our laws and our desire to advance the adoption of such reforms as are consistent with the ideals of our people, we show that Venezuela is one of the most prosperous, cultured, and civilized nations of America. We aspire to continue enjoying liberty within order and to maintain intact the legacy we inherited from the founders of our independence.

The redeeming principle laid down a century ago by the Great Man, in the last moments of his life, "Union, Union, or Anarchy will devour you," was the main idea with which General Gómez undertook the salvation of his country, threatened as it was by faction chiefs and anarchy. The maxim "For the Fatherland and for Union" is now in full force with the same vigour and firmness as when it was expressed in 1909. It is protected by the shadow of the Liberator as well as by the efficiency with which it has become an imperishable motto of national principle. I salute you under its shelter and wish for you, while invoking it in this sacred precinct, the greatest wisdom in your legislative labours during 1930.

J. B. PEREZ.

Caracas, April, 1930.

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Finance & Commerce

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CITY NOTES

FIRST RAILWAY DIVIDENDS

LOSSES OF THE L.M.S.

The railway dividends declared yesterday were in accordance with expectations and with the estimates given in these notes. The London Midland and Scottish is making an interim distribution of only 1 per cent., which is the smallest interim payment it has ever made, and the market signalized the event yesterday by marking the price of the Ordinary stock down to the lowest point yet touched—namely, 41½. Little encouragement is to be derived from the summary of the half-year's results which accompanied the dividend declaration. It is explained that traffic receipts in the first 26 weeks of the year decreased by nearly £1,700,000, compared with 1929. This was mainly due to depression in trade both at home and abroad, particularly in the northern industrial areas served by the company. There were further economies and reductions in railway working expenses, the saving on 1929 being about £700,000. This is a notable achievement, especially as coal probably cost more. Thus the loss in net receipts from railway working was reduced to £1,000,000. The net earnings of the whole undertaking, however, show a bigger decrease than this, for to the loss of £1,000,000 must be added £200,000 representing the net reduction in other sources of income, and the cost of the cessation of the 2½ per cent. deduction from salaries and wages in May. The loss in respect of the latter will obviously be much larger in the second half of the year than in the first. There was an increase in the half-year's earnings of the various omnibus companies in which the London Midland and Scottish has a financial interest, and the railway company's share in the gross receipts was about £1,100,000, the net profit from which, it is stated, may be "upwards of £100,000." If the net profit was only £100,000 or a little more it would indicate that the expenses of omnibus operation are very high, amounting to over 90 per cent. But whatever the result of omnibus operation may be, it can bring little satisfaction to the railway stockholders, whose funds are mainly invested in the railway, and who therefore stand to lose on their main assets as much as, if not more than, they gain on their smaller subsidiary assets.

The Southern Company's Results

The Southern Railway is paying the full interim dividend for the half-year on the Preferred Ordinary stock at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, being the same as for the corresponding period of last year. There was a decrease of about £100,000 in passenger and goods train traffic, but nearly one-half of this was saved in expenses, so that the reduction in net receipts from railway working was only £55,000. An additional £8,000 of net revenue was derived from the company's steamboats, and £3,000 more was earned in revenue from the docks. On the other hand, £48,000 less was received in general interest. Taking the whole business, therefore, there was a decrease in net revenue of £92,000 as compared with the first half of 1929. The Southern Company is deservedly benefiting from the enterprise of electrifying large sections of its lines.

Metropolitan Dividend Maintained

Unlike the four great trunk lines, the Metropolitan Railway Company enjoyed a still further increase in its gross receipts in the first half of the year, and is thereby able to maintain the interim dividend on its Ordinary stock at the same rate as for the corresponding period of last year—namely, 1½ per cent. It is explained, however, that owing to special outlays the additional gross receipts were all absorbed in expenses, so that the net revenue was practically the same as in 1929. Judging from the increased receipts of the Metropolitan and the Underground group, and also from the experience of the Southern, it would seem that the other railways might have retained more of their passenger traffic and taken more advantage of the increased travelling habit had they earlier embarked upon large schemes of electrification in the denser traffic areas. The Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland), which reported a decrease in gross receipts of £37,050 in the first half of the year, while paying an interim dividend at the full rate on the Consolidated Four per Cent. Preference stock, is paying no interim dividend on the Ordinary stock. Last year holders of this stock received a payment of 1 per cent., and a final distribution of 2 per cent.

Features of the French Bank Return

The latest return of the Bank of France serves to deepen the French gold mystery. During the week ended July 17 the stock of gold was through imports increased by 454,793,000f. Nevertheless, the total of the bank's foreign assets increased still further, for while the amount available at sight abroad was 6,688,000f. smaller the bank's holding of negotiable bills bought abroad was increased by 49,163,000f. Thus there was a net addition of 42,475,000f. to its foreign assets, besides the increase in the bank's gold stock. Advances made against securities were reduced by 39,160,000f. On the liability side the note circulation shows a decrease of 565,646,000f. An increase of 597,483,000f. is shown in deposits, of 505,132,000f. in the sinking fund account, and of 167,132,000f. in the Treasury account.

Union Cold Storage Accounts

The most remarkable feature about the latest accounts of the Union Cold Storage Company, which cover the year 1929, is the similarity of the disclosed results to those of the preceding year. The term "disclosed results" is used advisedly, for in common with so many holding companies this great undertaking, which has an issued capital of £12,000,000, and has commitments in subsidiary companies of a book value of nearly £12,000,000—does not show the profits of its subsidiaries, but only the amount received from them in the form of dividends. The balance of working accounts, dividends, and other receipts of the parent company is returned at £968,288, compared with £966,733. The directors place £125,000 to reserve for depreciation, compared with £103,041, and after meeting debenture and mortgage interest, which required only £19,744 (against £36,022), the residue of profit permits of the payment of the due dividends on the three classes of Preference shares and of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares. The balance carried forward is £184,483, which is about £1,000 larger than the sum brought in. As evidence of the unbroken prosperity experienced by this great meat undertaking, which controls the business throughout all its stages from the ownership of the cattle on the estancias to the sale of meat in the retail shops, it may be mentioned that a dividend of 10 per cent. will now have been paid on the Ordinary shares for 28 successive years.

London and Eastern Trade Bank

A decline in net profits from £38,787 to £25,641 is reported by the London and Eastern Trade Bank for the 12 months to June 30. The directors explain that owing to the adverse conditions during the period a very conservative policy has been followed, which resulted in a smaller turnover and reduced profit. As will be seen from the following table, the bank has made considerable progress in the past few years:—

	June 30, 1930	June 30, 1928	June 30, 1926
Liabilities—	£	£	£
Deposits, &c. ..	1,218,035	1,150,451	753,403
Acceptances ..	1,586,529	1,712,651	608,721
Assets—			
Cash, money at call and Treasury Bills	973,787	883,284	426,097
Bills discounted ..	95,093	72,984	43,363
Securities	78,421	82,773	77,336
Loans, overdrafts, &c.	728,971	748,818	804,334
Total of balance sheet	3,462,801	3,500,510	1,962,124

It may be recalled that the bank was one of the London creditors of the Italian "S.I.C.M.A.T." The bulk of its claim in that direction has now been collected, and the total loss, it is stated, will not exceed £4,500, for which provision was made in the accounts for 1928-29. It also appears that the bank never afforded any direct advances to the Frankfurter Allgemeine Versicherungs A.G., but held its guarantees (backed by securities) for facilities granted to a number of Frankfurt banking firms, who fully discharged their obligations to the bank in cash with one exception, where a small amount is involved. This, however, is fully secured. The bank now has no claim against the German insurance company.

Bengal Iron Dividend Reduction

A further reduction in dividend is announced by the directors of the Bengal Iron Company, the distribution to the Ordinary shareholders for the year to March 31 being 2½ per cent., compared with 5 per cent. for 1928-29. Profits amounted to £271,753. For the previous year the profit appeared as £105,427, to which was added £225,647 due from the Indian Iron and Steel Company under the agreement reached between the two companies in 1925. The latest accounts do not disclose, as in the past, the proportion of profits received from the Indian Iron and Steel Company, nor is any reference made in the report to the working of the agreement. The "carry forward" has been increased from £55,936 to £70,514. The directors state that the price of pig iron has been extremely low, and that the Government expenditure on railways has been much restricted with a consequent effect on the company's output. The balance-sheet shows the amount due to sundry creditors (£171,786) to be much less than that owing by sundry debtors (£373,691), while in addition the company holds £170,071 of cash and stocks and stores valued at £232,765.

Trust Houses Scheme Passed

At the annual meeting held yesterday the scheme submitted by the directors of Trust Houses, involving a splitting of the shares, was well received and formally adopted. Mr. Francis Dent (the chairman), who presided, after referring to the increase in the profit for the year, which he attributed largely to the fine summer and the effect on trade in the country districts resulting from the striking increase in the number of small cars, made a survey of the company's record during the eight years in which the present board had held office. He showed that whereas in 1921, when the directors began their task, the company was confronted with a loss of over £57,000, they had by the end of that year turned this into a small profit, which had since been steadily expanded to the latest figure of £128,000. The policy of the board has been conservative, and, while since 1926 small dividends have been paid, the management have throughout concentrated upon the improvement of existing properties and the judicious acquisition of new ones. The company now has an unfunded debt due to its bankers, and in order to extinguish this and provide itself with capital for the purpose of buying fresh properties it is intended to make an issue, when a favourable opportunity arises, of Preference shares up to an amount of £265,521.

Electricity in Athens

Mr. Clive Pearson, who presided at the meeting of Whitehall Electric Investments on Wednesday, gave an interesting outline of the company's new investment in Athens. The growth of that city, he said, had been remarkable in recent years, and had thrown a heavy strain upon the existing public services. In the case of electric undertakings an important step was taken some four years ago when very necessary reconstructional work was begun under the financial auspices of the Prudential Assurance Company, acting through the Power and Traction Finance Company, and supported by a guarantee of £2,000,000 by the British Government under the Trade Facilities Act. As a result there now existed at St. George's Bay a modern generating station of 45,000kw. capacity, the plant being excellently laid out and designed to give high efficiency. The transmission system and the distribution network, however, still require considerable expenditure in order to meet the growing demands of the city. Whitehall Electric Investments has now acquired, directly or indirectly, in conjunction with the Prudential, controlling interests in the Société Electrique de Production, the Société Electrique de Distribution, and the Société Electrique des Transports. The majority position in each company has thus been brought into the same hands, and since the different companies operate under a single long-term concession from the Greek Government extending to 1989, the foundation is laid for the carrying-on of the undertaking along sound and efficient lines. It is estimated that the holdings which Whitehall Electric Investments have acquired, together with new money to be provided in the near future, will amount to an investment by the company of about £2,000,000. This is a rational scheme, and as such deserves to succeed.

GERMAN DYE TRUST

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, JULY 24

The Farbenindustrie (German Dye Trust) reports for the second quarter of the year that there has been no general decline in its business in consequence of the trade depression, although there is unprogressiveness in some directions. Trading in dyes, chemicals, and nitrogen products is normal, while there is a slight increase in the pharmaceutic, photographic, and artificial silk departments.

GENERAL MOTORS PROFIT

NEW YORK, JULY 24.—In addition to its operating profit of $1.17 per Common share for the second quarter of the year, which was announced yesterday by General Motors, the company reported a non-operating and non-recurrent profit from the sale of General Motors Common to the General Motors Management Corporation, equivalent to 17c. per share. Thus the total net profit for the second quarter amounted to $1.34 per Common share.—*Reuter.*

STOCK EXCHANGE

A STEADY TONE

OIL SHARES FIRM

Movements in Stock Exchange securities yesterday were generally small, but, as a whole, the better tendency that began to manifest itself on Wednesday was maintained. British Government securities were inclined to react slightly in the morning, but later buyers appeared, and prices closed slightly higher on the day. The reduction made in the dividend of the London Midland and Scottish Railway, although not unexpected, caused a fall in "Brum" to the new low record price of 41½, from which there was a slight rally towards the close. Foreign Government scrips were again wanted by investors, as were also the Debentures recently issued by a number of industrial companies. Reports of a further curtailment of the output of crude oil in America were responsible for fresh buying of Oil shares. There was also evidence of a demand for Brewery shares.

The Gilt-edged market was dull in the early hours, but hardened later. The Five per Cent. War Loan, after being 103¾ sellers, closed ¼ higher on the day at 103¾, and the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan, after being offered at 78¼, rallied to 78¾. Small net gains were shown by Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (98⅝), Four per Cent. Consols (87⅛), and Local Loans (64⅛). New scrips were steady, India Six per Cents. being quoted at 2¼ premium and South African Fives at 1⅛ premium.

The Home Railway dividends announced yesterday accorded closely with market expectations, and prices moved within narrow limits. London Midland and Scottish Ordinary improved in the early dealings to 42⅛; after the dividend was announced the stock fell to 41½, but a rally to 42¼ followed, which left the stock ¼ lower on the day. Southern Deferred was towards the close raised ¼ to 26½. Great Western was also slightly firmer at 79½. Metropolitan maintained the rise of the previous day, but Underground shares were slightly easier at 23s. 9d., ex dividend.

There was again a moderate amount of business in the FOREIGN market, chiefly in the new scrips. The Austrian Loan in the morning recovered further to ⅛ discount, some dealings taking place at "par," but the price afterwards went back to the previous night's level of ¼ discount. The German Reparation Loan, after rallying to ⅛ discount, reacted to 2⅛ discount, which compares with 2⅛ discount on Wednesday. A further general recovery took place in Brazilian bonds; the Four per Cent. Rescissions rose 1 to 55¼ and a number of others showed fractional gains. San Paulo Seven per Cent. Coffee scrip was quoted at 4½ discount. Roumanian Four per Cent. Consols were bought, and rose ½ to 45½. French Fives hardened to 21½. The recovery in Brazilian Government bonds had a sympathetic effect on RAILWAY stocks, among which Leopoldina rose ½ to 40 and San Paulo gained 1½ to 165½. In the Argentine group Entre Rios were firmer at 77½.

The OIL market was favourably affected by news pointing to a further reduction in the output of crude oil. It was reported that, under orders issued by the State Corporation Commission, the daily output of Oklahoma was being curtailed from 650,000 barrels to 550,000 barrels until August 31. There was evidence of a continued demand for shares of the leading producers. Anglo-Persian was raised 3-32 to 4 1-16, and gains of 1-32 to 1-16 took place in Burmah (4½), Shell (4 23-32), Lobitos (1½), and V.O.C. (2½). A recovery to 5 7-16d. in the price of rubber encouraged a small inquiry for RUBBER shares, which it was found difficult to satisfy owing to the absence of offerings. The TEA market remained rather dull.

RISE IN LAUTARO

Business in the MISCELLANEOUS market remained small, and movements were narrow. But the tone as a whole was steady. Furness, Withy hardened on the meeting, the shares being quoted at 32s. 6d., ex dividend. In the Motor group Leyland rose to 66s. 3d., and Ford showed a rise of 5s. 6d. to 75s.; Thomas Tilling improved to 93s. 6d. There was a demand for Duffield Iron following the issue of the report; the shares touched 4s. bid, closing 1s. 1½d. higher on the day at 3s. 6d. Imperial Chemical, after being 21s. 3d., closed at to a shade under 21s., and the Deferred were slightly lower on the day at 6s. Courtaulds rose to 2½, ex dividend, thereby recovering the amount of the dividend, but afterwards went off to 2 3-32. The International group was dull, New York giving no help in the afternoon. International Nickel fell 9-16 to 25 5-16, and Columbia Graphophone closed 5-32 lower at 3 27-32. Gramophone lost 1-16 to 3 9-32. United Molasses, after being bid for at 1 15-16, weakened to 1¼. Small rises took place in Turner and Newall (3 3-16), Swedish Match (15½), and Dunlop Rubber (12s. 4½d.). The Nitrate group remained firm, as a result of the passing of the Bill establishing the new merger. Lautaro were in demand from Paris, the Preference rising 3-16 to 3 5-16, and the Delaware shares gaining ¼ to 6½. The scripts of new Industrial issues were wanted, Courage Debentures being firm at 1 premium, Newcastle Electric at 2 premium, and Edmundsons at ½ premium bid. Further rises took place in a number of Brewery shares, among which Guinness rose to 106s. 3d., Taylor, Walker to 37s., Ind, Coope to 67s. 3d., Threlfall's to 57s., and City of London to 12s. 9d. Store shares were dull, Harrods declining to 58s. and Army and Navy to 38s. Hudson's Bay hardened to 2 31-32. Sudan Plantations were weaker at 2.

The market for Rhodesian Copper shares followed up the previous day's improvement with a further rise, but the strength shown during the early hours was not fully maintained. On balance, however, a number of the leading shares recorded small gains. Changes in SOUTH AFRICAN Gold shares were small. Support was given to Rand Mines, Johannesburg Consolidated, Anglo-American, and Randfontein Estates, but Gold Fields and Springs were dull. Rio Tinto went up to 35, the market being influenced by a rise of 28s. in the price of copper. Tin shares continued weak.

RUBBER RESTRICTION

VOTING AT AMSTERDAM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

THE HAGUE, JULY 24

The definite result of the vote on rubber restriction held at the Amsterdam meeting on July 17 is now published; 112 producers, representing an output of 38,905 tons, voted in favour of restriction, and 21 producers, representing 25,992 tons, voted against it.

Of the opposition, 11,800 tons were represented by American owners. It must be said that the first public figures gave a rather different idea of the opinion of the meeting.

AMSTERDAM, July 24.—Referring to the statement issued after the meeting on Thursday last of Dutch rubber producers here, the *Handelsblad* points out that no indications of the committee's proposals are given in the statement.

The newspaper states, however, that it has learned unofficially that it is proposed to ask the Government of the Dutch East Indies to introduce compulsory restriction of production and export. It is remarkable, proceeds the newspaper, that some of the big companies voted against restriction because the consequences of Government action would be obvious.

The *Handelsblad* believes that the Government of the Dutch East Indies would not be prepared to force native planters to restrict production in favour of Europeans, their sole means of subsistence being their rubber gardens, and restriction would be followed by scarcity of food. In any case native production is the obstacle in the way of any restriction.

This, it is stated, is the result of the Stevenson restriction scheme, which had the effect of increasing the price of rubber to such a degree that the natives ceased growing tea, coffee, &c., and began to grow rubber.—*Reuter.*

LOWER AMERICAN TELEGRAPH EARNINGS

An earnings report for the six months ended June 30 of the Western Union Telegraph Company shows gross revenue, including dividends and interest, of $69,054,195 (against $73,803,162 for the corresponding period of 1929), and total expenses of $62,359,894 (against $63,375,541), leaving a balance of $6,694,301 (against $9,427,621). Interest on bonded debt absorbed $2,388,233 (against $1,805,032), so that the net income for the half-year was $4,326,068 (against $7,622,589). The figures for June, 1930, are estimated.

MONEY MARKET

GERMAN EXCHANGE HIGHER

PORT OF LONDON BILLS ALLOTMENT

Discount rates were well maintained in Lombard-street yesterday. In some quarters it was reported easier to secure fine three months bank bills at 2 7-16 per cent. Home banks are again buyers of short bills, two of the clearing institutions being reported buyers yesterday of August and September maturities at 2 5-16 per cent. The £2,000,000 Port of London six months bills tendered for yesterday were allotted at under 3 per cent., applicants at 2 15-16 per cent., it was understood, receiving 66 per cent. of the amount applied for; the result was generally regarded as favourable to the borrower. In view of the continued export of gold—the Bank of England lost a further £257,000 yesterday—and the larger amount of bills offered, the market anticipates that the Treasury bills to be tendered for to-day will be allotted at a higher rate than last week. Money was again plentiful, but lenders outside the clearing banks usually succeeded in obtaining 1½ per cent. both for the renewal of old loans and for fresh accommodation for the night. The only alteration of note among the foreign exchanges was favourable to sterling—namely, a rise to 20.38m. in the Berlin rate.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1½–2	2	2⅝	2⅞	2⅛—2⅜	2¼–2⅛

Discount (Treasury Bills).			(Fine Trade Bills)	
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2⅜–2⅝	2⅜–2⅛	3—3⅛	3¼–3⅛	3½—4

BANK OF FRANCE
(000's omitted.)

—	July 17	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Francs	Francs
Reserve :—		
Gold coin and ingots ..	44,912,084	+ 454,793
Silver and copper coin ..	361,989	+ 4,099
Current postal accounts ..	458,271	+ 146,734
Available at sight abroad ..	6,737,872	— 6,688
Commercial bills discounted ..	4,995,140	+ 5,959
Negotiable bills bought abroad	19,127,881	+ 49,163
Advances on securities ..	2,725,894	— 39,160
Negotiable bonds of the Sinking Fund Dept.	5,394,858	Unchanged
Loans to the State without Interest	3,260,000	Unchanged
Various assets	1,854,975	+ 230,030
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation	72,293,027	— 565,646
Treasury current accounts ..	3,280,007	+ 167,132
Sinking fund current accounts	4,964,198	+ 505,132
Current and deposit accounts	6,994,948	+ 597,483
Other sight liabilities	355,797	— 16,211
Various liabilities	1,712,927	— 135,539
Total liabilities	87,887,978	+ 687,891

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 51·10 per cent. (previous week, 50·98½ per cent.).—*Reuter.*

BANK OF POLAND

—	July 10	Inc. or dec.
ASSETS	Zloty	Zloty
Gold, including amount held abroad ..	703,035,986	+ 221,543
Foreign currencies and balances abroad ..	356,079,923	+ 2,436,291
Silver and other coin ..	2,779,360	+ 1,748,764
Bills discounted	585,066,853	+ 3,734,227
Advances	83,063,504	+ 332,881
Bank reserve bills	84,813,354	— 85,992
Advances to the State ..	25,000,000	Unchanged
Buildings and furnishings	20,000,000	Unchanged
Other assets	136,644,738	— 3 239,985
LIABILITIES		
Share capital	150,000,000	Unchanged
Reserve fund	110,000,000	Unchanged
Notes in circulation ..	1,283,042,820	— 54,391,160
Current accounts	293,480,616	+ 56,405,465
Government accounts ..	75,000,000	Unchanged
Other liabilities	104,940,083	+ 3 131,420

—*Reuter.*

BANK OF PORTUGAL

—	July 2	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Escudos	Escudos
Coin and bullion ..	8,577,180	Unchanged
Balances abroad	142,856,089	— 16,102,424
Discounts	318,012,696	+ 3,413,927
Government loan	1,540,665,644	Unchanged
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation ..	1,949,383,119	+ 59,001,101
Deposits	79,457,638	— 1,398,978

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York rate moved within very narrow limits, and closed at $4.86 21-32, against $4.86 45-64 on Wednesday. In spite of the small decline on the day New York was again reported a buyer of sterling at the close. The Paris and Milan rates remained at 123.67l. and 92.88¼l. respectively. German marks were offered more freely, and the Berlin rate again moved in favour of London, closing at 20.38m., compared with 20.37½m. There was also some selling of Norwegian crowns, while the Dutch rate, at 12.09½f., was more favourable to sterling. The Madrid rate moved against the peseta, closing at 42.57½p., against 42.42½p. Swiss francs remained in demand. Among South American currencies Argentine pesos were again cheaper, the Buenos Aires rate declining 3-16d. to 40⅞d. At 5 21-64d. the Rio exchange showed a slight decline.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	July 24	July 23
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.86⅝–86 11/16	4.86 7/32–86¼
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.85 15/16–86⅛	4.85 15/16–86⅛
Paris	Fr to £	124.21	123.65–123.69	123.64–123.69
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.79½–80½	34.79½–80½
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.87–92.90	92.87–92.90
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.02½–03¼	25.09–25.09¼
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374½–375¼	374¼–375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193-193⅜	193¼–193⅜
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	42.35-42.65	42.15-42.17
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108⅛–108⅝	108⅛–108⅜
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.09½–09¾	12.09-12.09½
Berlin	M. to £	20.43

COMPANY MEETINGS

TRUST HOUSES, LTD.

INCREASED PROFITS AND DIVIDEND

SUCCESS OF BOARD'S POLICY

THE SHARE CAPITAL PROPOSALS

SCHEME APPROVED

MR. FRANCIS DENT'S SPEECH

The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Trust Houses, Limited, was held at the Connaught Rooms, London, yesterday.

Mr. FRANCIS DENT (chairman), who presided, said:—I have to present for your approval and adoption the report of the directors for the year ended March 31 last.

As you have seen by the report, we propose to hold two meetings, first the Ordinary General Meeting for the purpose of receiving the report and balance-sheet and of transacting any other business which may be transacted at an ordinary general meeting. On the termination of the ordinary business that meeting will be adjourned and a special meeting of Ordinary shareholders will be held for the purpose of considering and, if approved, adopting the resolutions which are set out in the separate notices. The Ordinary General Meeting will then be resumed and the special resolutions set out in the report considered.

It will be convenient if I deal with the subject-matter of both meetings in one speech; but before dealing with the report there are one or two corrections to be made in the print which you have in your hands. In the notice of meeting the special resolutions on the second page give the number of Ordinary shares as 1,458,381; the figure ought to be 1,458,157, the difference representing 224 shares which have never been paid for in full and which have now been forfeited. Another correction in the directors' report has regard to the description of the new Ordinary shares. In some places they are described as Ordinary shares, in other places as Preferred Ordinary shares. The difference is merely one of definition. In the first place it was suggested that they should be called Preferred Ordinary shares, but the directors have decided that it is preferable to call them Ordinary shares. There has been some confusion in printing, but if you will please cross out the word "Preferred" where it appears the report will then read correctly.

FINE WEATHER AND SMALL CARS

With regard to the business of the Ordinary General Meeting I do not think I need detain you long. As you have seen, the trading profit for the year under review, as shown in the accounts, amounts to £141,967 9s. 10d., an increase over the previous year of £17,003 19s. 1d. This, I think, may be regarded as a very satisfactory result, and it is a rather better one than I ventured to anticipate a year ago. This increased profit may be attributed mainly to the policy which your directors have steadily adhered to—namely, the development of the earning power of the company by the improvement of our old houses and by the acquisition from time to time of new houses when suitable opportunities may occur. The fine summer and the striking increase in the number of small cars were favourable factors, the larger part of our increased turnover and consequent profit coming from the summer trade in the country districts. In the winter trade and the commercial houses there was, I am glad to say, an increase, but it was not considerable.

Turning for a moment to the balance-sheet it will be seen that freehold properties are increased in value by £101,000, of which about three-fourths represent houses acquired in the last year, and the reversion of a long lease, the balance being made up by additions to existing properties. Mortgages and loans show an increase of £51,000. I do not think the other items in the balance-sheet call for comment. Turning to the profit and loss account you will see that out of the profit of £141,967 brought down from the profit and loss account we have to reserve £13,200 for taxation. This leaves us £128,767 9s. 10d. to carry to the appropriation account, which with the balance of £23,216 9s. 8d. brought forward from last year's account leaves us £151,983 19s. 6d. to deal with. We propose to transfer again £25,000 to general reserve, and to write a further £15,000 off the furniture and equipment account. It is gratifying when this is done to find that we are able to recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on the Ordinary shares. This will absorb £87,489 8s. 5d., leaving a carry-over of £24,494 11s. 1d.

EIGHT YEARS' PROGRESS

With regard to the business to be transacted at the special meeting, I must ask your indulgence for a few moments while I briefly review the events of the last nine years, as a result of which we are now recommending for your approval the special resolutions printed in the report. When your present board took office with myself as chairman we had to face a very difficult position. The previous year's trading, that is the year to March, 1921, had resulted in a loss of £57,509 4s. 6d., and the financial position of the company can only be described as a very bad one. The first duty of your directors was to reorganize the business of the company at head office, to reduce the working expenses, to ascertain the real amount of the company's liabilities, and to provide the necessary finance. By the end of that year the trading loss of £57,509 had been turned into a small profit of £6,894. From that time to the present your board have steadily pursued a conservative policy, directed to the building up of the assets of the company and to the increase of its earning powers and the reduction of liabilities. That this policy has been thoroughly justified is shown by the results of the last eight years, which I may briefly summarize.

During these eight years there has been a steady growth in the profits earned. Beginning with a profit of £43,877 in 1923 they have grown steadily year by year to the profits of £128,767 shown to-day. It was not until 1926 that we were in a position to recommend the payment of a dividend. Since then we have paid 5 per cent., and to-day we are recommending the payment of 6 per cent. Without the dividend recommended to-day we shall have paid out £306,631 in dividends, and the net surplus of assets over liabilities has increased by £402,272. This increase in the net surplus assets shows itself in the balance-sheet mainly in two items. Freehold properties stand at £260,165 more than in 1922; while liabilities under the head of loans, mortgages, &c., are £235,214 less than they were at that date.

"HOT AND COLD"

We have no intention of departing from the policy which has led to such results. We are, on the contrary, convinced that it must be continued. It is very desirable that the reserve fund should be further increased, and that we should continue to write down the furniture account. It is necessary to maintain our properties in good condition, and to charge to revenue a number of improvements which are called for to meet the increasing requirements of our customers. For example, people expect to find hot and cold water laid on in all the bedrooms of a first-class hotel. This kind of work is expensive, but it has to be done, and ought to be met out of revenue; and I could mention many other improvements of a similar character. Improvements such as these we have carried out, and can carry out, without issuing further share capital, and to a limited extent we have been able, by borrowing on mortgage or from our bankers, to acquire new houses which bring us new trade and increased profit. It is satisfactory to be able to say that a careful analysis shows that both the total receipts and the profits from new houses show steady increases after their acquisition, which is evidence that we satisfy the requirements of the travelling public. If we are to maintain the steady growth of our profits, we must continue to acquire additional houses as suitable opportunities offer. Some houses we lose through leases running out which we cannot renew; some from time to time are acquired for street improvements; and from time to time we have to acquire the freehold of a leasehold property. Houses which are lost must be replaced by new houses, and the changes which are always going on in the tastes and habits of our public must be watched and catered for. It is not desirable that our unfunded liability to our bankers should increase, although they are quite happy and well secured. Weighing all these considerations, we have decided, after consulting our financial advisers, to put these special resolutions before you to-day.

PROPOSED SHARE SPLITTING

In the first place, we propose to split the existing Ordinary shares as to one-third into Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares, and as to two-thirds into Ordinary shares, which will make our existing capital consist of 484,479 Preference shares and 973,678 Ordinary shares.

I was asked at the last meeting whether the Ordinary shares were cumulative, and my reply was that in my opinion they were not. Some doubt having been cast on this point, we submitted the case to the judgment of counsel, Mr. Gordon Brown, of Lincoln's Inn, who has a wide experience on points of this character. Mr. Brown's opinion was that while the case was not free from doubt, owing to the ambiguity of the articles and memorandum of association, he was definitely of opinion that the shares were not cumulative. It is certainly desirable that any ambiguity that exists in our articles and memorandum should be removed, and Mr. Gordon Brown has accordingly drafted for your approval new clauses in substitution for those which were ambiguous in the resolutions which have now come before you. The resolutions, in addition to the splitting, which I have mentioned, of the issued shares, would enable us to issue a further 265,521 Preference shares ranking equally with the Preference shares created by the splitting. Power will be reserved also to issue additional Preference shares, but subject to the limitations set out in the report—namely, that the total nominal amount of the Preference shares at any time issued is not to exceed the total nominal amount of the share capital issued ranking behind the Preference shares; and, secondly, that no additional Preference shares are to be issued unless the auditors certify that the average profits of the company for the two preceding financial years have been sufficient to cover the dividend on the Preference shares then outstanding at least three times over, and to leave a surplus at least equal to one year's dividend on the proposed further issue.

It is intended by the board that the Preference dividend shall be paid half-yearly at the end of March and September.

NEW PREFERENCE ISSUE

The maximum dividend on the existing Ordinary shares has, as you know, been 7 per cent., free of tax. At the present rate of tax this is equal to 9 per cent. It is proposed that in future the Ordinary shares shall be entitled to a maximum dividend of 10 per cent., not tax free, in lieu of 7 per cent., tax free, as at present. The Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares should prove an attractive investment, since the dividend is amply covered by the average profits. We are advised and believe that as a result of the splitting of the shares there will be some increase in the Stock Exchange value of your existing holding. That is, we believe that one Preference and two Ordinary shares will be worth a little more in the market than three Ordinary shares at the present price. It is proposed, if these resolutions are adopted, to make an issue when a favourable opportunity offers, of all or part of the 265,521 unissued Preference shares to which I have referred, and this would provide us with the new capital we think desirable. It would be used in the first place in clearing off our unfunded liability, and for the acquisition from time to time of suitable houses. I desire to emphasize that this does not indicate any change of policy. We have no intention whatever of embarking on any policy of considerable expansion.

With regard to future prospects, I cannot hold out any hope of the dividend on the Ordinary shares reaching the maximum of 10 per cent. in the near future, certainly not while the trade of the country remains in its present depressed condition.

In conclusion, I would say that your board have not put these proposals before you without the fullest consideration, and without being convinced that their adoption is in your real interest.

SHAREHOLDERS' PROXIES

We have received proxies from shareholders representing 1,101,230 shares to be used in support of the resolutions, and proxies from only one shareholder representing 515 shares to be used against. I venture to hope that the brief record which I have given you of what we have done justifies us in asking for your confidence.

I have now to propose that the directors' report and accounts be adopted, and have to call on Mr. Skurray to second the resolution.

Mr. THOMAS SKURRAY (vice-chairman) seconded the resolution, and, after the CHAIRMAN had replied to shareholders' questions, it was carried.

The retiring directors, Mr. Edward Ball, Sir William G. Coxen, and Mr. Guy M. Kindersley, O.B.E., M.P., were re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., were re-appointed.

SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS PASSED

The Annual Meeting was then adjourned pending the holding of a separate meeting of the holders of Ordinary shares to consider a resolution sanctioning the passing by the company of special resolutions set out in the notice and the variations of the rights and privileges attached to the Ordinary shares effected thereby or involved therein, and also adopting new articles of association.

The resolution was proposed by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by SIR WILLIAM G. COXEN, and carried.

The Annual General Meeting was then resumed for the purpose of considering special resolutions having for their object the reorganization of the capital of the company as outlined by the chairman in his speech.

The CHAIRMAN moved the resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. SKURRAY, and carried.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

MONTREAL, July 24.—The market opened steady, but trading was small, the close being quiet.

(REUTER'S QUOTATIONS)

—	July 24	July 25	—	July 24	July 23
Abitibi ..	25¼	25¼	Cockshutt ..	15	15
Alberta Pac. Grain ..	10	10	Cons. Mining	No bid	198
Asbestos ..	1	1	Dom. Bridge	56⅞	55¼
Do., Pref. ..	3	3	Dom. Textile	70	71
B.C. Packers ..	6¼	6¼	Fam. Players	44	43
Beauharnois ..	39¼	39½	Fraser Cos. ..	8	7⅞
B.C. Pwr., A	36⅝	36⅝	Hollinger ..	5½	5½
Do., B ..	No bid	No bid	Int. Nickel ..	24½	25
Brit. Emp. Steel ..	1⅛	1½	Massey, H. ..	26	29
Do., 1st Pf.	23	23	Montreal L.	57¾	58¼
Do., 2nd Pf.	No bid	3¼	Natl. Brew.	30½	31
Brompton ..	27¾	27¾	Nat. Steel Car	48½	48
Calgary ..	160	180	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Can. Car ..	29½	29½	Power Corp.	No bid	69½
Do., Pref. ..	26½	26½	Price Bros. ..	62	62
C. Cement ..	No bid	14	Quebec Pwr.	57	55½
Do., Pref. ..	93	93	Shawinigan ..	68	68
C. Cotton ..	No bid	No bid	S. Canada Power ..	29	No bid
Indust. Alcohol, A ..	5	5½	Steel Co. of Canada ..	43⅞	43½
Do., B ..	No bid	No bid	Wayagamack	38	39
C. Power ..	13½	13¼	Bk. Montreal	295	295
C. Steamship	No bid	No bid	Can. Bk. Com.	No bid	No bid
Do., Pref.	43	43	Royal Bank	291	291

* Ex dividend

AMERICAN RAILWAY DEAL

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Southern Pacific Railway has acquired a substantial interest in the St. Louis and South Western (cotton belt) Railway, and has announced its intention of seeking permission from the Inter-State Commerce Commission to acquire a majority interest. Under the plan previously proposed the cotton belt was allotted to the Illinois Central Railway, but it is reported in Wall Street that the Illinois Central is not averse to seeing it go to the Southern Pacific.—*Reuter.*

AUSTRALIAN TRADE BALANCE

The total values of the goods imported into Australia during May were £8,679,424, while the values of the exports were:—Australian produce, £8,143,977; other produce, £201,164; total, £8,345,141.

KENYA SISAL EXPORTS

The export of sisal from Kenya for April was 858 tons, of which 230 tons went to Great Britain, 340 tons to Belgium, 100 tons to Egypt, and 110 tons to America.

BRAITHWAITE & CO. ENGINEERS LIMITED

SATISFACTORY RESULTS

HOME AND OVERSEA CONTRACTS

THE INDIAN COMPANY

The NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Braithwaite & Co. Engineers Limited was held yesterday at the offices of the company, Broadway Buildings, Westminster, S.W.

Mr. J. HARVEY HUMPHRYES (the chairman of the company) presided.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Following our usual practice, I assume that you will take the directors' report and accounts as read.

The most important feature of the year's work has been the transference of the company's Indian assets to Braithwaite & Co. (India) Limited.

This formation of a separate Indian public company directed by a board of eminent English and Indian business men was carried out in order to come into line with the expressed policy of the Government of India.

BRIDGEWORK ORDERS

The successful flotation of the new company at a time of industrial depression and political unrest augurs well for its future, when calmer and more prosperous conditions return; and our confidence is increased by the knowledge that during its short existence it has secured orders for bridgework to the value of over £500,000.

I had an opportunity early in the year of seeing the work which our staff in India had done during the past 12 months, and particularly desire to record my satisfaction with the increased capacity of the works as now equipped and administered.

THE INDIAN CRAFTSMAN

The large spans for the Bally Bridge have progressed satisfactorily and should be finished before the end of 1930. The excellence of the workmanship on these spans is a common topic among engineers in India and goes to prove that the Indian, properly directed, is as capable a craftsman as any in the world.

The construction of road bridges on the North-West Frontier continues for the eighth successive year, and a large contract for bridges of a similar type has recently been secured from the Government of Assam. The Indian company continues to secure its share of bridge renewal work for the railways.

EXTENSIONS AT WEST BROMWICH AND NEWPORT

Turning now to our own affairs in this country, the extensions to the works at West Bromwich and Newport were completed during the early months of 1929, though it was not until after the summer holidays that the increased output materialized. Since then it has become apparent that your board's policy was a wise one and that your manufacturing units are now equipped to withstand the keen competition which is the rule to-day.

Our attack on oversea markets continues, and although the present world-wide depression has robbed us of the results for which we might have hoped it has, nevertheless, afforded us an opportunity of doing spade work which will bear fruit in the future.

THE LATIN-AMERICAN MARKETS

Our technical representative's tour of the Latin-American countries last year established close touch with those markets and has created a demand for an intimate knowledge not only of our structural steelwork but of our other specialities. This demand is being met by means of Spanish and Portuguese editions of our literature and cinematograph films.

Elsewhere throughout the world our agents have expressed themselves as being satisfied with the service and support which they are getting and as being hopeful of future prospects when the present depression disappears.

Our contract in Australia, despite the difficulties resulting from the fiscal situation, progresses favourably and will be completed during the current year.

PORT OF BEIRA CONTRACTS

In Portuguese East Africa the contracts for the development of the Port of Beira, which have been in hand since 1926, have been further extended to cover the construction of 1,100ft. of new wharf. This new contract is of special interest in that it introduces into the sphere of harbour construction those screwed cylinders which have proved so successful in bridgework in India.

At home, we have completed the second of our three years' programme for supplying pylons for use in the "Grid system."

Your company has specialized in the construction of power stations and is at the moment occupied upon two which will ultimately be selected to feed the "Grid."

THE BALANCE-SHEET

The balance-sheet which was adopted by you last year was drawn up in anticipation of the new Companies Act. The one now submitted shows a slight variation in form, in that the "fixed" and "floating" assets have been grouped separately to facilitate comparison with your interests in the company and the liabilities to creditors which have been grouped on the other side.

It is difficult to make a comparison with the published balance-sheet for last year owing to the sale of the Indian assets to the Indian company, with the result that instead of appearing under the various asset headings they are represented by the investment in Braithwaite & Co. (India) Limited.

The board has continued its policy of depreciating fully the valuation of the company's buildings and plant, and I am sure you will agree that it is only by so doing that we can retain our ability to compete in the world's markets.

The segregation of the Indian business has reduced the value of "Contracts in progress" below the figure which you have been accustomed to see, but in addition to the figure which appears under this heading in the balance-sheet we have on our books contracts to the value of £479,000, some of which have yet to be begun.

Sundry debtors, amounting to £148,196, include a special item of £56,401, of which £36,397 has been received since the date of the balance-sheet.

TRADING PROFIT AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year amounts to £23,763 14s. 8d. after charging depreciation, income-tax, and bank interest. I think you will feel with me that, having regard to the fact that this figure includes nothing in respect of the results of the Indian company, a trading profit of £50,000 indicates your company's vitality in times of stress and promises well for its future prosperity.

The directors desire confirmation of the dividend already paid on the Preference shares, amounting to £11,250, and propose to pay a dividend on the Ordinary shares for the year of 5 per cent., less tax, being £10,891 12s., and to carry forward £60,733 19s. 5d.

The results which I have mentioned would not have been achieved without the wholehearted cooperation of the company's staff and workpeople, and I know that you will wish to express your appreciation of the services which they have rendered.

I now move formally the adoption of the accounts and of the auditors' and directors' reports thereon.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, July 24.—WHEAT closed firm and 7c. to 5c. higher. MAIZE was steady, 2c. lower to unchanged. OATS were steady and without alteration. LINSEED was firm at 40c. advance.

CLOSING PRICES	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires—		
Wheat, August delivery ..	9.85	9.58
" September delivery ..	9.72	9.67
Maize, July delivery ..	5.97	5.99
" August delivery ..	5.97	5.97
Oats, August delivery ..	4.65	4.65
Linseed, July delivery ..	16.98	16.56
" August delivery ..	16.93	16.58
" September delivery ..	17.10	16.70
Rosario—		
Wheat, No. 2, August delivery	9.55	9.55
Maize, August delivery ..	5.80	5.85
Linseed, August delivery ..	16.85	16.55

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso = about 1s. 9½d.)

ASSOCIATED PIANO COMPANY

FULL DIVIDEND ON THE PREFERRED ORDINARY SHARES

TRADING AND FINANCIAL POSITION

MR. FRANK SAMUEL'S REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

The THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Associated Piano Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered offices of the company, Portland House, 73, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

Mr. FRANK SAMUEL (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I am happy to be in a position to lay before you results of a year's working which you will, I believe, consider to be exceptionally satisfactory, having regard in particular to the widespread wave of depression with which we have all been faced during the period under review.

	£	s.	d.
The net profit for the year ended on March 31 last amounts to	43,725	14	3
From which falls to be deducted income-tax amounting to ..	9,676	2	9
Which leaves available from the year's working a tax-paid balance of	£34,049	11	6

The comparative figures for the year ended March 31, 1929, are:—

	£	s.	d.
Net profit	44,251	4	0
Less tax	8,983	3	11
Available balance	£35,268	0	1

EARNINGS OF THE SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Our income is derived almost entirely from our holdings in our subsidiary companies, and I am pleased to be able to report that they all earned a satisfactory margin of profit. The accounts of these companies have all been prepared on conservative lines; ample reserves have been set aside to cover all hire-purchase contingencies; depreciation has been generally provided for; and the whole of our properties, plant, and machinery have been maintained out of revenue in that high state of efficiency which is essential to any progressive concern which is to meet successfully the highly competitive conditions of modern manufacture and distribution.

This company finances itself and the subsidiary companies which it controls exclusively out of its own capital. There are no Debentures; the whole of the assets are quite unencumbered, and cash balances are ample for all the ordinary requirements of the business.

LIQUID AND FIXED ASSETS

The liquid assets of the parent and subsidiary companies amount in the aggregate to £363,034 16s. 7d., against which reserves amounting to £68,430 12s. 1d. are carried in the subsidiary companies' books. The sums owing to trade and other creditors amount to £29,753 13s. 3d.

The fixed assets show no substantial change during the year. The reserve fund was inaugurated last year by an allocation of £10,000, and we propose—in pursuance of our policy of building on a solid financial foundation—again to allocate to this fund from our profits a sum of £10,000.

We propose this year to pay the full dividend of 10 per cent. on the Preferred Ordinary shares, and to carry forward a balance of £10,728 11s. 9d., against £11,854 0s. 3d. brought in. Since this company was formed in November, 1927, we have written off the whole of our preliminary expenses, created a reserve fund of £20,000, and a carry-forward of close on £11,000, equivalent in untaxed profits to a total in excess of £64,000. This, I think you will agree, is no mean achievement in these difficult times.

"PIANOFORTES OF OUTSTANDING MERIT"

Our factories organization is maintained at a high pitch of efficiency; the pianofortes which we manufacture are of outstanding merit and value in their respective classes, and I am glad to say that our friends in the trade continue to give us a very full measure of support. We are catering for the musical requirements of that large section of the population which has but limited resources at its disposal, and we aim at providing it with pianofortes at prices well within its means. To these buyers the purchase of a pianoforte is a serious matter, for the instrument is very properly expected to give lifelong satisfaction. It is widely realized that instruments which bear the names of Boyd, Brasted, Eavestaff or Autoplayer afford a real sense of security to those who acquire them.

Our Autoplayer department has reached a further stage in its development; our export trade continues to advance, and our Brussels company is progressing to our complete satisfaction.

THE BURDEN OF TAXATION

The enormous burden of taxation which the country is now called upon to bear is such that the greatest optimist would find it difficult to view other than with misgivings the trend of trade in the immediate future. The resources of the country are being swallowed up so rapidly, with the resultant heavy decrease in the purchasing power of the population, that it is difficult to foresee how conditions can be improved until a drastic reduction in national expenditure once again makes capital available for the development of industry. You may rest assured, however, that despite these adverse conditions we will strive for a continuance of those satisfactory results which we have been able to place before you in successive years.

In conclusion, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and statement of accounts and the dividends recommended therein.

Mr. R. P. BRASTED seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The retiring directors, Mr. H. C. Brasted and Mr. W. S. Samuel, were re-elected; the joint auditors, Messrs. Thorne, Lancaster and Co. and Messrs. Moore, Stephens and Co., were re-appointed; and a cordial vote of thanks having been accorded to the chairman and directors the proceedings terminated.

ENGLISH SEWING COTTON COMPANY

Mr. T. F. Tattersall, chairman of the English Sewing Cotton Company, at the annual meeting, said that the world slump in commodity prices had impoverished those who bought the goods the company made. It was regrettable that, partly through ignorance and partly through foolish prejudice, articles of a certain type, if made abroad, were deemed superior to the British product. The purchase of these foreign-made threads was to the detriment of British workers and he strongly urged ladies to insist upon British-made sewing, embroidery and crochet cottons. In a reference to the Government report on the cotton industry, he said that any action could only be successful if accompanied by some reduction in national and municipal budgets of expenditure from their present high levels.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2⅞	1½-2
New York	2½	2-1⅞	2
Paris	2½	2⅜	2
Berlin	4	3½	2-4
Swiss Bank places ..	2½	1 15/16	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1⅞	1
Brussels	3	2 5/16	1⅝

Notice is given to the holders of the Union of South Africa Consolidated Six per Cent. stock, 1930-40, that the Union Government will redeem at par the whole of the outstanding stock on November 1 next. This is in accordance with the statement in the recent prospectus of the Union of South Africa Five per Cent. Conversion Loan, 1950-70. The final six months' interest payment will be made on November 1.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

IRREGULAR MARKET

BROKERS' LOANS LOWER

NEW YORK, July 24.—Irregularity characterized to-day's session, operators being divided in opinion regarding the likelihood of a Stock Exchange rally before commodity markets improve. Drives against active issues alternated with buying of some leading industrials, but there was considerable professional pressure at the close. Sales amounted to only 1,472,000 shares.

The tone was barely steady at the opening, but, although realizing occurred on recessions, this brought out good buying at the lower level. A quiet period followed, operators awaiting a fresh impulse, but an accumulation of General Motors was noted, as earnings returns had fulfilled earlier expectations. There was irregular support in some sections, but heavy realizing and speculative selling elsewhere, this state of affairs reflecting the considerable difference of opinion among operators. Some are deriving encouragement from the comparatively favourable second quarter earnings, contending that recoveries in financial markets should precede a rally in commodity prices according to precedent. Others maintain that a distinct upturn in commodity markets is essential before an appreciable improvement can take place in general business. Volatile securities receded sharply, notably Case Threshing Machine and Westinghouse Electric. Offerings, however, were well taken on the decline elsewhere in the market, and the tone became steadier, there being "bull" support for Steel Common, it being estimated that the earnings amounted to $3 per share for the second quarter.

There was renewed irregularity in the afternoon, increased offerings checking the active buying of leading industrials. This encouraged a renewal of selling pressure and prices declined, with U.S. Industrial Alcohol a weak feature, with a decline of 7¼ points in anticipation of a poor semi-annual statement. Later the market became quieter, with a shrinkage of transactions on declines, and prices fell farther as the lower level failed to attract buying. This prompted concerted professional pressure towards the close, which was easy.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	July 24	July 23
MONTREAL on—			$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅛	4.86⅛
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight ..	£1	—	4.86 7/16	4.86 17/32
Cables ..	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅝	4.86 11/16
60 days' sight ..	£1	—	4.84 27/32	4.84 29/32
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86 5/16	4.86⅛
Seven days ..	£1	—	4.85¼	4.85 15/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.92 1/4	3.93½	3.93⅝
Rome, cables ..	100l.	5.26	5.24	5.24
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.19½	40.20
Oslo, cables ..	100kr.	26.80	26.79½	26.80
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.90	26.90
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.79¾	26.80
Prague, cheques ..	100kr.	—	2.96¾	2.96¾
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.88	23.88¾
Brussels, cables ..	100bel.	13.90	13.98½	13.98½
Berne, cables ..	100f.	19.30	19.44⅜	19.44⅜
Madrid, cables ..	100pes.	19.30	11.45	11.49
Vienna, cables ..	100sch.	14.07	14.14¼	14.15¾
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.55	17.54
Belgrade, cables ..	100din.	19.30	1.77⅜	1.77⅝
Athens, cables ..	100dr.	1.30	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	43.54	36.06	36.27
Rio, cables ..	1 mil.	32.45	10.95	10.90

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices July 24	July 23	—	Closing Prices July 24	July 23
Atchison ..	220½	223	Int. C. Amer	22	20
Atl. Coast L.	151	151	Kansas City	64	64⅛
B. & O. ..	106⅛	106½	Louisville ..	125	125
Do., Pref. ..	83½	83½	Minn. S.P. ..	15	15
Brooklyn M. T'sit	65½	65½	Miss., Pac. ..	65¾	65½
Can. Pac. ..	187	188½	Do., Pref. ..	123¼	123¼
Cent. N.J. ..	241	241	N.Mex.1 Pf.	1	1
Ches. & O. ..	188	190½	N.Y. Cent. ..	165¾	167
Ch. G. W. ..	11½	11½	Nnk. & W. ..	228	230
Do., Pref. ..	40	40½	N. Pacific ..	75	74
Ch. N.W. ..	75	75½	Pennsylv'a ..	75⅝	76⅛
Ch.Mil.St.P.	15¼	15⅝	Reading	106½	104
Ch.Rock Is.	105	104½	S.L. & S.F. ..	91½	92
Del. & Hud.	160	160	S.L.& S.W. ..	69½	68½
Del., Lack. ..	114	114	S. Pacific ..	119⅛	119⅜
Erie	42½	42¼	Southern ..	95¾	96
Do., 1st Pf.	58	57	Do., Pref. ..	99¼	99
G.N., Pref.	81½	82½	U. Pacific ..	221	222
Ill. Cent. ..	117	117⅝	Do., Pref. ..	85½	85½
Interboro' Rapid Tr	26	26¾	Wabash	35½	37
			Do., Pf. A	73½	74
INDUSTRIALS					
Air Reduct.	115¼	117	Int. Paper	22½	23
AlliedChem.	265	265	Int. Tel. ..	45¾	47¼
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	34½	35	Kennecott ..	39⅛	39½
Am. and F. Pwr. ..	71½	72	Kresge S.S.	29¾	29¾
Am. Can.	130	130⅞	K'ger, S'ns	28¼	28⅝
Am. Loco.	44¼	44	Liggett&M.	93	94¼
Am.Rolling Mills ..	56½	57½	Loose Wile	61¼	61½
Am. Smelt.	65⅞	66⅜	Mack Tcks.	56	56
Am.Sug. R.	53	52⅝	Monty'g'W.	36¼	36⅜
Am. Tel...	215⅜	217½	Nash Mtr.	40¾	36½
Am. Tob.	236	238	Nat. Bisct.	84½	85¾
Am.Wool'n	9½	10½	Nat.CashR.	48	52¼
Anaconda ..	49½	50	Nat. Dairy	53⅝	53¼
Armour D.	76	76	N. Amer.	99	100
As.DryGds.	34	34½	Packard ..	14⅝	15
At'nticRef	38⅞	36⅝	Pan.A. Pet.	58⅞	59¼
Baldwin ..	23	25¾	Pub. Ser. N.J. ..	94¾	96¼
BarnsdallA	23½	24	Pullman ..	67¼*	68¼
Beth. Steel	82⅜	85	RadioCorp.	44⅛	45⅜
C.dePascoe	50½	50½	R'm'g'n Rd	28¼	28¾
Chile Copp.	49	49	Ryl. Dutch	53¾	53¾
Chrysler ..	30⅛	31½	Sears R'b'k	66½	67½
Col. Fuel ..	49⅝	50⅜	Shell Trans	44	44¼
Colum. Gas	65⅛	65¼	Shell Un.	19⅛	19¼
Col. Graph.	18⅝	19⅛	Sloss S.St.	26	26
Cons. Gas	110⅞	112¾	Std. Brands	21⅛	21
Cont. Can.	59¼	60¾	Std. Gas ..	93	93¼
Cont. Oil	21½	22	Std. Oil of Cal. ..	62⅞	62⅝
Corn Prod.	96¼	98⅝	Do., N.J.	73⅝	74
Crucible ..	79	78	Do., N.Y.	32⅛	32¾
DavisonCh.	28⅜	28⅝	Studebaker	31¾	32¾
Drug Inc.	76½	75½	TexasCorp.	53	53⅝
Du Pont.	110⅜	110	Tex. G. Sul.	58⅛	57¾
Eastman K	208	214	Tidewater	14⅝	14¼
Elec.P.&L.	71½	72¾	Tri.ContCp	13⅜	13⅝
Electric Storage	65½	65½	Un.Carbide	71½	73⅞
Fox Films	47	47⅞	United Corp.	33⅛	34¼
Gen. Elec.	71	72⅛	Un. Fruit	91	91
Gen.Foods	55⅜	55½	Untted Gas	36⅛	36⅜
Gen.Motors	45¾	45¼	U.S. L'ther	10¼	10
Gillette ..	78¼	79½	U.S. Rubber	23⅝	24⅛
Goodrich ..	27½	28¼	U.S. Steel	165⅜	167⅛
Goodyear ..	64¾	67	Do., Pref.	145¾	145¾
Hou.OilTx.	84½	87½	W. Un. Tel.	168	170
Hud. Mtrs.	34¾	35¾	Whse Mfg.	144½	145⅛
Ind. Rayon	81	94	Woolworth	58⅞	60
Int. Harv'r	82	85	Worth'n Pump	134	137
Int. Match	78½	79½	Youngst'n Sheet	112	112
Int. Nickel	24½	25			
CURB EXCHANGE					
An.-Am.Oil	—	—	Mid. West Utilities	29⅝	30
Assoc. Gas	32¼	32	Peanrond ..	11⅞	11⅞
Brit. Amer. Tobacco	25⅝	25¾	Silica Gel.	17	17
Celanese ..	12⅞	13¾	Stand. Oil of Indiana	50⅝	51
Elec. Bond	82½	83¼	Swift. Int.	34	34
Gulf Oil	125	128¼	VacuumOil	87	88
Hydro Elec	38

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Aug. 12	Aug. 26	Sept. 9
Pay-day	Aug. 14	Aug. 28	Sept. 11

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	55 55⅛	..
88⅜ 81⅝	Do., 4% ..	87½ 87¾	+⅛
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	103⅛ 103⅜	+⅛
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	102 102¼	..
91¾ 88½	Fdg. Loan, 4%	89⅞ 90⅛	..
95⅜ 90	Victory, 4% ..	94⅞ 95⅛	..
95⅜ 90	Do., 5m. Bds. ..	95 95¼	..
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½%	78½ 78¾	+⅛
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	98½ 98¾	+⅛
— —	Do., 5% ..	103⅞ 104⅛	..
101⅜ 97¼	Treas.5%, '33-35	102⅜ 102⅝	..
100 96½	Do.,4½%, '30-50	100⅜ 100⅝	..
98 13/32 94⅞	Do.,4% '42-32	101 101¼	..
97⅛ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-'33	100 100¼	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	57½ 58⅛	..
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	63¼ 64⅛	..
65 15/16 60	Local Loans, 3%	64⅛ 64¾	+⅛
74¾ 70	T'vaal,3% ..	62 63¼	..
266 239	Bank of England	255 257	..
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 3% ..	83 85	..
71¾ 60	India, 3½% ..	60 61	..
61¾ 50¼	Do., 3% ..	51 52	..
51⅝ 44	Do., 2½% ..	43 45	..
101⅞ 98	Do.,Aug.-Nov.	100 100⅛	..
92¾ 80¼	Do.,4% '50-55	83⅝ 84¾	+¼
109 105 7/16	Sudan, 5½% ..	107 108	..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	63½ 64½	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	74½ 75½	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	102½ 103½	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn.,5%	102½ 103½	..
63⅝ 59	Met. Water, 3% ..	60 61	..
67 58⅜	Do., "A" ..	65 66	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	87 88	+⅛
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	73 74	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3%	60½ 61½	..
.. ..	Do., "A" ..	60½ 61½	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	80¾ 81¾	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4½% ..	96 97	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103⅛ 98	Aust. 6% '31-41	99¼ 99¾	..
99¼ 90⅛	Do., 5% '45-75	88¾ 89¼	–¼
91⅜ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	91 91⅜	..
85⅜ 78⅜	Do.,3½% '30-50	83½ 84	..
95¼ 91 13/16	Cape, 4% '16-36	95½ 96	..
82⅝ 78¼	Do.,3½% '29-49	83¼ 83⅝	..
81⅜ 78¼	Do.,3½% '43-63	82¼ 82⅝	..
113⅝ 108½	G.Col.,6% '45-70	110½ 111	..
104¼ 99	Kenya,5% '48-58	101½ 102	+⅛
85½ 81⅝	N'f'l,3½% '34-44	85½ 86	+⅛
76⅞ 72½	Do., 3% '29-49	76½ 77	..
88⅛ 83½	N.S.W. 3% ..	86½ 87	..
77 69¼	Do.,3½% '30-50	75½ 76	–⅛
94⅜ 90½	Do., 4% '1933	93¾ 94¼	..
99½ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-63	87¼ 87⅝	..
102 92	Do.,5¼% '47-57	89¾ 90¼	–⅛
104 98¾	N. Zeal., 5% '46	101½ 102	..
97⅞ 91½	Do., 4% '29-49	93½ 94	..
89⅜ 82⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	84⅝ 85¼	..
85⅜ 84⅞	Do.,3½% '40	89½ 90	..
80¾ 75	Do., 3% 1945	80¾ 81¼	..
104½ 98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	102½ 103	..
100 89	Q'd, 5% '40-60	86¼ 86¾	..
84 77⅜	Do.,3½% '50-70	80¼ 80⅝	..
104¼ 98⅞	S. Af.,5% '45-75	100¼ 100¾	..
90 81½	Do., 4% '43-63	86¾ 87¼	..
99⅝ 89	S.A'st.5% '45-75	87¼ 87⅝	–¼
102¾ 97⅞	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	101½ 102	..
85⅝ 79½	Tas's,3½% '1940	79¾ 80¼	..
99½ 89	Vict., 4% '45-75	87¼ 87¾	–¼
79¼ 70	Do.,3½% '29-49	68¾ 69¼	..
99⅜ 91	W.As.5% '45-75	86¾ 87¼	–¼
90½ 86	Do.,3½% '20-38	87¾ 88¼	..
81⅜ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	69½ 70	–¼

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, July 21	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
85½	Arg., 4% Recision..	84¾ 85¼	..
100¼	Do., 4% 1900 ..	80 81	..
93	Do., Port Cap. 5% ..	92½ 93½	..
101¼	Austrian, 6% ..	101¼ 102¼	..
111	Belgian, 7% ..	111 112	..
92	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	90½ 91½	..
47¼	Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	46 49	+½
54	Do., 4% Recission..	55 56	+¼
58	Do., 5% 1913	58 59	+¼
72	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	72 73	+¼
80	Do., 6½% 1927	80 81	..
57½	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	57 58	..
79	Bulgara, 7% ..	78 80	..
96¾	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	96 97	..
86½	Do., 5% 1911 ..	86 88	..
105½	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	105 107	..
97½	Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	97 98	..
81½	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	81 82	..
37	Do., 5% 1912 ..	36 37	..
56½	Do., 5% 1913 ..	56 57	..
46½	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	45 48	..
18	Do., Tientsin-P..5%	15 20	..
25	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	25 28	..
115	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	113 117	..
75¼	Egyptian Unified. 5%	75 77	..
21	French, 5% ..	20⅞ 21⅝	+⅛
20½	Do., 4% ..	20⅜ 21	..
106	Midl. 6% ..	105½ 106½	..
106	Nord, 6% ..	105¼ 106¼	..
107	Orleans, 6% ..	106 107	–¼
104½	P.L.M., 6% ..	103½ 104½	..
106¾	Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	106¼ 106¾	..
105½	German, 7% ..	106 107	..
59	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	58 61	..
78½	Do., 5%, 1914 ..	78 80	..
101½	Do., 7% Refugee ..	101 102	..
92	Do., 6% Stabilization	91 92	..
102½	Hungarian, 7½% ..	101⅞ 102⅝	..
18	Italian, 3½% ..	17 18	..
101¼	Do., Cdt. Consort,"B"	101 102	..
74½	Japan, 4½, 1899 ..	74 75	..
91¼	Do., 5% 1907 ..	91¼ 92¼	..
101¼	Do., 6% 1924 ..	100 101	..
91¼	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	91 92	+¼
18¼	Mexican, 5% ..	17 19	..
77	Peru, 6% 1928 ..	75 77	..
90	Polish, 7% ..	89 91	..
45⅞	Portugal, 3%, 1st Ser.	42¼ 43¼	..
44	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	44¼ 45¼	..
3	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	2½ 3½	..
3¼	Do., 5% 1906 ..	3 4	..
102⅜	Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	102½ 103½	..
104	Turkish, 4% Unified..	10 11	..
66	Uruguay, 3½% ..	66 67	..
6½	Peruvian Corp. ..	6 7	..
41¾	Do., Pref. ..	41 42	..
105½	German Potash, 7% ..	105 106	..
77½	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	77 79	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

79¼	Great Western ..	78¾ 79½	+¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	80¼ 81¼*	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98¾ 99¾	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	96 97	..
43¾	L. Mid. and Scottish	42½ 42½	–¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	79 80	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	75¼ 76¼	..
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	66¾ 67¾	..
7¾	L. and N. East., Def..	7⅜ 7⅞	..
23	Do., Pref. ..	22½ 23¼	..
—	Do., 5% Deb. ..	57 58	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	71 72	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	60 61	..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	46 47½	..
68¼	Metropolitan ..	67 68	..
78	Met. Dist. ..	77½ 78½	..
26¾	Southern, Defd. ..	26 26½	+½
70	Do., Pref. ..	69¼ 70¼	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	79½ 80½	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98½ 99½	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	90 91	..
24/3	Underground, £1 ..	23/6 24/0*	–1½d
—	Do., Income.. ..	104½ 106	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

74½	Antofagasta, Cons.	73 75	..
—	Argentine Gt. West..	74½ 76½	..
—	Argentine N. Eastn..	28 30	..
89	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	88 90	..
79½	B.A. and Pacific ..	78½ 80½	..
66½	B.A. Western	65½ 67½	..
193	Canadian Pacific ..	193½ 194½	..
69½	Central Argentine ..	70¼ 71¼	..
78	Central Uruguay ..	77½ 79½	..
18	Cordoba Central ..	17½ 18½	..
23½	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	22½ 24½	..
32	Costa Rica	31½ 32½	..
77½	Entre Rios	77 78	+½
—	Int. Cent. America ..	18 22	..
40¾	Leopoldina	39½ 40½	+½
7½	Mexican, 1st Pref.	7 8	..
3¾	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	3⅝ 3⅞	..
165	San Paulo	163 168	+1½
8½	United of Havana ..	8 10	+½

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise of Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	6⅞	..	Lloyds, A...	61/6	–3d
Alexanders..	3⅛	..	Martins ..	7¼	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6⅛	..	Merc. Ind. C.	12½	..
Bk. of Aust.	10⅞	..	Midland, £1	74/0	–3d
B. Ld.& S.A.	3¾	..	Do., £12 ..	8⅞	..
Bk. of Mtl...	60⅝	..	(£2 10s. Pd.)	8⅞	..
Bk.of N.S.W.	33	..	National ..	21¾*	+⅛
Bk. of N.Z.	55/0	..	Nat. Dist. B	9⅞	..
Barclays, A	7⅛	..	Nat. Egypt	29½	..
Do. B. ..	55/6	+1½d	Nat. India	41¾	–¼
Do., D.C.O.	27/3	..	Nat.Prov.,£4	15⅜	..
Bk. of Oman.	5 5/16	..	Nat. Prov.	60	..
Can. Com. ..	50½	–⅛	Stand., S.A.	14 13/16*	+⅛
Char. India	17½	..	Un. of Aust.	10	..
District ..	2⅞	–1/16	Un. Discount	9⅛	..
Eng. S. & A.	5⅜	+1/16	Westminster	78/6	..
Hambros ..	6¾	..	Do., £1 ..	50/9	..
Hongkong ..	105½	+½	Wms. Dens.	A 38/3	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	16⅝	..	Nthm. Assur.	153¼	..
Atlas Assur.	12½	..	Phoenix, f.p.	15¾	..
Britannic ..	21½	..	Prudential ..	22 1/16	+1/16
Com. Un. ..	22¾	..	Do., "B" ..	58/6	..
Eagle Star ..	11	..	Royal ..	71 5/16	..
Empr's Liab.	71/0	..	R. Exchange	57⅛	..
Gen. Accdt.	14 5/16	..	Scottish," A"	15¾	..
Guardian ..	9 9/16	..	Sea	70/6	..
Ldn. and L.	27¾	..	Sun Insur...	20	..
Ldn. Assur.	9⅛	..	Sun Life ..	52½	..
N. Brit.& M.	32⅜	..	Y'kshe (50/-)	63⅜	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/7½	..	Engl. Cotton	12 5/32*	+1/32
Bleachers ..	16/0	..	Fine Spinners	21/3	..
Borax, Def.	9/3	–5d	Lancash. ..	3/6	..
Brad. Dyers	21/0	+6d	Impl. Chem.	21/0	..
Brit.Cotton'se	10/5	..	Do., Defd.	6/0	–1½d
B.Cot. Dyers	9/0	..	Jute Ind., Pr	2/0	..
Brit. Enka..	4/3	..	Linen Thread	11 1/32	..
Calico Print.	9/0	..	Lister	12/0	..
Can. Celanese	1⅞	–⅛	Patons & B.	19/3*	–3d
Ch'se Amer.	3 5	–⅛	Ryelands ..	17/6	..
Coats	59/6	+5d	Salt Union ..	11 9/32	..
Cook, Son ..	8/3	..	Sthn Viscose	2/6	..
Courtaulds ..	2 9/32	–1/32	Wardle& Dav	11 1/16	..

ELECTRICAL POWER & EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	23/9	..	Hydro Elec.	40	..
Atlas	26/0	..	Johnson&Ph.	36/0	..
Barcelona Tr.	34	..	Metro. Elec.	39/9	–3d
B'mouth&P.	56/9	–6d	Mex. Lt.Com.	6⅜	..
Braz. Tract.	40⅛*	..	Do., 1st Pf.	77	+½
Brit. Insulc.	73/6	..	Mid Counties	26/7	..
Brush Elec.	117	..	N'ch Elec.	25/0	..
Callender's ..	69/0	..	Perak Hlvs	9/6	..
City of Lond.	34/5	..	Siemens ..	21/6	..
County Lond	45/0	..	Teleg. Const.	17*	+¼
English Elec.	15/5	..	Vic. Falls ..	21⅜*	..
Gen. Elec. ..	50/0	..	Whitehall, Pf.	24/6	..
Henley's Tel.	53⅜	+1½	Yorkshire ..	51/9	–6d

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	10/0	+3d	Imperial Tob.	47⅜	..
Am. Dent. Df.	4/3	..	Imp. Tob. Can.	58/0	..
Apollinaris ..	7/6	–3d	Inf. Nickel ..	25 5/16	–5/16
Assd. Cement	24/0	..	Kreuger & T.	28	..
Bovril, Def.	39/0	..	Lautaro, Pf.	3⅝	+5/16
Brit. Alum.	2	..	Do.,Def w're	6½	+1/2
Brit. Am. Tb.	15 9/16	–1/32	Lever,7% Pf.	22/10⅞	..
Brit.&S.Pac.	15/6	..	Liverpool Nt.	8/0	..
Brit. Match	24/0	–3d	London Brick	40/0	..
Brit. Oil Cake	29/9	..	Manbré G. Dt.	14/9	..
Brit. Port. Cm	2⅛	..	Marconi Mar.	1 15/16	..
Brit. Ropes ..	3/6	..	Do., Can. ..	1	..
Cab.&W."B"	11	..	Mather & P.	2 1/16	..
Do.,7½%"A"	22½	..	Nairn,M.& G.	1 15/16	..
Do.,5½%Pf.	77	..	New Tam'g'l	17/0	..
Carreras "A"	8	..	P. & O., Def.	44/3	..
Col. Graph..	32 3/32	–3/32	Phillips (G.)	1⅛	..
Crittall ..	23/9	..	Pinchin J'son	43/0	..
Cr.&Bl.,1 Pf.	10/10½	..	Prim. Hldgs.	24/6	..
Cunard St'm.	19/6	..	Royal Mail..	24½	..
Dunlop Rbr.	12 4½	+¼d	Sm.&Arg.Mt.	6/0	..
E.Ready'G.B.	16/4½	..	5th.Met. Gas	103½	..
Finlay, Jas.	3¼	–1/16	Spillers ..	19/0	+3d
Furness, W.	52 6*	+10d	Swed.Mtch.B.	15⅛	+⅛
Gas Lt. & C.	19/0*	+4½d	Tarapaca Nt.	8/0	..
Gaumont Br.	12/0	..	Turner & N'l	3 1/16	+⅛
Glob. Tel. ..	15	..	Utd. Dairies	31/5	..
Gramophone	3 3/32	–1/16	Un. Molasses	1⅞	–1/32
Harrisons&C.	5	–¼	Unilever ..	21 11/16	..
Imp.Con.Gas	345	..	Utd. Tob.(S.)	3 3/32	..
Imp. Smelt.	15/0	..	Wallpaper D.	46/6	+6d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'te	4/0	..	Howard & B.	15/32	..
Armstrong	0/8	..	Lambert ..	33/0	..
Babcock&W.	54/9	..	Pease & Pins.	2/3	..
Baldwins ..	2/3	..	Platt Bros...	5/0	..
Bengal	3/3	+3d	Powell, Duff.	8/3	..
B.S.A. ..	9/1½	..	Richds. West	2/6	..
Bolsover ..	15/0	..	Ruston & H.	5/6	–1½d
Brown(John)	3/3	..	S. Speakman	9/16	..
Cammell Ld.	1 7/32	..	Staveley ..	19/3	..
Consett ..	7/6	..	Stew.&L.Def.	23/6	..
Cory (Wm.)	56/0	..	S. Durham ..	21/3	..
Dorman Long	4/3	..	Swan, Hunter	20/0	..
Ebbw Vale..	1/0	..	Tata, Deb. ..	97½	..
Guest, Keen	34/9	..	Thomas, R.	2/3	..
Hadfields ..	7/0	–3d	Vickers ..	7 4½	..
Hark.&W.P.	6 1/4	..	Weardale,Df.	18/0	..
Hopkinson..	31/3	..	Yk.Am.A&D.	7/0	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/-)	25/3	..	National, Bus	24/9	..
Dennis Bros.	59/3	..	Rolls-Royce	42/3	+3d
Ford	75/0	+5/6	Rover	7/6	..
Guy Motors	14/9	..	Singer	25/0	..
Humber	17/3	..	S.T.D., Pref.	8/0	..
Imp.Airways	23/9	–3d	Smith, S.,Df.	3/3	..
Leyland	66/3	+9d	Thornycroft	56/6	..
Lucas, J. ..	37/0	–6d	Til. & Brit.	42/6	..
Morris,7½ Pf.	21/7½	..	Till. Stevens	9/9	–3d
Napier, D. ..	11 1/2	..	Tilling, T. ..	93/6	+1/6

BREWERIES

Allsopp	27/0	..	Ind. Coope..	167/3	+6d
Bass, Ratcl.	68/3	–6d	Meux's ..	38/3	..
Benskin's ..	36/9	..	Mitch's & B.	55/3	..
C.of Lon.,Def.	12/9	+6d	S. African..	50/6*	..
Courage ..	67/0	+6d	Taylor Wlkr.	57/0	+3d
Distillers ..	64/0*	+4d	Threlfalls ..	57/0	+6d
Guinness ..	106/3	+9d	Walker, P.&C	17/6	..
Hoare	68/3	..	Watney, Def.	65/0	–3d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B...	17/6	..	Lewis, Pfd...	46/9	..
Army & N.	58/0	–6d	Lipton	5/3	..
Barker	58/6	..	Lyons, "A" ..	42 7/32	..
Boots Pure D.	5⅜	..	Maple	27/0	..
Carlton	31/0	..	Map.&Webb ..	11/0	..
Debenhams ..	7/6	..	Maypole,Def.	5/3	..
Fredk. Hotels	11 7½	..	Savoy Hotel.	31/3	..
Gordon Hths.	13/0	..	Selfridge, Pf.	25/0	..
Harrods ..	58/0	–1/0	Smart Bros.	1 5/16	..
Harr'ds B.A.	15/0	..	Spiers&P.	10/0	+1½d
Home&C.	4/0	15/3	..	Waring & G.	15/0	..
Internat. Tea	21/3	..	Whitley ..	47/6	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	34/0	..	Dalgety ..	9	..
Arg.Sthn.Ld.	20/0	..	Forestal ..	14/0	..
Aust. Est. M.	50	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	27/0	..
Aust.Merc.f.p.	6	..	Hudson's B.	23 1/32	+1/32
Brit. N.Born.	6/0	..	Kassala Cot.	6/0	..
Cty. Ld. Real	18/6	..	N.Z.L. & M.	94	..
Cordova ..	1/6	..	Sudan Plants	2	–1/32

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	10/6	–3d	L. Asiatic ..	3/4½	+1½d
An.-Dutch ..	25/6	..	Lumut	27/6	..
An.-Java ..	1/10½	..	Malacca ..	19/4½	+7½d
An.-Malay ..	2	+1/32	Malayalam..	17/9	+3d
Bah Tias ..	21/3*	–7½d	Mendaris ..	12/9	+3d
Bajoe Kidoel	1⅜	–1/16	Merlimau ..	1/9	..
Batu Tiga ..	17/6	–1/3	Pataling ..	18 1/2	..
Bertam Cons.	2/9	–1½d	Perak	2/0*	..
Bukit Mert'm	2 1/2	..	RembauJelei	17/6	..
Castlefield ..	4/0	..	Rubber Tst.	28 7/16	+3d
Cons. Malay	3/6	..	Sarawak ..	1 1/32	+1/32
Deli Dev't ..	2	..	Selangor Un.	1/3	+1½d
E. Asiatic ..	1/6	..	Sennah ..	23/9	..
Grand Cent.	12/9	+3d	Sialang ..	7/8	–1/16
Gula Kalump	¾	..	Straits Rbr.	12/3	–10½d
Highlands ..	1 5/16	+1/16	Sum. Para*	2 1/2	..
Java Invest.	11 3/32	+1/32	Tandjong ..	4/0	..
Java United	1 1/32	..	Tanjong Mal.	20/0	–1/3
Jugra&Carey	12/9	–3d	Tedoreedjo	18/9	–1/3
Kapar Para	18/9	–1/3	U. Serdang	2/9	..
Kuala Lump.	28/9	..	U. Sua B't'u	2 3/16	+1/16
Labu	26/9	..	U. Sumstra	1 1/4	..
Lanadron ..	9/4½	+7½d	U. Temiang	1 1/16	–1½d
Linggi	17/6	+7½d	Vallambrosa	9/9	+3d

TEA

Amal. Est...	19	..	East'n Prod.	3 5/16	..
An.-Ceylon ..	1 5/16	..	Empire	1⅝	..
Assam Co. ..	29/3*	..	Galaha	2 1/16	..
Assam Front.	1 1/32	..	Imperial Tea	30/5*	–1½d
Bogaw'Lawa	3 5/16*	..	Jhanzie ..	2 5/16	..
Brahmap'tra	2 7/16*	+⅛	Jokai	3⅛	..
Brit. Indian	2 9/32	–1/32	Jorehaut ..	3⅛	..
Buchia Beta	68/0	..	Lanka Plant.	37/6	..
Carolina ..	2 19/32	..	Lebong ..	4	..
Ceylon Plant.	42 1/32	–1/32	Lunuia	10/9	..
Chargola ..	8 1/2	–1½d	Makum	1 15/16	..
Chubwa	3 1/2	..	Nedeem	1 15/16	..
Cons. T. & L.	2 1/2	..	New Dimbula	5¾	..
Darjeeling ..	2 29/32	..	Nuwara Eliya	5⅛	..
Darj. Cons.	3⅜	..	Pabbojan ..	4⅞	+1/16
Deundi	15/9	..	Scot. T. & L.	2 13/16	..
Dooars	2 1/2	..	Singlo	2 7/32	..
DoomDooma	3⅞	+1/32	Travancore	2 1/2	..
East'n Assam	3 5/16	..	Upper Assam	1 23/32	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador	15/3	+3d	Lobitos ..	1¾	+1/16
A.-Egypt. B	2 5/16	..	Mex. Eagle	12/6	..
A.-Persian	41 16	+3/32	Do., 7% Pf.	8/3	..
Apex Trin.	1 5/16*	..	Phoenix,Elsh.	10 4½*	..
Attock	1 5/16	..	R. Dutch ..	32⅝	..
Brit. Borneo	8 10½	..	Shell	42 3/32	+1/32
Brit.Burmah	5/0	..	Spies (2/-) ..	0/4½	..
Brit.Cont'l'Pt	6/3	..	Steaua Rom.	6/0	+5d
Burmah	4⅛	+1/32	Trinidad C.	3/6	..
Canad. Eagle	11/0	..	Trinidad L.	2⅜	..
Do., 7% Pf.	12/6	..	U.-Brit. Trin.	5/6	+3d
Creole	1 9/32	..	Ural Caspian	0/6	..
Kern River	4/0	..	V.O.C., Ord.	2⅜	+1/16

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ'n	15/0	..	Modder.Deep	17 32	..
Anglo-Amer.	11 32	+1/32	Modder. East	1 16	..
An.-Provcn	2 3/32	..	Mozambique	8/3	–3d
Brakpan ..	2 25/32	..	Natal N. Col.	¾	..
C.Mining, Br.	1 6/4	..	New Jagers.	1 1/2	..
City Deep ..	5/9	..	New Modder.	3 15/16	..
Cons. Dmds.	7/6	–6d	New State A.	1⅞	..
Cons. G'flds.	1 21/32	–1/32	Nourse	9/6	..
Cons. M.R. ..	16/6	..	Randf'n E. ..	8 10½	+1½d
Cons. M. Sel.	12/0	..	Rand Mines ..	3 1/32	+1/32
Crown	3 5/16	..	Rand Select.	8/0	–3d
Daggafontein	1 7/32	..	Rob. Deep B.	8/9	..
De Beers D.	7 1/8	..	S.A. Town ..	8/0	..
Durban Deep	11/3	..	S.W. Africa	16/0	..
East Geduld	2	..	Springs	3 7/32	–1/32
East Rand ..	9/9	..	Sub Nigel ..	2⅝	..
Geduld	3 25/32	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1¼	..
Gen. Mining	2 1/32	..	Union Corp.	3 1/16	..
Govt. Areas	1 25/32	..	V. Ryn Deep	1 1/2	..
J'b'gC'nsInv.	36/0	+6d	Vereen'g Est.	1 13/16	..
Knights	9/6	..	Village Deep	3/0	..
Langlaagte ..	24/6	..	W. Rd. Cons.	6/0	..
Meyer & C.	1 1/16	..	West Springs	13/0	..
Modder. B.	14/0	..			

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'Kb	12/9	+1½d	Rhod.Cong.B.	13	+⅛
Cam.& Motor	1 5/16	..	Rhod. K't'ga	1 5/16	..
Chartered ..	32/1½	+3d	Rhod.Sel.Tr.	1 7/16	..
Gd. of Rhod.	7/9	..	Roan Antel.	1 1/32	..
Loangwa ..	3/6	+1½d	Selukwe ..	3/0	..
Lonely Reef	1	..	Shamva ..	1/0	..
N'Changa ..	2 9/16	+⅛	Tang'ka Con.	1 19/32	..
Rhod.Ang.-A	1 1/16	..	Wankie Coll.	21/0	..
Rhod. B. H.	2/6	..	Zambesia Ex.	1 9/32	–1/32

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	6/6	..	Panti Cons.	10/0	–1/0
Ashanti ..	28/3	..	Kad'naSyndi.	12/6	..
Assoc.Nigeria	5/0	..	Naraguta ..	7/16	+1/32
Bisichi	6/3	..			

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	10/0	–6d	Pahang ..	7/0	..
Bangrin	1 1/16	..	Petaling ..	10/3	..
Gopeng	1⅞	–⅛	Renong ..	18/9	..
Hong-kong	14/0	–6d	Siamese ..	9/6	..
Idris	6/3	..	Sthn. Mala'n	10/9	..
Ipoh	17/0	..	Sthn. Perak	1⅝	..

Ocean Coal, 9/- 8/9 -/11¼Δ -/10½
Peters, 20/- 1/- 20/-‡ x.d.
Do., 7½% Pref., 10/9 20/-‡ x.d.
Staveley, 19/- 18/6 19/- -/4½ 18/10½
Stewarts and Lloyds, Def., 23/1½
Tata, 7% Deb., 67½
Tata, 7% Pref., 20/4½†† -/4½
Thorneycroft, 6% Pref., 20/4½†† -/4½
Tinsley Steel, 17½
Tredegar Iron & Coal, 2/-
Tubes, 7½†† -/3 -/3 -/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/4½
Do., 5% Non-Cum. Pref., 15/-
Do., 5% Cum. Pref., (12½), 17/9
Do., 5½% Deb., 97½ ½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Charrington, Gardner, Locket, 42/6
Dodfield Iron Corpn., 2/6 -/11¼‡ -/3¼ -/3¼ -/7½ -/4½
Do., 5% Deb., 10½ 3/3 2/6½ 3/3 -/9½ 4/- 2/6 4/- 2/9 -/10½
4- 2/6 3/9¼ -/8 -/10½ -/9¼ 4/1½ 3/9 -/9 -/6 4/1½ 2/3¼
2/6 -/11¼ -/9 -/7½ 4/- 4/4½ 4/1½ -/7½ -/7½ -/6¼
Elsw Vale 8% Notes, 8/7†
Welsh Navgn., -/-
White, L., 7½†† -/8††

MINES

Cent. Provinces, 53/9 -/9
Cons. Gold of S. Africa, 32/6 3/9½ 29/-‡ 33/- 1/9½
-/- 3/1¼
Do., 6% Pref., 17/-†† -/6 -/6 -/3 -/4½
Do., 6% 2nd Pref., 17/-
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Regd.), 10½††
Do. (Bearer), 10½††
Do. Def. (Bearer), 7½ 7
Geduld, 74 8½† 3/9½ 4/-
Globe and Phoenix, 14/-†† -/6 -/6 -/6 -/9¼ -/3 -/3 -/4½
-/11½ -/9¼ -/11½ -/3 -/3¼
London, 12/11½†† 11/10½ 12/7½ -/6 12/- -/3¼ 11/10½
-/10½ 12/- 11/9 12/- 12/3¼
Do., 7½% Pfd. Pref., 5/11¼ -/10½ -/9†† 6/- 5/10½
Mysore, 9/6 -/9 -/9
Namaqua, 7/6
Oregum of India, 4/10½
Palaeag, 6/9
Rio Tinto (Bearer), 35½ 5 4⅞ 5 1⅛
St. John del Rey, 16/-
Do. Def. (free of tax) (10%), 24/4½
Tanganyika Concessions, 30/7½ 1/10½ 30/7½ -/7½ -/1/3
2/- 1/3 -/6¼ 30/7½
Transvaal Est., 37/6 5/7½ 5/-
Vereeniging, 3/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Aust. Gold of W. Australia (New), 1/1½
Golden Horse-Shoe (New), 2/5¼ -/3½
Lake View and Star, 11/- 10/9 -/9 -/11¼ -/9 11/3‡
Mount Isa, 21/6 -/6
Do., 6% Deb. (£70 pd.), 68 8 7
Sons of Gwalia, 1/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES MISCELLANEOUS

Assl. Mining, 1/9
Burma Corpn., 10/10½ -/9 -/9½ -/9 -/9 -/8¼††
Cent. Pool and Agar., -/8 -/8½
Cie. Zinc of Australasia, Pfd. Pref., 21/4½ -/4½
Consett, 26/-††
Cunningham, 4/9
Keeley, 1/- -/-
Lena, -/2-‡
Malaysian, 1/3
Mex. -/6 -/6
Mexico of the Oro (Bearer), 2/10½ -/10½
Minerals Separn., 6½ -/11¼ -/9 -/11¼
Mining Trust, 8/3‡ 10/3 10/- 9/9 -/6 -/7½ -/9 -/7½ 10/-
Mond, 19/4 10/3
Mount Lyell, 20/6
Nundydroog, 15/1½ -/1½
Panama Corp., 14/3
Penang, 10/6 -/8 -/4 -/9¾ -/1½ -/8 -/3
Rhodesian Anglo Amer., 2/4
San Francisco of Mexico, 15/8¼ -/9 -/10½
S. American Copper, 1/4½
Siam Malayan, 1/6½
Ural Caspian, 10/- 9/- Pref., 15/7½
Yuks, 13/-
Tronoh, 3/6 2/9 -/10½
Tropos, 5/3 -/6
Trusak, 14/6††
Ute Corp., 21/3 -/3
Do., Pref., 56/3‡ 7/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European, 15/-
Anglo-American of S. Africa, 20/-†† -/11¼
Do., Pref., 91/6
Bwana M'Kubwa, 12/9†† 13/3 13/- 13/- -/11½ 12/11¼
13/1½ 12/10½ 13/1½ 12/9 -/9 -/9 13/-
Central Mining (Bearer), 20/-
Charterland and Gen., 9/6 -/6
Cons. African Selection, 24/3 4/-
Cons. Diamond of S.W. Africa, 7/1½ -/6
Do., 7½% Pref., 7/1½
Durban Roodepoort Deep, 11/4½
Gold Fields Rhodesian Dev., 7½
Government Gold Areas (Modderfontein), 34/9†† 5/-
Henderson's, 3/6
Johnnies Cons., 34/3 5/- -/6 -/3 -/3 -/11½ -/9
Langlaagte Estate, 3/3 -/3 -/3¼
Lydenburg Consns., 3/7½ -/7½ -/8¼ -/8¼ -/7½
Meinard's Vlei, 3/3 -/3
Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos, 1/-
Modderfontein East, 24/4½ 3/-
N'Changa, 48/9†† 23/9 24/4½ -/4½ -/4½ 2/6 3/9 44/4½††
-/7½†† -/3/9 3/7½ 2/6 3/9 2/6 3/11½ 2/6 1/10½ 4/9¼
1/- 3/11½ 4/-
New Modderfontein, 79/4½ 8/11½ 9/4½
Randfontein Est., 1/9¼
Rand Selection, 7/11¼
Randfontein Est., Witwatersrand, 8/6¼ -/8¼ -/7½ -/6¾ -/9
Rhodesian Corpn., Certs. for 25%, 103/- 5
Rhodesian Goldfields, 4/-
Rhodesian Anglo-Amer., 21/6
Rhod. Congo Border, 13/6 11½ 2½ 1½ 1¼ 2½ 2½ 127½ 15½ 13
1½ 1½ 13¼ 13 1½
Rhodesian Selection, 28/9 30/- 30/-
Rhodesian Antelope, 19/6†† 21/3 20/11¼ 1/3 20/11¼ 1 7½
-/3 -/3 -/6¼
Robinson Deep, "B," 8/10½ -/9
Schawe, 3-†† 2/10½ -/9 (Correction from *Official List.*—
In yesterday's List the business done should have been
marked 2/- not 2/-)
Sherwood Starr, 18/11½
Simmer and Jack, 2/3¼
Sim. Rhod. B. Metals, 8/9
Sperbrecks, 5/-
Sub Nigel, 5/5- 4/4½
Tati, 3
Town Prop. of Bulawayo, 8/9††
Van Ryn Deep, 30/3½††
Village Deep, 2/9½†† -/10½
Wankie, 20/9‡ 1/3 -/9 -/3 -/3
W. East Geduld, 3/11¼ -/11¼
West Springs, 13/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—WEST AFRICAN

Anglo-Continental, 5/10½
Assd. of Nigeria, 5/- 5/- 4/7½ -/7½
Bisichi, 6/4½
Ex-Lands Nigeria, 1/3 -/3 -/9¼
Juju Valley, -/9††

NITRATE

Lautaro, 7s. Pref., 1 to 240000 and 420001 to 500000.
Bearer, 6/9††
Do., 40001 to 420000 and 500001 to 1312000. Bearer,
62/6†† 2/9 2/6 3/1½ -/9 4/1½ 3/- 3/9 5/7½ 2/6
4/4½ 3/7½
Do., 6½% 1st Mort. Deb., 94½†† ½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lautaro, 86¼ ½

OIL

Anglo-American, 5½% Deb., 98½ x.d.
Anglo-Ecuadorian, 15/7½ -/6
Anglo-Persian, 7s. 6d. 8/8½ 8/6 -/11¼ -/11¼
Do., 6% 1st Pref., 27/9 -/11¼ -/9 -/10½
Attock, 19/6 -/6
Burmah, 81/6†† 2/- 1/10½ 3/1½ 80/11¼ 2/6 -/9¼
-/9 -/6
Do., 6% Pref., 28/6†† -/3 -/1½
Do., 5½% Deb., 103⅝ ¼ ½
Canadian Eagle, 10/11½†† 11/11½†† -/9¼ -/9¼ -/9¼
10/11¼ 11/3 10/11½ 11/- 11/- -/11½ 10/10½
Do., 1st Pref. (7%), 12/3 -/3¼ -/3¼
Kern River, 4/1½
Lobitos Oilfields, 25/- -/3¼
Mexican Eagle, 12/7½ -/4½ -/8¼ -/6 -/7½ -/6¼ -/6¼
-/7½ -/3¼ -/6 -/4½ -/4½ -/8¼ -/6
Do., 7% 1st Pref., 8/11½ -/2¼
Phœnix Transport, £1 shrs., 10/7½ -/7½ -/4½ -/6 x.d.
Do., 1/- shrs., 3/3 -/3 x.d.
Royal Dutch, 32¾ 32⅜ 32⅛
Shell "A" (Regd.), 99/9‡ 5/- 4/3 -/8¼ 5/- 4/4½ -/8¼ -/10½
Do., 6% Cum. Pref., 1/3‡ 4/3¼ -/4½ 1/3‡ 4/4½ -/9¼
Do., 6% Def., 1/3‡ 4/3¼ -/4½ 1/3‡ 4/4½ -/9¼
Do., 7% 2nd Pref., 25/3¼ -/4½ -/3¼ -/4½ -/3¼ -/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Apex (Trinidad), 18/3 19/- 18/10½ -/6 19/- 19/-‡ 18/5¼
Ext.-Borneo, 8/7½ -/10½ -/7½
Ext. Controlled, 2/3
Do., 7½ Pref., 1/11½
Ext. Mexican, 5½% Bds., 99¼††
Fan-American, "B," 60††
Petroleum Corp. of America, 8/2½
Petroleum Storage, 19/-†† 19/4 19/-
Shell, New 7% 2nd Pref. (ins. at 25/-, 15/- pd.), 14/7½ -/9
-/6¼†† -/8¼ -/7½ -/7½
Do., fully pd., 24 9¼ -/9 -/9 -/8¼ -/9¼ -/9¼
Standard, Texas, Certs. for 25%, 103/2 5
Steaua Romana (Brit.), 7/9
Trinidad Leaseholds, 48/1½
Ut. Brit. of Trinidad, 5/7½ -/6
Venezuelan, 1-, 13¾ 13 13½
Venezuelan (ex rights), 45/7½†† -/11½†† 6/3†† -/10½††
1/9¼ 8/1½

RUBBER

Anglo-Dutch of Java, 25/6 -/4½ -/4½ -/9
Do., 6% Deb., 96½
Anglo-Java, 1/11½ -/9 -/11¼
Anglo-Malay, 16/- 5/-
Bertam Cons., 2/11
Ceylon (Para), 4/-
Cheroenee, 1/8¼
Chulings, 11/6 -/6
Cod. Centl. (Ceylon), 12/3
Cuss and Carey, 13/-
Dagal, 17/9
Dagal, Deferred, 3/2
Merlimau Pegoh, 1/9¼ -/8¼
Seaport, 7/6†
Selaug, 16/3††
Soerabia Anglo-Dutch, 6% Deb., 89
Tandjong, 16/3††
Telegraph Ud., 18/9
Do., Patent, 14/6
Ud. Serdang, 2/7½ -/7½ -/10
Ud. Sua Betong, 43/11½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Assl. Finance, -/3
Assl. Johore, -/3††
Bangunan, 2/- 1/9 -/- 1†† -/0¾
Batu Caves, 9/10½ 10/-
Bekoh Cons., -/9
Bidor, 3/- 3/- 3††
Bukit Sembawang, -/7½ -/6½
Chemboro Malay, -/7½
Cons. Malay, 3/10½
Diaceers, -/6¼
Eastern Sumatra, 1/9
Gordon (Malaya), -/11½
Highlands, 1/9
Lansang, 2/1½ -/1½
Lepong, 3/11½ -/9
Ulby, 1/0½
Malaysian, 17/7½ -/4½
Patani Para, 2/1½
Tala Muda, 3/-††
Trumbell, 7/9††
Yim (Malaya), 1/6¾
Sengat, -/9¼
Sungei Selangor, 9/1½
Tanah Mas, 2/-
Timbang-Deli, -/8½
Tronoh, -/3½
34 Ind. Betong (ins. at 60/-, 40/- pd.), 23/9
Vallambrosa, 9/3

SHIPPING

Anchor Line, 5½% Pref., 81½††
Ch. Grosvenor Trans., 6½% Obgs., 98½
Comarc, 19/7½ -/4½ -/9
Elder, Dempster, 6% Pref., 3/8¼
Do., 6½% Pref., 3/-
Do., 5½ Deb., 61
Do., 5% A Deb., 55 5
Furness Withy, 32/3 1/9, x.d.
Do., 5% Pref., 8/- 9
General Steam Navign., 5% Pref., 14/6‡, x.d.
Indo-China Steam Navg., Def. Ord., 40/-
Scotts, 25/-
Transport and Hotl. 5% Deb., 35
Union S. & O., 5% Pref., 92†† 1½ ¾ ½ 90½ 1¼ 90¼ 1
Do., Def., 44/-/9 4/-
Do., 5% 2nd Deb., 67½ 70
Do., 5½% Deb., 101 100¾
Do., 5% Deb., 96
U.M.S.P., 6½% Pref., 27
Do., 5% Deb., 56 6 7 6 5 7
Union-Castle, 5% Pref., £5/10/6
White Star, 6½% Pref., 9/7½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Britain Steamship, 11/-
Tankers, 5% Certs., 97½ -/-
Ud. British, 6/6†† -/6

TEA AND COFFEE

Anglo-Ceylon and Gen., 25/7½ -/9 6/-
Assam Co., 36/3 x.d.
Assl. Ests. of Ceylon, 17/-
Changria, 7% Pref., 10/10½Δ††
Ceylon Tea and Lands, 21/-
Doom Dooma, 78/1½ -/1¼
Gen. Ceylon, 19/3 -/1½
Hantu Emas, 46/9 7/3
New Dimbula, 5½††
Pandan, 15/-
Rajawella, 5% Deb., 82

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Bukitagoontra, 27½
Assl. Prov. Ceylon, 27/6Δ
Lunuva, 90/3 -/9 9/- 9/-
Morran, 80/- 79/- 80/-
Pabbojuan, 97/6 -/8
Rangalla Cons., 24/9
Tara, 5½
Tea Corp., 18/9‡

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

American, 223
Anglo-American, Defd., 24½†† 3⅞ 4⅛
Cables and Wireless, 7½% "A," 23 ¼ 2⅛ 3 2½ ¾ 1½
2¾ 3 1½ 2¼ ½
Do., "B," 10¾ 11¼ 10¾ ½ ¾ 11¼††
Do., 5½% Pref., 77 ¾ 7 7 ¾ 7 ½ 6½ 7½ ¼ 6½
Eastern, 3½% Pref., 61 1
Do., 4% Deb., 75
Marconi Intl. Mar., 39/1½ -/4½ -/4½ -/4½
Oriental, 50/3 -/3
Ud. R. Plate, 4½% Deb., 87⅛ 8 7⅛ 8

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Radio Corp. of America, 8⅜†† 7†† 6⅛ ½ 6 1¼ ½ ⅜ ⅝
⅛ ⅛ ¼ ¼ ⅛ 6 ⅝ 6 ⅛ ½
Venezuela, 8% Ptg. Pref., 22/9 -/9

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS

Anglo-Argentine, 5½% Pref., 44/4½
Do., 6% Pref., 39/4½
Do., 4% Deb., 69
Do., 5% Deb., 62††
Brazilian Traction, 40⅝ ⅜ 40†† ⅜ ¼ ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ ½ ⅝ ⅛
⅜ ⅞ ¼ ⅜ ⅝
Brit. Elect. Tract., 5% Deb., 98
Lancashire Ud., 6% Deb., 96¼ ¼
L.G.O.C., 5% Deb., 97
Metropolitan, 5% Deb., 83½††
Mexico, 5% Bds., 59¼ 60 59¾
National, 25/11½ -/11½ -/11½
Do., 7% Pref., 20/7½
Tilling and Brit., 5½% Deb., 97††
Yorkshire, 6% Pref., 11/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Aldershot and Dist., 20/-
B'ham and Dist., 6% Pref., 20/3‡
Brazilian Tract., Lt., Pwr, Fract. Certs., 8⅜
East Kent, 61½, Pref., 20/6
Hants and Dorset, 31/3
Ribble, 6½% Pref., 20/10½
Tilling and Brit., 41/9

WATER WORKS

Prov. of B.A., 25/3 5/- -/3 5/-
S. Essex, 5% Pref., 99½ ½ ½ ⅜
S. Stafford, 4% Deb., 76½

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since Wednesday last (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New York and Montreal markets), as shown by yesterday's Stock Exchange Official List:—

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.—RISE.—India (5½%, 1932) ½ to 100-101. FALL.—Indian Rupee Paper (3½% Rx. 2235/60) 1 to 43-46; ditto (1854-1855) 1 to 43-46, ditto (1896-7) 1 to 36-39.

CORPORATION STOCKS.—(DOM. INDIAN AND COLONIAL).—RISE.—Dublin (5%, 1950-70) 1 to 95-97, Melbourne Harbr. (5% Debs.) 1 to 85-89.

FOREIGN GOVT.—(COUPONS PAYABLE IN LONDON).—RISE.—Dutch E. Indies (6%, 1933-63) 1 to 104-106, San Paulo (6% 40-yr. Ext. Ln.) 1 to 65-68. FALL.—Argentine (4% Bds., 1908) 1½ to 76-79, ditto (4% 1910) 2 to 77-80, Chinese (Honan Ry., 5% 1905) 4 to 10-15, Danzig (6½% 20-yr. Tob. Mon.) 1 to 90-94, Guatemala (Ext. 4% Bds.) 1 to 49-51, Hungary (Counties of) (7½%) ½ to 97½-99½.

RAILWAYS.—FALL.—L.M. and S. Stk. Conv. Trust (4% Pref.) 1 to 37-40, ditto (5% Pref.) 1 to 6-9.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.—FALL.—Bengal and N.W. 1 to 250-265, Madras and S. Mah. 2 to 107-112.—Ramnad Ry. 18ter. 5% Debs.), a rise of 1 to 85-88.

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—RISE.—Cent. Argentine (5% Deb., 1967-87) ½ to 90-92. FALL.—Dorada 1 to 94-99, Leopoldina (5½% Pref.) ½ to 72½-74½, Mid. Uruguay (Deb.) 1 to 26½-28½, Mogyana (5% Bds.), Nos. 1 to 15000 ½ to 80½-82½.

BANKS.—FALL.—Nat. Provincial (£5) ½ to 18½-18¾.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—English Sewing Cotton 5% (Pref.) ½ to 27½-28½, Gillette Safety Razor 3 to 80-83. FALL.—Booth (James) ⅛ to 2⅝-2¾, Carreras ("B" Ord.) 6d. to 19/0-21/0, Gaumont-British Picture (6% Int. Deb. Stk.) 2 to 93-97, Harrison and Crosfields (10% Pref. Ord.) ½ to 13½-14½, National Jute Factory (7½% 1st Debs.) 2 to 62-72, United Molasses (6% Pref.) ½ to 23½-24½.

ELECTRIC POWER.—RISE.—London Pwr. (5% Deb. Stk.) ½ to 99½-101½, Victoria Falls and Transvaal (5% 1st Debs.) ½ to 108½-110½, ditto (5½% 2nd Debs.) ½ to 103½-105½.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS, LAND AND PROPERTY.—RISE.—British South Africa (Bearer) 3d. to 31/9-32/3. FALL.—Exploration Co., 6d. to 3/6-4/6, Mortgage Co. of Egypt (5% Pref.) ¼ to 7¼-8¼.

INSURANCE.—RISE.—Northern Assurance (Part. Pref.) ½ to 141-145½.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS.—RISE.—Allsopp Brewery (6% 1st Deb. stk.) 1 to 100-2. FALL.—Foreign, Amer., and Gen. (Defd.) 3 to 180-5.

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL.—RISE.—Ebbw Vale (Debs.) 2 to 55-60, U.S. Steel 2 to 170-3, Vickers (5½% Deb.) ½ to 96-8. FALL.—Ocean Coal ½ to 3½-3¾.

MINES.—RISE.—Central Provinces ½ to 2⅝-2¾. FALL.—De Beers (Pref.) ½ to 10⅝-2¾.

NITRATE.—RISE.—Anglo-Chilean (Deb.) 1 to 95-7.

OIL.—RISE.—Canadian Eagle (Ptg. Pref.) 1½d. to 12/11½-12/12½, Mexican Eagle (8% Pref.) 3d. to 12/3-12/5.

RUBBER.—RISE.—Lok Kawi 3d. to 9d.-1/3.

SHIPPING.—FALL.—General Steam (Pref.) 1/0 to 12/6-14/6.

TEA AND COFFEE.—FALL.—Cambuhy (Pref.) 5/8 to 5⅛-5⅛, Dumont (Pref.) ¼ to 9-12½, ditto (Debs.) 2 to 50-60.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.—FALL.—Oriental 1/16 to 2½-2¾.

WATER WORKS.—RISE.—Bristol (Pref.) 2 to 98-100.

MINING AND OIL NEWS

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER.—Cablegram:—"Preliminary assay results from Roan Antelope Borehole No. 21B, beginning at a depth of 2,562 ft., indicate 22.70ft. true width of ore, averaging 3.85 per cent. copper."

WANKIE GOLD MINING.—Cablegram:—No. 9 Level.—Martha Lode East.—Next 24ft. driving East in ore worth £2 per ton over 4 widths of 5ft. No. 10 Level.—South West (in the Junction Eastern Area).—From 120ft. to 130ft. East rest spiff up; continuing driving. No. 11 Level.—Empire Lode.—Commencing at about 300ft. West Bath Crosscut have driven to the East 15ft. in ore worth £1 9s. 6d. per ton. Driven to the West 15ft. in ore worth £1 9s. 9d. per ton. The lode is mixed with country in both faces.

MOUNT LYELL MINING AND RAILWAY.—Cablegram:—"Lake Margaret has risen 15ft. 9in. above the recent lowest level removing all cause for anxiety."

TAQUAR AND ARBOSO.—During the quarter ended June 30 the shaft was sunk 24ft. and the total development footage was 761ft.; of this, 290ft. was crosscutting and connexions and 471ft. on reef. The average assay value of the reef disclosed in these 471ft. was 34s. 3d. over a width of 47in. Main Reef.—No. 13 level north drive has been extended 109ft., the average assay and value being 36s. over 50in. Two winzes below this level have been sunk 66ft. on ore averaging 35s. 3d. over 57in. West Reef.—No. 16 level north drive has been driven 34ft. beyond the faults, the reef averaging 40s. 3d. over 48in. No. 17 level has been extended 61ft. on reef averaging 37s. 3d. over 45in. No. 18 level.—A total distance of 47ft. has been driven from a winze from No. 17 level. Where fully exposed the reef shows an average of 45s. over 50in.

UNITED BRITISH OILFIELDS OF TRINIDAD.—The production for the week ended July 23 amounted to 1,945 tons.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY, July 24.—Heavy rains are reported in the Central Provinces and Berars and in Gujerat, while practically general rains have fallen in the United Provinces, Sindh, and Rajputana. Local rains are reported in Kandesh and Deccan, in the Eastern section of the Central Provinces, and Berars, and in the Northern portion of Hyderabad (Nizam).

Crop reports are generally satisfactory, except in Bombay and Deccan, where anxiety is felt owing to scarcity of rain, while in the western section of the Central Provinces and Berars the excessive rains have stopped replanting necessary. During the week three inches of rainfall have been recorded at both Colaba Observatory and Byculla Rain Station, while the total since the commencement of the monsoon is 35 inches at both places. A year ago Colaba had registered 40.58 and Byculla 42.91 inches.

The cotton market closes with a steady tone, after a moderate business had been transacted. The quotation for fully good M.G. Broach, July-August delivery, hedge contract, is unaltered on the week at Rs.188. In the piece-goods division the situation is weaker and less hopeful.

The exchange rates (three months sight credit) on both London and Paris are unchanged since a week ago at 1s. 6d. and 9.40f. respectively. The steamer freight for cotton to Liverpool is unaltered at 15s.

The receipts of cotton at Bombay during the week amounted to 17,000 bales, the total for the season since September 1 last now standing at 3,428,000 bales, against 3,274,000 at the same time last season. Shipments from Bombay comprised 23,000 bales to the Continent, and 33,000 to Japan and China, while there are 12,000 bales afloat in harbour for Europe. From other Indian ports 250 bales were shipped to the United Kingdom and 13,000 to the Continent. Stocks have been reduced to 1,031,000 bales, against 1,035,000 a year ago.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 23.—EXCHANGE on London declined ⅛d. to 1/1⅛d. The COFFEE market closed firm with No. 7 N.Y. Standard 150 reis higher at 13$625. Receipts, 7,000 bags, making 137,000 bags so far this season, against 170,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were all to the U.S., 1,000 bags to Europe, and 1,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 349,000 bags, against 396,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 7 N.Y. Standard is unchanged at 21$000. Receipts, 47,000 bags, which increases the aggregate for the season to 731,000 bags, against 437,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 8,000 bags to the U.S., 7,000 bags to Europe, and 1,000 bags elsewhere. The stock shows an increase at 1,151,000 bags and compares with 1,152,000 bags a year ago.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, July 24.—The market opened steady, with March ¼ lower, and other positions unchanged, varied little afterwards, and closed at the initial level. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos):—Sept., 38¼ (38¼); Dec., 35 (35); March, 33½ (33¾); May, 33 (33). Yesterday's sales totalled 2,000 bags.

EGGS

LONDON, July 24.—The Smithfield Market official report contains the following prices for eggs (per 120):—English, ordinary packing, grade 1, 15s. to 16s.; grade 2, 13s. to 13s. 9d.; Belgian, 15½lb., 11s. 9d. to 12s. 3d.; Danish, 16lb., 14s. 9d. to 15s. 3d.; 15½lb., 11s. 9d. to 12s. 3d.; Dutch, 18lb., all brown, 14s. 9d. 11s. 9d. to 12s. 3d.; Dutch, 16lb.-16½lb., all brown, 12s. 9d. to 13s. 3d.; to 15s. 3d.; 16lb.-16½lb., all brown, 12s. 9d. to 13s. 3d.; 16lb., mixed, 11s. 9d. to 12s. 3d.; duck, 10s. (to 11s.; French, 16lb., brown, 12s. 6d. to 13s.; 17lb., brown, 13s. 3d. to 14s.

Central official agents' prices for National Mark eggs (large quantities) on the London Egg Exchange are as follows:—Special weight, 17s. 9d. to 18s. 6d.; standard weight, 16s. 9d. to 17s. 3d.; medium weight, 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d.; pullet weight, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.

Reports of proceedings under the heading "Company Meetings" are inserted as advertisements, but care is taken to ensure that they are trustworthy.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

COPPER HIGHER

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), July 24.—It is officially announced that the Exchange will be closed from Friday, Aug. 1, until the following Tuesday morning.

WHEAT.—Owing to unfavourable weather reports from Europe, the market ruled steady and quotations marked scarcely any change. The outlook in Canada has improved, but rains are still wanted. For the balance of cargo, 2,400 tons, South Australian, per King James, sailed June 7, 36s. 9d. per qr. has been paid. Pacific whites, July and Aug., were obtainable at 34s. 9d.; No. 1 hard winter, Aug. 15, at 35s. 1½d.; and No. 2 at 34s. 9d. For South Australian, on passage, 37s. was required, and 35s. 6d. for choice white Karachi, July and Aug. Parcels after opening steady and unchanged closed quiet and occasionally 3d. easier. No. 5 Manitoba (Atlantic), Aug., sold at 33s.; No. 6 at 28s. 9d. net; No. 2 hard winter (Atlantic), Aug., at 34s.; choice white Karachi, Sept., at 35s. 3d.; No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), Aug. 15, sold to Manchester at 34s. 4½d., white to Liverpool and Avonmouth choice white Karachi, per City of Derby, afloat, was dealt in at 35s.

WHEAT futures closed unchanged to 1d. over yesterday's finals. Business in Manitoba grade included July at 35s. 7d., Aug., at 35s. 5½d., and Nov., at 36s. 0½d. and 36s. 1½d.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 values	3.15 Call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	MANITOBA GRADE				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July	35 6	35 7	35 7	35 7	35 6
August	35 4½	35 5	35 5½	35 5½	35 4½
November ..	36 1	36 2	36 1½	36 1½	36 1
	LONDON GRADE				
July	33 8	33 9	33 9	33 8	33 8
September ..	33 10	33 11	33 11	33 10	33 10

MAIZE.—Cargoes were quiet at about late rates. La Plata, July, offered at 24s. 9d.; and Aug. and Sept. at 24s. 7½d. For Dan.-Gal.-Fox., Aug., 25s. was asked. Parcels met a fair inquiry and closed about 3d. better on the day. La Plata, per Treharris, afloat, and June-July, sold at 24s. 7½d.; and Aug.-Sept. at 23s. 7½d.

BARLEY was in better request to outports at steady rates. For Russian, Sept., 16s. 3d. was paid to East Coast ports, while to Bristol Channel, Persian, July, made 15s.; and Danubian, July-Aug., 16s. 3d.

OATS were quiet at recent currencies. La Plata, Oct., 13s. 3d.; No. 2 mixed feed, Aug., 10s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were in fair demand at unchanged prices to 3d. per qr. decline. No. 1 N. Manitoba, July, was offered at 37s. 4½d.; No. 2, 36s. 7½d.; No. 3, 36s. 3d.; No. 4 Manitoba, July, 35s. 6d.; No. 5, 32s. 9d.; No. 6, 28s.; No. 2 mixed durum, July-Aug., 30s. 7½d.; No. 2 hard winter, Gulf, July-Aug., 34s.; Rosafe, 34s. 3d.; white Western, 34s. 3d.; Pacific, July-Aug., 34s. 3d. Australians were not offered. Business covered No. 1 hard winter, Gulf, Aug. 16 and Aug., at 34s. 4½d.; No. 2 N. Manitoba, July-early Aug., 36s. 6d.; choice white Karachi, afloat, 35s.; Sept., 35s. 3d.; while to Manchester, No. 1 hard winter, Gulf, Aug. 16 and Aug., made 34s. 4½d.; and choice white Karachi, afloat, 35s. Spot parcels were quiet at late rates. Graded wheat futures opened unchanged to 1d. per cental lower and further declined on free offerings, sellers being influenced by the heavy movement of new wheat in America, and reports of sales of Russian wheat to the Continent. They rallied later owing to good business in American winters and Indians, and the market closed steady unchanged to 1d. higher on the day. Sales were 250 loads. Tenders against current month, 3 loads, making a total of 369,277 original centals since the beginning of the month; rejected during the same period, 14,400 centals.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Open'g values	Business done Highest	Business done Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July	—	—	—	7 7½	7 7½	7 7
Oct.	7 4	7 4⅞	7 3⅞	7 4	7 4	7 4
Dec.	7 5¼	7 5⅝	7 5⅛	7 5	7 5⅛	7 5⅛
March	7 7⅛	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7⅛	7 7⅛

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels were steady with a moderate demand at 3d. per quarter advance. River Plate, due early Aug., sold at 25s. 4½d. and 25s. 3d., afloat at 24s. 7½d., July-Aug., 23s. 9d., and Dan.-Gal.-Fox., due, 25s. 6d. There were sellers of River Plate, July-Aug., at 23s. 9d.; Sept.-Oct., 23s. 10½d.; Dan.-Gal.-Fox, Aug.-Sept., 24s. 9d.; No. 2 white flat African, Aug.-Sept., at 23s. 6d.; No. 4 flat yellow African and No. 6 round yellow African, Aug.-Sept., at 23s. 9d. Spot parcels were quiet and unchanged.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were dull and unaltered.

FLOUR was quiet but steady.

BRISTOL, July 24.—English wheat was in small supply at the unchanged rates of 37s. to 38s. per qr., on rail. Foreign wheat was quiet at about late rates. No. 2 Manitoba, 40s. 6d. English barley was not offered, but foreign was 9d. dearer owing to scarcity. Persian, 17s. English beans were unaltered at 40s. to 42s. Maize was scarce at 1s. 6d. advance. Plate, 32s. 6d.; Bessarabian, 31s. 3d. Oats were firm. English, 21s. to 24s.; Plate, 16s. 6d. Straight-run flour was quoted 33s. to 33s. 6d. per sack, and sharps, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d., with bran, 4s. to 4s. 3d. per cwt., sacks charged.

MAIDSTONE, July 24.—Wheat, 38s. All feeding stuffs are dearer, but trade is quiet.

MANCHESTER, July 24.—There was a rather better inquiry for English wheat at 37s. to 38s. per qr. Feeding barley, 19s. 6d. to 20s. per qr., ex elevator. Cheshire oats were dearer at 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per cental, ex rails. La Plata maize was 6s. 6d. per cental, ex elevator, and was scarce. Straight-run flour, 33s. per sack, ex mill. Wheat-feed was in rather better demand. Bran, 4s. to 4s. 9d. per cwt.; thirds, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per cwt., sacks included.

LONDON (THE BOROUGH), July 24.—The market for potatoes had a firm tone and prices were advanced all round. Quotations:—English Kidney and Eclipse, £8 to £9; Epicure, £6 per ton; Dutch Kidney, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per cwt. ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—Trade was fairly brisk with good supplies on offer. Quotations:—English apples, 2s. to 5s. per half-sieve; Tasmanian apples, 7s. to 10s.; New Zealand apples, 7s. to 10s. 6d. per box; English Hambro grapes, 1s. to 2s. 6d.; Alicante grapes, 1s. 3d. to 2s.; Muscat grapes, 3s. to 5s. per lb.; dessert gooseberries, 5d. to 8d. per lb.; black currants, 4s. to 6s.; red currants, 8s. 6d. to 9s. per half-sieve; gooseberries, 3s. to 3s. per half-sieve; raspberries, 5s. to 9s.; loganberries, 3s. to 5s. per 12 lb.; English peaches, 6s. to 24s.; nectarines, 8s. to 24s.; green figs, 4s. to 9s. per doz.; Spanish apricots, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per half-sieve; Italian plums, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per tray; Messina lemons, 22s. to 26s.; Naples lemons, 20s. to 24s.; Spanish onions, 8s. to 10s.; African oranges, 16s. to 20s. per case; Brazilian oranges, 16s. to 20s. per case; Porto Rico grape fruit, 26s. to 30s.; South African grape fruit, 20s. to 25s. per case; St. Michael's pineapples, 2s. to 4s.; French cantaloupe melons, 3s. to 6s. each; cherries, 5s. to 12s. per half-sieve; English tomatoes, 5s. to 6s. per 12 lb.; Dutch cucumbers, 5s. to 6s. per tray; Egyptian onions, 8s. to 9s. per bag; green peas, 6s. to 14s. per bag; scarlet runners, 10s. to 12s. 6d. per bag; cauliflowers

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

MUSIC AND DRAMA

A concert, conducted by Mr. Percy Pitt, will be given to-night, at 7.30, by the National Orchestra of Wales, with Mr. Leslie England (pianoforte) as the soloist. Special pieces in the programme will be Grieg's Concerto in A minor and Chopin's Prelude in B flat and Scherzo in B flat minor. Later in the evening there will also be broadcast from the National station a performance of Bruno Frank's play *Twelve Thousand*, which has been adapted for broadcasting by Mr. John Watt.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, July 25, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich : Weather. **10.45** :—Tools in the House, by Mrs. Marion Wade. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

12 :—Victor Olof (violin) ; Sydney Crook (pianoforte). **12.30** :—Organ Recital by Leonard H. Warner, relayed from St. Botolph's Bishopsgate ; Mabel Tarrant (mezzo-soprano). **1.30-2.30** :—Gramophone Records. **4** :—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel.

5.15 :—Children—Circe's Palace, a Greek Legend of Ulysses, told in four scenes by L. du Garde Peach, with music played by the Olof Sextet. **6** :—The Alpine Meadow in the Amateur's Garden, by Mr. W. Stewart. **6.15** :—Weather ; News. **6.30** :—England v. Australia—Eye-witness account of the Fourth Test Match, by Major G. A. Faulkner, relayed from Old Trafford, Manchester. **6.40** : Schumann Songs, sung by Helen Henschel. **7-7.20** :—This Surprising World, by Mr. Gerald Heard.

7.30 :—The National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Percy Pitt ; Leslie England (pianoforte), from Cardiff. **9** :—Weather ; News ; London and New York Stock Exchange Reports ; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (**1,554.4m.** only). **9.25** :—People and Things, by Mr. Harold Nicolson. **9.40** :—Twelve Thousand, a play by Bruno Frank, adapted for broadcasting by John Watt ; produced by Cecil Lewis ; with Eugene Leahy, Abraham Sofaer, Ben Webster, Harman Grisewood, Marcus Barron, Douglas Burbidge, Ernest Milton, Jessie Tandy Leslie Perrins, Edgar Skeet, Herbert Lugg, Maurice Gilbert. **11-12 (1,554.4m. only)** :—Band from Ciro's Club. **12-12.30 (261.3m. only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12** :—Midland Regional programme. **1.15** :—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel. **2.15-3** :—Organ Recital by Leonard H. Warner, relayed from St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate. **5.15** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15** :—Weather ; News. **6.40** :—Midland Regional programme. **8.30** :—Holiday-making in the Baltic, by Mr. A. G. Lias. **9**:—Regional News. **9.5** :—Greta Keller (German songs) ; Mary Willetts in selected poems ; Mario de Pietro (banjo and mandoline solos) ; Cavalieria Orchestriana, a sketch, by Edith Reynolds, Marie Lilian Lane, Dino Galvani, Yvette Darnac, Mario de Pietro ; Songs from In a Persian Garden (Liza Lehmann), with Joan Coxon (soprano), Doris Owens (contralto), Trefor Jones (tenor), John Thorne (bass), the Wireless Orchestra conducted by Leslie Woodgate ; Horace Kenney (comedian) ; the B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Leslie Woodgate. **10.15** :—Weather ; News. **10.30-12** :—Band, from Ciro's Club. **12-12.30** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12 :—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell ; Muriel Normansell (contralto). **1.15** :—London Regional programme. **2.15-3** :—London Regional programme. **5.15** :—Children—Sharing Friends, a letter from Italy, by Frances Pearman ; Musical Selections by the Midland Pianoforte Sextet ; More about Messages and Messengers, by William Hughes. **6** :—London Regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather ; News. **6.40**:—The Birmingham Military Band, conducted by W. A. Clarke ; Nita Barri and Arthur Holland (entertainers). **7.45** :—Back to Ireland, a programme of Songs and Melodies from the Emerald Isle, presented by Charles d'Alton (baritone) and the d'Alton Instrumental Quartet. **8.30** :—London Regional programme. **9** :—News. **9.5** :—London Regional programme. **10.15** :—Weather ; News. **10.30-11** :—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—See Edinburgh. **4.5** :—See Glasgow. **4.50** :—See Edinburgh. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **5.47** :—See Edinburgh. **6** :—Dr. W. Douglas Simpson ; The Schoolboy Scientist and the Buried Castle. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.15** :—See Edinburgh. **9.25-11.10** :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12** :—Organ Recital. **12.30-1** :—Gramophone Records. **4** :—Music from the Trocadero Restaurant, Portrush. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11.10** :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4-11** :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-2.30** :—National programme. **4** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mr. Heley Goodall : Welsh Country Characters. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11.10** :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **4.15** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Children. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.20** :—News. **7.30** :—Time and Gardening Talk. **7.45** :—Harry Fraser : Monologues. **8** :—Concert. The Oakley-Fagan Trio : Selections from the operas. Mme. K. McCafferty and K. O'Carroll : Vocal Duets. Gramophone Records. May Doyle (soprano) ; Top Knots Concert Party ; T. J. O'Flynn ; Amateur Elocutionist. **10** :—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—Herring Fishing Bulletin. **4.5** :—Jeane Paule and Leonie Lascelles (entertainers), from Queen's Hall, Edinburgh. **4.50** :—Organ Recital. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **5.47** :—Birthdays. **5.53** :—Herring Fishing Bulletin. **5.57** :—Weather for Farmers. **6** :—See Aberdeen. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11.10** :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—See Edinburgh. **4.5** :—Jeane Paule and Leonie Lascelles (entertainers) ; The Orchestra. **4.50** :—See Edinburgh. **5.15** :—Children. **5.47** :—See Edinburgh. **6** :—See Aberdeen. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11.10** :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Holiday Hobbies. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.30** :—England v. Australia : An eye-witness account by Major G. A. Faulkner, of the Fourth Test Match, played from Old Trafford, Manchester. **6.40** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11.10** :—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11.10** :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-2.30** :—National programme. **4** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Cardiff. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11.10** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Manchester. **6** :—See Manchester. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.15** :—See Manchester. **9.25-11.10** :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EA J1 (349m.), 8kw.—7 :—Orchestral selections. **7.30** :—Tenor Song Recital. **8** :—Literary Programme. **8.10** :—Orchestral Selections. **8.50** :—Tenor Song Recital. **9.20** :—Orchestral Selections. **9.40** :—Sports Notes.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.—7 :—He dosn't Speak, one-act comedy. **7.30** :—Orchestral Concert of Yugo-slavian Music. **8.30** :—The Circus Princess, operetta (Kalman). **9.30** :—Time and News. **9.45** :—Concert by the Station Quartet—Wotan's Farewell (Wagner) ; Waltz Scene (Debussy) ; Adagio lamentoso from the Sixth Symphony (Tchaikovsky) ; Italian caprice (Tchaikovsky).

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—4.30 :—From Leipzig. **5.30** :—Talks. **7.55** :—Weather for Farmers. **8** :—Orchestral Concert. **9** :—Programme from Langenberg, followed by News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—7.5 :—Labour Market Report. **7.10** :—Orchestral Concert—Overture to Alphonso und Estrella (Schubert) ; Nina (Pergolesi-Kreisler) ; Procession (Kreisler) ; Selection from Boris Godounoff (Moussorgsky). Ballet Music from A Midsummer Night's Dream (Mendelssohn) ; Song and Mazurka (Popper) ; Selections from Le train bleu (Milhaud). **8.40** :—Recital of New Lyrics. **8.55** :—Quartet in B flat major, op. 18, No. 6, for two Violins, Viola, and 'Cello (Beethoven). **9.20** :—Recital of New Lyrics. **9.35** :—Quintet for two Violins, two Violas, and 'Cello (Mozart), followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

BERNE (403m., 1kw.—7.55 :—Time and Weather. **8** :—French Literary Talk. **8.30** :—Orchestral Selections. **9** :—Die Frau im Fenster, one-act play (von Hofmannsthal). **9.30** :—Orchestral Selections. **10** :—News and Weather. **10.15** :—Report for Tourists and Programme Announcements in Esperanto.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—7.35 :—See Prague. **10.15** :—Programme from Brno. **10.55** :—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw. and GLEIWITZ (253m.)—7.5 :—Talk. **7.30** :—Weather for Farmers, followed by Orchestral Concert of Popular Music, relayed from the Etablissement Friebeberg. **9.20** :—Weather, followed by Welchen ! a story by Hans Franck, arranged for wireless by Edith Herrmstadt-Oettingen. **10.10** :—Time, Weather, Press Review, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. **10.35** :—Shorthand Lesson.

BRNO (342m.), 2.4kw.—7.35 :—Programme for Scouts and Ramblers. **8** :—Orchestral Concert. **9** :—Gramophone Records. **10** :—See Prague. **10.15** :—Selections of Popular Music. **10.55** :—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—7.30 :—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15** :—Gramophone Records. **8.30** :—Symphony Concert, from the Royal Conservatoire, Litre ; News after the Programme.

BUDAPEST (550m., 20kw.—7 :—Concert. **8** :—Concert of Hungarian Music by the Orchestra of the Royal Hungarian Opera House—Suite in F sharp minor (Dohnanyi) ; Serenade (Weiner) ; Symphonic Poem, Les Préludes (Liszt). After the Concert, Orchestral Dance Music.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7.5kw.—6.50 :—Weather and News. **7.15** :—Time Signal. **7.30** :—Talk. **8** :—Town Hall Chimes. **8.2** :—Concert from the Frederiksberg Garden—Spelder Parade (Brunn) ; Overture, Orpheus in the Underworld, (Offenbach) ; Dronnenhilleder (Lumbye) ; Waltz, The Blue Danube (Joh. Strauss) ; Handvaerketviser (Reesen). **9** :—Thor Lange Recital of Songs with Introductory Talk. **10** :—News and Report of the Christian Radio Society. **10.20** :—Concert of Chamber Music—Pastoral Sonata for Oboe and Clarinet from Les galanteries amusantes (Chedeville) ; Two Romances for Oboe and Pianoforte, op. 94 (Schumann) ; Grand Duo concertant for Clarinet and Pianoforte (Weber).

CRACOW (313m.), 1kw.—7 :—Miscellaneous Items, Sports Notes and Programme Announcements. **7.20** :—Talk. **8** :—Time and Radio Journal. **8.15** :—Concert, Reading and News.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (246m.), —7 :—Time Signal, Weather, and Economic Notes. **7.5-8** :—See Stuttgart. **8** :—Relay from Frankfurt, University of a Reading by Rabindranath Tagore. **8.45-12 (midnight)** :—See Stuttgart. In the interval at **10.30** :—Time, Sports Notes, and Weather.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (360m.), NORDEN, and MUNSTER (232.2m.).—7.5 :—Talks. **7.50** :—Exchange, Market Prices, and Weather. **8** :—North German Dialect Programme. **10** :—Talks, News, Weather, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices. **10.20** :—Concert, from the Café Kropke, Hanover.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 6.5kw.—(After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.).—7.55 a.m. :—Concert. **10.10** :—Bible Reading. **12.10** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Gramophone Concert. **3.40** :—Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music. **5.10** :—Organ Recital, from a Church in Haarlem. Prelude and Fugue (Bach) ; Fantasia in C (Franck) ; Passacaglia (Andriessen) ; Fugue and Chorale (Honegger) ; Fantasia on Psalm 33 (Wolf). **6.10** :—Exchange Quotations. **6.20** :—Gramophone Records. **6.40** :—A Visit to the Radio Doctor. **7.10** :—Talk. **7.40** :—Concert and Talk ; Overture, Patrie (Bizet) ; Three Pieces from Sigurd Jorsalfar (Grieg) ; Suite from Les Erinnyes (Massenet) ; Overture, William Tell (Rossini) ; Rhapsody, Piet Hein (van Anrooy) ; Jazzwaltz Rhapsody (Schafer) ; Symphonic Poem, Die Moldau (Smetana). **9.55** :—News. **10** :—Gramophone Concert.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—11.40 a.m. :—Time Signal. **11.55** :—Orchestral Concert. **1.40** :—Gramophone Records. **2.40** :—Quintet Concert. **3.40** :—Talk. **4.25** :—Children. **5.25** :—Orchestral Concert ; News in the interval. **7.25** :—Police News. **7.40** :—News. **7.45** :—Gramophone Records. **8.25** :—Talk. **9** :—Gramophone Concert. **9.40** :—News. **9.50** :—Literary Talk. **10.10** :—Gramophone Records. **10.55** :—Gramophone Concert.

LAHTI (1,800m.), 40kw.—6.15 :—Children. **6.40** :—Mandoline Music. **7** :—Talk. **7.20** :—Concert. **8.45** :—News in Finnish and Swedish. **9.15** :—Military Band Music, from the Kappeli.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 13kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (277m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (227m.).—7 :—Economic Report, Weather, and Sports Notes. **7.15** :—English Conversation. **7.40** :—Talk. **8.15** :—Choral Concert, from the Rinterhaus. **9** :—Der Narr mit der Hacke—A Play on Japanese Motives (E. Reinacher. Music by Hans Ebert), followed by News, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices, and Concert, from the Town Hall, Aix-la-Chapelle.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 1.5kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—4.30 :—Concert. **5.55** :—Economic Notes. **6.5** :—Talk in Esperanto. **6.20** :—Weather and Time. **7** :—Talk. **7.25** :—Everyday Economic Problems. **7.40** :—Peter Rosegger Evening. **8.40** :—Concert by the Dresden Soloist Ensemble. **9.40** :—Fire at Sea—A Narrative (Jack London). **10.10** :—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EA J7 (424m.), 2kw.—8 :—Chimes, Exchange, Market Prices and Dance Music. **9.25** :—News. **11** :—Chimes and Symphony Concert on Gramophone Records. **1 a.m. (Saturday)** :—Chimes, News and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—7.30 :—Concert. **8.20** :—Giornale radio. **8.30** :—Time Signal. **8.32** :—Theatre Notes. **8.40** :—Symphony Concert.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (566m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.), NURNBERG (239m.).—7 :—Technical Review. **7.30** :—Pianoforte Recital of Modern Russian Music. **8** :—Götz von Berlichingen—Drama in Five Acts (Goethe), followed by Gramophone Concert. **10.20** :—Time, Weather, News and Sports Notes.

OSLO (493m.), 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (1,935m.), HAMAR (587m.), NOTODDEN (447m.), PORSGRUND (483m.), RJUKAN (447m.).—7.15 :—Weather and News. **7.30** :—Talk. **8** :—Time and Orchestral Concert. **9** :—Cello Recital. **9.35** :—Weather and News. **9.55** :—Topical Talk. **10.10** :—Recitations.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1, Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.30, Exchange Quotations. **2** :—Exchange ; Market Prices. **3.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **3.45** :—Concert—Orchestral Selection, Prelude to Nals Micouln (Bruneau-Delsaux) ; Sonata for 'Cello (Mendelssohn) ; Orchestral Selection, Harmonie du Soir (Lazzari-Letorey) ; Three Preludes for Piano (Debussy) ; Orchestral Selection, Crépuscule Oriental (Rossi) ; Violin Solos (a) Wiegenlied (Brahms), (b) Allegretto (Boccerini), (c) Londonderry Air (arr. Kreisler) Orchestral Selection, Fêtes romaines (Fourdrain-Delsaux). **4.55** :—News and Exchange Quotations. **6.30** :—New York Exchange Rates. **6.35** :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **7** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Readings from the Works of Lafargue. **7.45** :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. **8** :—Talk—The Great Symphony Orchestras of Paris, with Gramophone Illustrations. **8.30** :—Sports Review. **8.45** :—Concert—Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Scriabine) ; Don Juan—Opera (Mozart) by Soloists and the Station Orchestra. In the interval at **9.15**, Press Review, News and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw., 7.35 :—Talk on Summer Sports. **7.45** :—Programme for Touring Clubs. **8** :—Talk. **8.30** :—Chamber Music. **9** :—Concert of Music from the Slavonic Islands. **10** :—Time, News, Sports Notes. **10.15** :—Programme from Brno. **10.55** :—News, Theatre Review, and Programme Announcements. **11** :—Time and Chimes.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw. Programme relayed by Naples (**332m.**).—**8.15** :—Giornale radio ; Announcements and Sports Notes. **8.30** (Rome only) :—Exchange, Weather, News, and Press Review. **9** :—Time Signal. **9.2** :—La Regina del Fonorafo—Operetta in Three Acts (Bard) ; Talks in the Intervals ; News after the Programme.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,348m.), 30kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—7.45 :—Eva died On. Symphony Concert from the Exhibition—Le chasseur maudit (Franck) ; Andante from the First Symphony (Nielsen) ; Two Romances for Violin and Orchestra (Svendsen) ; A Carnival in Paris (Svendsen). **9.15** :—Weather and News. **9.40** :—Road Report by the Royal Automobile Club. **9.45** :—Vilja vid denna källa—A Play (Ziedner).

STUTTGART (360m.), 1.5kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—7 :—Time and Review of the Principal Events of the Coming Week in Esperanto. **7.5** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Violoncello Recital. **8.15** :—Concert of Favourite Airs by the Philharmonic Orchestra. **10** :—Reading. **10.30** :—Time and Chimes.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (385m., 8kw.—7 :—Pianoforte Recital. **7.15** :—News. **7.30** :—Transmission of Pictures. **7.40** :—Orchestral Selections. **8** :—Exchange Quotations and Market Prices. **8.15** :—Opera Comique Music. **8.40** :—Concert of Accordion Music. **8.55** :—Fashion Notes. **9** :—Laugines Time and Concert. In the Interval, at **10.15** :—North African News.

TURIN—Call ITO (291m.), 7kw.—8.15 a.m. -12 (midnight) :—See Milan.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 15kw. and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (245.9m.).—7 :—Talks. **8** :—Time, Weather, and Programme Announcements. **8.5** :—Divers Anecdotes. **8.40** :—Programme of One Act Plays : (a) If two People Do the same Thing ! (Karinthy) ; (b) Bluff (Hirschmann) ; and (c) We Are Founding a Company ; Concert of Light Music to follow.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS.

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated :—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—11.58 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 4kw.—6 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (680m.), 1.5kw.—6.30 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m.), 15kw.—10.30 a.m.
OPTTSBURGH, PA.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—1 p.m. :—Programme relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw.—11.45 a.m. :—Relayed by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 11.30 p.m.-6 a.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—11.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (390m.), 0.7kw.—12.30 a.m.—10.30 p.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.6.kw.—12.30 p.m.

From The Times of 1830

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1830. Price 7d.

Yesterday about half-past 1 o'clock, one of those misguided and intemperate fits of passion which so frequently embitter the marriage state, had nearly proved fatal to a little girl six years old, who had been left by its parents to play about their door whilst they went out. A man and his wife residing on the first floor of a house in Currier's-row, Blackfriars, had quarrelled over their dinner of peas and bacon, a dish which, as times are, deserves a better grace ; but this couple, heedless of what pains it might have cost them to bring a good dinner in at the door, now unwisely determined that it should depart by the first-floor window, and accordingly the man having discharged the peas into the street, his wife with no better wisdom than her husband followed his example with the bacon, when the dish which accompanied the latter fell upon the head of the poor child alluded to above, and nearly deprived it of life. Fortunately, however, such timely assistance was rendered by Mr. Hurlock, of St. Paul's Church-yard, who dressed its wound, that hopes are given of its recovery.

* * * *

3 per Cent. Cons, 92¾ to 3.

SERVANT GIRL'S DEATH

The inquest opened on Wednesday by the Winchester City Coroner (Mr. T. E. Brown) on the body of ELSIE ISABEL DUCKETT, 17, domestic servant, of Reynold's Retreat, Monk Sherborne, near Basingstoke, Hants, and was adjourned until August 5 for further investigation by the police. Sarah Jane Duckett, the girl's mother, stated that her daughter was employed as a general maid by Mr. Rex Budd, of Monk Sherborne. On Sunday, July 6, she received a telephone message from Mr. Budd, telling her that her daughter was ill. She went at once to Monk Sherborne, and found her daughter looking very ill. The girl said she had taken the breakfast into the breakfast room and brought out the teapot from the room. She went to a cupboard, got a cup, put milk and sugar into it, and then poured out some tea. She drank half, found that it was very bitter and nasty, and threw the rest into the sink. She did not feel well afterwards. Mr. Budd afterwards asked the witness to consent to take her daughter to hospital. She agreed, and went to the hospital with her daughter. She saw her daughter two or three times every day, but she was too ill to say anything except, "It was that cup."

"The Prevention of Wastage in New Zealand Apples," by J. Barker, is Special Report No. 39 on food investigation issued by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Stationery Office, price 6d. net). The report describes investigations to discover how temperature conditions in ships' holds affect apples exported from New Zealand to Great Britain.

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

BARRANQUILLA RAILWAY and PIER Co., Ltd. Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of MEMBERS will be CLOSED on the 25th July to 31st July, 1930, both dates inclusive.
By Order of the Board.
T. M. PRIESTLEY, Secretary.
7, St. James'-street, S.W.1.

LANG and STEVENSON, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 28th instant to 31st instant (both days inclusive).
By Order of the Board.
FORREST H. LIGHTBODY, C.A., Secretary.
38, Wesleyan-street, Glasgow, S.E., 23rd July, 1930.

THE BENGAL IRON COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 28th July, to Monday, the 11th August, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.
By Order of the Board.
C. E. RUTTER, Secretary.
Clutha House, 10, Princes-street, London, E.C.2.
25th July, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

CITY of WELLINGTON (Karori District) WATER SUPPLY and DRAINAGE LOAN 1923, £88,000 :—
CITY of WELLINGTON (Onslow District) WATER SUPPLY and DRAINAGE LOAN 1923, £95,000 :—
The Union Bank of Australia Limited will PAY on and after the 1st proximo the HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST due at that date on the above Loans.
The coupons must be left three clear days fo examination.
F. H. McINTYRE, Secretary.
71, Cornhill, E.C.3. 23rd July, 1930.

CITY of WELLINGTON (NEW ZEALAND) LOAN 1907, £160,000 :—
The Union Bank of Australia Limited will PAY on and after the 31st instant the HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST due at that date on the above Loan.
The coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
F. H. McINTYRE, Secretary.
71, Cornhill, E.C.3. 23rd July, 1930.

N.V. ANTON JURGENS' VEREENIGDE FABRIEKEN (ANTON JURGENS' UNITED (MARGARINE) WORKS).

Notice is hereby given that INTERIM DIVIDENDS in respect of the half year ended 30th June, 1930, have been declared, and are PAYABLE on and after 1st August, 1930, as follows :—
BEARER SHARE WARRANTS.
A dividend of 3% will be paid on the undermentioned classes of Preference Shares on presentation of the coupons applicable, viz :—
6 per Cent. Cumulative (A) Preference Shares of Fl.1,000 each.
Coupon No. 21a, which has a value of Fl.30.
6 per Cent. Cumulative Participating "B" Preference Shares No. 1-7,000 of £100 (Fl.1,2200 each.
Coupon No. 17a, which has a value of £3.
6 per Cent. Cumulative Participating "B" Preference Shares No. 7,001-31,220 of Fl.1,200 each.
Coupon No. 17a, which has a value of Fl.36.
6 per Cent. Cumulative Participating "C" Preference Shares of Fl.1,000 each.
Coupon No. 17a, which has a value of Fl.30.
The Coupons above mentioned are payable at the Offices of the Company in Rotterdam, Holland, at Messrs. Hope and Company, Amsterdam ; the Rotterdamsche, Bankvereeniging Rotterdam, Amsterdam or The Hague ; or at the Midland Bank Limited, Poultry, London, E.C.2.
REGISTERED 6 per CENT. CUMULATIVE PARTICIPATING "B" PREFERENCE SHARES.
(Sub-Nos. 1-700,000) of £1 each.
A Dividend of 3 per cent. will be forwarded under deduction of Income Tax at the rate of 4s. 6d. in the £ to all persons registered as Holders of these Shares at the close of business on Thursday, 17th July, 1930.
SUB-SHARES.
Dividends of 3 per cent. on the First Preference, "B" Preference, and "C" Preference Sub-Shares, less Income Tax, will be forwarded to the registered Holders.
Holders of Sub-Share Certificates in the name of the Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Company, Limited, to obtain their dividends should lodge their Certificates at the Midland Bank, Limited, Poultry, London, E.C.2, to be marked for Dividend. Lists can be obtained from the aforementioned Bank, and Certificates must be left three clear days for examination.
The Dividends are payable in sterling at the rate of £1=Fl.12.09½. The net amount payable after deduction of Income Tax at 4s. 6d. in the £ is :—

		£	s.	d.
Per Certificate of	250 Sub-Shares	..	5	15 4
" "	100 "	..	2	6 1
" "	50 "	..	1	3 1
" "	25 "	..	0	11 7
" "	10 "	..	0	2 4
" "	1 "	..	0	0 5

London Transfer Office : Union House, St. Martins-le-Grand, London, E.C.1.

THE ANGLO-PALESTINE COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax) has been declared on the Shares of the above Company in respect of the year 1929. PAYABLE on presentation of Coupon No. 12 attached to the Share Certificates or Bearer Warrants.
Coupons should be presented for payment on or after the 15th August, 1930, at the Offices of the Jewish Colonial Trust (Juedische Colonialbank), Limited, 10-12, Walbrook, London, E.C.4, or its Branch, No. 90, High-street, Whitechapel, E.1.
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
London, 23rd July, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY.
CONSOLIDATED THREE-and-a-HALF per CENT. DEBT.
TENDER of BONDS for REDEMPTION.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Co. are instructed by the Government of Uruguay to announce that the Forty-eighth Amortisation of the Consolidated Debt of the Republic will take place on Thursday, the 7th prox. ; the amount applicable being Sixty-three thousand two hundred and sixty-four pounds and elevenpence (£63,264 0s. 11d.).
They are therefore prepared to receive Tenders of Bonds for Redemption on forms which may be obtained at 67, Lombard-street, London, E.C., where the Tenders will be opened on Thursday, the 7th prox., at half-past eleven o'clock, in the presence of a Representative of the Republic of Uruguay, and a Notary Public. Tenders should be sent in not later than 11.15 a.m.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Co. reserve the right of accepting or rejecting the whole or part of any Tender, and, in accordance with instructions received from the Government of Uruguay, they may require the deposit of the Bonds offered for sale under this Tender.
All Bonds must have attached the Coupons due 1st November, 1930, and subsequently.
Tenders must not be made at any fraction of a shilling other than threepence, or multiples of threepence.
Tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope, marked outside "Tender of Uruguay 3½ per Cent. Bonds for Redemption."
67, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3. 25th July, 1930.

UNION of SOUTH AFRICA CONSOLIDATED SIX per CENT. STOCK, 1930-1940.
Westminster Bank, Limited, on behalf of the Government of the Union of South Africa, gives notice to the holders of the above Stock that, pursuant to the terms of the Prospectus dated 24th September, 1923, and 21st November, 1923, the said Government hereby exercises its option to redeem, at par, the whole of the outstanding Stock on the 1st November, 1930.
The final six months' Interest payment will be made on 1st November, 1930.
Westminster Bank, Limited, Stock Transfer Office, 9, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2. 25th July, 1930.

PRIVATE HOTELS

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

LONDON

HAMPSTEAD. 12, LYNDHURST-GARDENS. Tele., Hampstead 4341.
Large sunny rooms in quiet private hotel. Constant hot water ; separate tables. Also large garden but suitable for artist (South light) or author in beautiful secluded garden. Fifteen minutes from City and West End.—Apply Mrs. Bindon.

KENSINGTON GARDENS PRIVATE HOTEL, Ltd., LANCASTER-STREET, HYDE PARK, W.2. Padd. 4288. ELECTRIC LIFT. RUNNING HOT and COLD WATER IN ALL BED ROOMS.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

COOMBE COTTAGE PRIVATE HOTEL, COOMBE HILL, SURREY.—A former home of Royalty ; eight acres of beautiful grounds, terraced lawns ; large oak-panelled lounge, 25 rooms ; redecorated ; tennis ; garages ; stabling for 12 ; two miles Marble Arch. Tariff on application. 'Phone, Kingston 3060.

SHERLIES PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, ORPINGTON, KENT.
DELIGHTFULLY situated in eight acres ground, high up. Close station ; excellent train service. Congenial company. Billiards, tennis, &c.—'Phone, Orpington 72.

SHORTLANDS HOUSE
PRIVATE HOTEL, SHORTLANDS, KENT.
Three minutes station, electric trains to Town.
HARD COURT. SOFT WATER.
Billiards. Dancing. For tariff apply Proprietor.
Telephone, Ravensbourne 0916.

PARIS HOTELS,
RESTAURANTS, AND TEA ROOMS

THE AMBASSADOR Boulevard Haussmann. On the new
The largest Continental Hotel. 600 rooms. 600 baths.

HOTEL ASTORIA, CHAMPS-ELYSEES (facing Arc de Triomphe).
RESTAURANT open to non-residents.

HOTEL BRIGHTON, 218, Rue de Rivoli (facing Tuileries Gds.).
In the heart of the fashionable centre.

HOTEL CAPUCINES. 37, Boulevard des Capucines.
Between OPERA and MADELEINE. All comfort.

ENGLISH 7, Avenue Président Wilson (Champs-Elysées).
FAMILY HOTEL. Full board from 50 francs.

FRANCIA HOTEL. 100, Rue La Fayette, near North and East Stations. Excellent grill room, bar ; 130 rooms and 80 baths. Tele. address, Franciafay, Paris 83.

THE LANCASTER HOTEL and RESTAURANT.
7, Rue de Perri (Champs-Elysées).

HOTEL LOUIS LE GRAND, 3, Rue Rouget del'Isle, Paris. Off Rue de Rivoli (Tuileries).

HOTEL LUTETIA 43, 45, 47, BOULEVARD RASPAIL.
THE SMARTEST, THE MOST MODERN.
Tariff with plan

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

JAMES MEERES DRABBLE Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of JAMES MEERES DRABBLE late of 1 Rue Gally, Neuilly-sur-Seine in France deceased, who died on the Ninth day of March 1930 and Letters of Administration of whose Estate were granted by the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the Sixteenth day of July 1930 to Margaret Augusta Drabble and George Andrew Drabble the Administrators of the Estate of the said deceased are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned as Solicitors for the said Administrators on or before the Thirtieth day of September 1930 after which date the said Administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 23rd day of July 1930.
DENTON, HALL & BURGIN 3, Grays Inn Place, London W.C.1. Solicitors for the said Administrators.

RE WALTER EDWARD WEBB, Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of WALTER EDWARD WEBB, late of 11, Wentworth Gardens, Palmers Green, London, N.13, formerly of 48, Tewkesbury Terrace, New Southgate, Middlesex (who died on the 28th March 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice on the 31st May 1930, by Alfred Edwin Maynard, the sole Executor therein named) are hereby required to send the same in writing to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executor on or before the 25th September 1930, after which date the Executor will proceed to distribute the said estate having regard only to the claims then notified.
Dated this 22nd day of July 1930.
KINGSLEY, WOOD, WILLIAMS & Co. 15, Walbrook, London E.C.4. Solicitors for the said Executor.

RE JOSIAH GUNTON, deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of JOSIAH GUNTON late of Empire House, 93 Martin's le Grand, London E.C.1, and of Bailey's Hotel, Gloucester Road, London S.W.7, Architect & Surveyor (who died on the 5th March 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice on the 19th May 1930 by William Henry Gunton and Winifred Lilian Gunton, the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send particulars in writing to them the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 25th September 1930, after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the said estate having regard only to the claims then notified.
Dated this 23rd day of July 1930.
KINGSLEY, WOOD, WILLIAMS & Co. 15, Walbrook, London E.C.4. Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE GEORGE FREDERIC GRANT Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts, claims, or demands against the Estate of GEORGE FREDERIC GRANT late of 264 Ashby Road in the City and County of Kingston upon Hull Esquire (who died on the 16th day of May 1930, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 4th day of July 1930, by Walter Frederick Fairfull both of the said City and County Chartered Accountants the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts, claims, or demands to the undersigned Harris & Co., Chartered Accountants, 5 Parliament Street, Hull or to us the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the 30th day of September 1930, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose debts, claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 23rd day of July 1930.
DENTON, JACKSON & CO. Solicitors, Victoria Chambers, Bowlalley Lane, Hull. Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE Mrs. MARY ELIZA PRICE (deceased). All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of Mrs. MARY ELIZA PRICE of Brynglas, near Neath, Widow who died on the 23rd day of September 1929, and whose Will with three Codicils was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 10th day of April 1930 by Henry Habberley Price, Florence Louisa Hay and George Bennett Wynne Young, three of the Executors therein named) are required to send to the undersigned on or before the 30th day of September 1930, after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.
Dated this 23rd day of July 1930.
COLLINS WOODS & VAUGHAN JONES, 1, Wind Street Place, Swansea. Solicitors for the Executors.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of WARDLE-ROBINSON & SPENCER, Ltd. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies Act 1929, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at Cordingley's Hotel, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, on Friday the 1st day of August, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 238, 239 and 240 of the said Act.
Dated this 23rd day of July, 1930.
WM. SPENCER, Secretary.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS 1914 and 1926. In the County Court of Hampshire holden at Portsmouth In Bankruptcy. No. 16 of 1930. Re FREDERICK JOHN TIPPER of 6, Rochester Road Southsea in the City of Portsmouth House Furnisher, carrying on business under the style of F. J. Tipper & Son, at 243, Albert Road, Southsea in the City of Portsmouth.
I, EBENEZER HENRY HAWKINS, of the firm of Peppitts, Appleby & Hawkins, of 4 Charterhouse Square in the County of London, Fellow of the Society of Incorporated Accountants & Auditors, hereby give notice that I have been duly APPOINTED and certified by the Board of Trade as TRUSTEE of the Estate of the above-named Bankrupt.
All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the Bankrupt must deliver them to me, and all Debts due to the Bankrupt must be paid to me.
Creditors who have not yet proved their Debts must forward their proofs of Debts to me.
E. H. HAWKINS, F.S.A.A., Trustee.
23rd July 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. JAMES SHOOLBRED and COMPANY Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies Act, 1929, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the Grand Hall, Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, on Wednesday the thirtieth day of July 1930, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 239 and 240 of the said Act and in particular
(a) to appoint a liquidator or liquidators and
(b) to consider the advisability of not proceeding and if so deciding to appoint a committee of inspection.
Dated this twenty-third day of July 1930.
By Order of the Board.
S. W. POOLEY, Secretary.

THE COMPANIES' ACT 1929 WIRELESS PICTURES (1926) Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies' Act 1929, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, W.C.2 on Thursday the 31st day of July 1930, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose mentioned in the said Section.
Dated this 22nd day of July 1930.
By Order of the Board,
JOHN S. BIRD, Secretary.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS 1914 and 1926. In the High Court of Justice In Bankruptcy. No. 471 of 1930.
Re JOSEPH GOORWITCH, of and lately carrying on business at 123 King Street, Hammersmith, London, W.6, Costumier.
We, Pinchan, Partridge & Co. of 3, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.1, hereby give notice that Mr. ALBERT HENRY PARTRIDGE, F.C.A., of this firm has been duly APPOINTED and certified by the Board of Trade as TRUSTEE of the Estate of the above-named Bankrupt.
All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the Bankrupt must deliver them to the Trustee, and all Debts due to the Bankrupt must be paid to him.
Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of Debts to the Trustee.
PINCHAM PARTRIDGE & Co
23rd July, 1930.

BUSINESS PREMISES,

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS,

BUILDING LAND AND SITES,

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PROPERTIES,

AND

SHOOTING AND FISHING

will be found on Page Three.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LANDED ESTATE WANTED.
MESSRS. FOX and SONS, Estate Agents, Bournemouth, wish to PURCHASE for a client an AGRICULTURAL and RESIDENTIAL ESTATE. An area of 1,000 ACRES or upwards would be considered and the Southern half of England is preferred. Fishing would be an advantage. Solicitors or owners are invited to communicate with Messrs. FOX and SONS, who will arrange to make an immediate inspection.

NAVAL OFFICER WANTS FURNISHED HOUSE, COTTAGE, or FLAT in or near London, 18 months from September; four-five bed, three reception; about 3 guineas.—Write Box Z.545, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED on a MAIN ROAD, SMALL HOUSE suitable for Teas and Chicken Farm, 5 or 6 Acres. Rent preferred. District immaterial, provided plenty passing traffic.—ESMOND, 56, Brompton-road, S.W.

WANTED to RENT, Detached HOUSE in Village near Sea or River (gravel soil); three or four beds, bath, hot and cold lavatory basin, inside w.c.; two sitting, kitchen with range, extra sitting room for pantries, scullery outside w.c.; co.'s water and gas; main drainage; no garage; ¼ Acre; garage.—Write Box Z.542, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to PURCHASE, within 20 miles radius of the City, N. or N.W. only pre-War COUNTRY RESIDENCE, not built over, and containing 7-10 bed rooms; Three Acres; main services; garage, cottage, &c.; must be near golf course.—Price and full particulars to H. J. care of MAPLE and Co., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

WANTED to RENT, Furnished or Unfurnished, for long period, SMALL HOUSE, good garden; Harrogate, Ducby or Kent road district preferred; two ladies, housekeeper; very careful tenants; highest references.—Write Box B.657, Lee and Nightingale, Liverpool.

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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ESTABLISHED SPORTS GROUND for SALE FREEHOLD.—West of London. Area nearly 13 ACRES. Enclosed pavilions.—Apply LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, Surveyors, 46, Gresham-street, E.C.2.

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A SUNNY POSITION FACING THE GARDENS
of a quiet and select square adjoining the Park. The house has a pleasing appearance and has been completely modernized. No further expenditure necessary; seven excellent bed rooms, three bath rooms, and three reception rooms (one double), pantry, &c. Price only £4,200.—Apply
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Owner must sell immediately at greatly reduced price.
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Occupying a quiet position in a favourite thoroughfare. A handsomely appointed modernized house, fitted with every convenience, service lift, constant hot water, &c.; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms (all reception on entrance floor); large and beautifully laid out garden. Term unexpired 44 years.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 0111-2.)

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Agents for all classes of HOUSES, FLATS, &c.

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MODERNIZED SMALL TOWN RESIDENCE. Ready for immediate occupation; quiet situation; new throughout; many modern conveniences; vacant possession, comprising four-five bed rooms, two-three reception, two bath rooms, excellent domestic offices.
PRICE 2,500 GUINEAS for LONG LEASE.
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Or would be LET FURNISHED,
RUTLAND-GATE.
Modernized and improved; beautifully appointed. 10 bed, three bath, five reception rooms.
Passenger lift.
Large garage with rooms over.
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SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Well-planned HOUSE with five bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath, &c. Lease about 44 years, at £5 per annum. PRICE £700. New Lease can be negotiated.—Agents,
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NON-BASEMENT HOUSE.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—An attractive COTTAGE-STYLE HOUSE, in a quiet position, to be SOLD; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, and offices; easily worked with one maid. Price £3,750.—Agents,
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S. KENSINGTON.—Well FURNISHED HOUSE; three reception, four-five bed, bath, kitchen, &c.; phone; 7 gns.—Write Box K.1993, The Times, E.C.4.

ST. JAMES'.
Charming double-fronted Period House
FACING SOUTH
Practically adjoining the Green Park and close to St. James's Palace.
Eight bed rooms, two to three bath rooms, three reception rooms and complete domestic offices.
CENTRAL HEATING.
A reasonable price will be accepted for the
LEASE
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£1,950.—A beautifully decorated semi-detached RESIDENCE, ready for immediate occupation, with all modern conveniences; containing five bed rooms, very fine bath room, three ground-floor reception rooms, excellent domestic quarters. Lease nearly 20 years at a ground-rent of 1s. a year.—Strongly recommended by Sole Agents,
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FURNISHED FLATS
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FEW FLATS ONLY REMAINING.
The furnishings are costly and in modern taste; every thing new; telephone in each room; luxuriously fitted bath room; à la carte catering from model kitchen. Rent, including service, valeting, light, &c., single £8 8s., double from £10 10s. weekly.
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ATTRACTIVE SERVICE FLAT; reception, two bed rooms, bath room; constant hot water; telephone; 5gns.—50, Hogarth-road, Kensington. Frobisher 2142.
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(North side).
In quiet position adjoining the Gardens.
EXCEPTIONALLY FINE MANSION FLAT, with separate entrance, upon which several thousand pounds have been spent; four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, and domestic offices; parquet flooring, central heating, constant hot water.
Rental only £400 per annum.
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Cuisine à-la-carte.
Self-contained suites from 6½gns.-14gns. a week.
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DELIGHTFUL Unfurnished ROOMS, in quiet, well-kept house, to be redecorated to taste; every convenience, electric, gas and telephone; meals if required; service if required: 14s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per week.—Apply Housekeeper, 45, Stanley-gardens, Belsize-grove (one minute Belsize Park Station).

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Newly Decorated. Constant Hot Water.
HAMPSTEAD (near Heath and Stations).—An attractive newly-converted SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE to be LET; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; nice garden. £200 per annum inclusive, no premium.—Apply W. Cull and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-road, South Hampstead, N.W.3. Tele., Primrose 0111-2.

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HANS-CRESCENT (close to Park).—An opportunity to obtain a very attractive UNFURNISHED SUITE in this favourite £275 P.A. position; bed room, bath room, reception room; excellent cooking; efficient staff.—Apply MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

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WITH DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD ATMOSPHERE. KENSINGTON GARDENS (almost adjoining South Side).—The last remaining FLAT in a large new building to be LET at a moderate inclusive rent, without premium; two bed rooms, bath room, reception room, &c.; panelling, parquet floors.—Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, S.W.7. Phone, Western 3424.

WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OVER THE PARK. KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.—Charming bright UNFURNISHED FLAT, in fine mansion block to be LET; five bed and dressing rooms, bath room, lounge, reception hall, two reception rooms, kitchen, and offices. Lease about five years. Rent £575 per annum. Nominal premium. FREEHOLD POSSESSION.—Highly recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

LADIES' own FLAT N.W.3; one reception, one bed room, kitchen, and bath room; telephone, linen, plate, glass; newly decorated.—Write Box Z.550, The Times, E.C.4.

MANSION FLAT, well FURNISHED and equipped; five rooms; first floor; near Baker-street, Marble Arch; available 5gns. per week.—Phone to-day: Ambassador 1446 before noon, or write Box 6546, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

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NEAR Gloucester-road Stations.—A charming FLAT, facing South; four bed, two bath, two reception rooms. Rent £300 per annum. Constant hot water, lift; perfectly appointed. Small premium for 13½ years' lease.—AGENTS, SAUNDERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 6611-2.

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SELF-CONTAINED SEVEN-ROOMED MAISONNETTE in gentleman's residence, SOUTH KENSINGTON; constant hot and cold water; £250 per annum.—Write Box K.1978, The Times, E.C.4.

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(facing the Park).
Furnished or Unfurnished, for any period.
High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.
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Telephone: Kensington 3675 (ten lines).

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at a house of distinction, 191, QUEEN'S-GATE (Park end), an aristocratic residence with every modern convenience; butler; garage; 8-15gns.—Ken. 2873.

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SLOANE-STREET (just off), very quiet and favourite position.—MANSION FLAT; four bed, bath, two reception rooms, and kitchen.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

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CONSTANT HOT WATER.
Parquet Floors. Access to Gardens.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—To be LET, particularly attractive and well-fitted GROUND-FLOOR FLAT; large rooms; four bed £275 rooms (with basins), bath room, two reception rooms, and usual offices. Modern conveniences.—WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 88, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Head Office) Sloane-square, S.W.1.

LARKHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM. New FLATS. THE LAST THREE BLOCKS are now AVAILABLE for LETTING. Three-four rooms; constant hot water; Frigidaire fitments; lock-up garages; large, well-planned rooms; pleasant garden surroundings. Rents, including service, from £160 per annum. Write Box 10 for illustrated Booklet, Secretary, Larkhall Estate, Ltd., Dept. D/T., 101, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.1. Telephone, Franklin 6272.

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TO be LET UNFURNISHED, a charming, light, SELF-CONTAINED TOP-FLOOR FLAT, four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c., at the very low rent of £225 per annum inclusive.—Apply the Managing Agents, GARLAND, SMITH and Co., 100, Mount-street, W.1. (Gros. 2360-1).

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UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, six rooms and bath room, shortly becoming available.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall-court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 8100.

UNUSUALLY attractive modern FURNISHED FLAT, three minutes Hyde Park; one reception, two bed rooms, bath, kitchen; constant hot water; 4gns.—Housekeeper, 40, Queen's-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2.

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WITH VIEWS OF THE PARK.
WELL-FURNISHED SMALL SERVICE FLAT available for August and September; bed room, bath room, sitting room; full service; low rent.—Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1. (Mayfair 6341.)

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FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

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2, BELSIZE-GROVE, HAMPSTEAD.—In open situation, convenient for City and West End.—Modern self-contained labour-saving FLATS; all latest improvements; magnificent rooms; must be seen to be appreciated. Decorated ready for entry. On view daily 2-4, or particulars from Sole Agents, W. J. ROSS, 171, Haverstock-hill, N.W.3. Telephone: Primrose 1121.

WITH COMPLETE SERVICE.
22, GROSVENOR-SQUARE.
There now remain only three flats in this MAGNIFICENT MODERN BUILDING TO BE LET.
Accommodation: Entrance hall, two reception rooms, two bed rooms, large dressing room, well-fitted bath room, electric kitchenette.
SMALLER SUITE OF
entrance hall, sitting room, one or two bed rooms, fitted bath room, electric kitchenette.
This suite has
MAGNIFICENT LARGE ROOMS.
This building is a modern building of distinction with every comfort and convenience.
RENTS: LARGER FLAT £1,625 and £1,300;
SMALLER FLAT £750.
ABSOLUTELY INCLUSIVE OF ALL CHARGES.
To view apply Head Porter on premises, and full particulars of Mr. L. KNIGHT, 25-27, Charles-street, Haymarket, S.W.1. Telephone, Mayfair 2506.

£150 RENT.—Charming first-floor MAISONNETTE to be LET Unfurnished in Kensington; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.—Sole Agents, HOWELL, SONS and BONNIN, 88A, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5183-4.)

£125 PER ANNUM.—Unfurnished SELF-CONTAINED TOP FLAT; three rooms, kitchen, and bath room. Opposite Kensington Palace Gardens. On view.—26, Clanricarde-gardens, W.2.

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10 GUINEAS PER WEEK.—A well FURNISHED FLAT to be LET for six months; four bed, bath, three reception rooms, and offices; passenger lift.—Agents,
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A Big old-fashioned GARDEN.—SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; six good rooms, &c.; suburb, half an hour Town; £150 inclusive.—Bryden, 3, Clement's Inn, W.C.2. Holborn 4660.

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TORQUAY.—Unfurnished FLAT, magnificent sea views, full South; lounge, dining room, four bed rooms, with hot and cold running water, usual offices.—Particulars from F. Paul, 8, Heaketh-crescent, Torquay. No agents.

WANTED
WANTED middle October for six months, FURNISHED FLAT; four-five bed rooms; Mayfair

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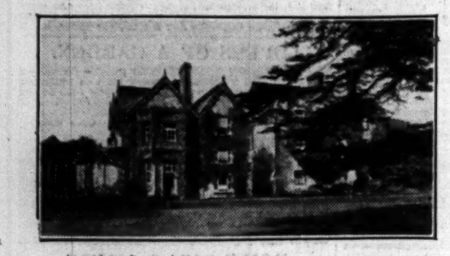
Beautiful situation on high ground, near Ross-on-Wye.



FINE OLD STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE, completely modernized regardless of cost, and in excellent order.

Lounge, three good reception, garden room, 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, offices. Central heating, electric light, telephone. Good cottage, stabling, garage for four cars. Extremely pretty gardens, good tennis lawn, well stocked vegetable garden, pastureland, &c., in all about

13 ACRES.

FREEHOLD,

£5,000 OR NEAR OFFER.

Inspected and very strongly recommended.—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

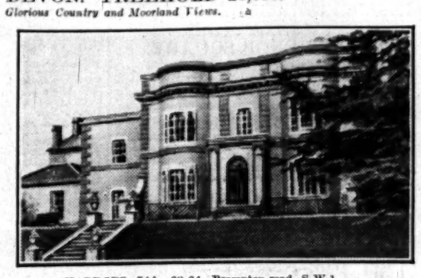
EAST DEVON. FREEHOLD £6,000.

Glorious Country and Moorland Views.

An attractive and substantially built Country House, occupying an excellent position, with views across the lovely Valley of the Axe.

Four reception, gun room, gentlemen's lavatory, 12 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, excellent offices, with servants' hall.

Electric light and power. Central heating. Telephone. Good water supply. Excellent drainage.



FINELY TIMBERED GROUNDS, with tennis lawn, orchard, kitchen garden, rosery, paddock, &c., in all nearly

5 ACRES.

Stabling and garage with gardener's cottage and two other cottages.

Further details of the Agents: HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

A BARGAIN IN ANGLESEY.

Magnificent scenery. Picked position.

REALLY CHARMING, EASILY-MANAGED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, occupying a sheltered, sunny situation, overlooking the Menai Straits; excellent boating and golf. Hall, three reception, eight principal bed rooms, three bath rooms, capital offices, servants' rooms.

Electric light, abundant water supply, telephone, modern drainage.

Stabling with rooms, garage for two; eight small cottages, outbuildings.

PERFECT GARDENS AND GROUNDS, with rockeries, tennis lawn, productive walled kitchen garden, fruit trees, spinney, &c., in all about

SEVEN ACRES.

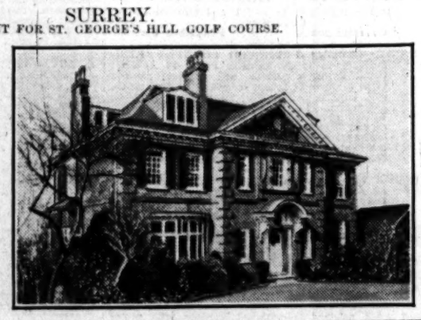
ONLY £4,000 OR OFFER.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SURREY.

CONVENIENT FOR ST. GEORGE'S HILL GOLF COURSE.

MODERN HOUSE of attractive design on high sloping green with gravel soil, commanding good views.



Hall, billiard room, three reception, five principal and three secondary bed rooms, two bath rooms.

Electric light, Gas, Co.'s water. Main drainage.

NICELY TIMBERED GROUNDS with tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, in all ABOUT ¼ OF AN ACRE. Brick-built garage. Garden house.

FREEHOLD £3,900.

Recommended by the Agents, Messrs. EWBANK and Co., Weybridge; HARRODS, Ltd., West Byfleet, Surrey, and 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BRACING KENT COAST.

Favourite Health Resort.

BEAUTIFUL MARINE RESIDENCE.

On the top of the Cliffs, with uninterrupted sea views and conveniently placed for the North Foreland Golf Course.

Well fitted and planned, containing outer and inner halls, three reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, complete offices; every up-to-date convenience installed; useful outbuildings; space for garage.

CHARMING GARDEN, affording seclusion, with lawn, tennis court, flower beds, ornamental fishpond, in all about

HALF AN ACRE.

ONLY £4,000, FREEHOLD, Representing a veritable gift.

Inspected and strongly recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

LOVELY PART OF BUCKS.

500FT. UP.

Within 24 miles of London, good train service.

SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED HOUSE, in perfect repair and conveniently situate for station and golf.

Hall and cloak room, three reception, billiard room, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, and excellent offices.

Central heating, constant hot water, electric light, telephone, main drainage, company's water and gas. Garage for two cars.

Extremely attractive gardens, with fine entout-cas hard tennis court, in all nearly

TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD, £5,000.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FRINTON-ON-SEA.

On the Esplanade and within 100 yards of the Golf Club House.

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE PRE-WAR RESIDENCE, in first-rate order throughout.

Healthy open situation. Beautiful views from nearly all windows.

Lounge hall, two reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room, excellent domestic offices; companies' electric light, gas, and water, telephone, main drainage. Garage and Tennis Court.

Inexpensive Pleasure Garden of over one-third Acre.

LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

Full details from Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HAVANT & CHICHESTER.

£300 P.A., or would be LET, FURNISHED,

CHARMING OLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,

within easy reach of the station and commanding excellent views.

Lounge hall, four-five reception, 14 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices; lodge, garage, stabling.

OLD-WORLD PLEASURE GROUNDS with lawns, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden,

IN ALL SEVEN ACRES.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HEADINGTON HILL, OXFORD.

Unrivalled position, with magnificent and permanently unobstructed views.

FREEHOLD RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER, FOR SALE.

In beautiful order, with every comfort, Lounge, three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, large garden room, bath room, compact offices. Electric light and heating; telephone; Co.'s water; main drainage; garage. Delightful grounds with kitchen and flower gardens, orchard, tennis lawn, in all

ABOUT TWO ACRES.

Inspected and very strongly recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

7, SACKVILLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1. 'PHONE: REGENT 6773.

A SINGULARLY ATTRACTIVE SMALL COUNTRY ESTATE.

12 MILES FROM THE SUSSEX COAST.

IN THE MIDST OF UNDULATING AND UNSPOILED COUNTRY. 300 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. FACING SOUTH.

A MOST PICTURESQUE OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE OF THE LONG, LOW TYPE. IN A BEAUTIFUL SETTING.

Restored and completely modernized three years ago. Approached by a pretty, winding drive, and thoroughly secluded. Three large reception rooms, small study, Oak beams, open fireplaces, and other characteristic features. Excellent domestic offices. Six bed rooms, two well-appointed bath rooms. All on two floors. Separate cottage for servants. Electric lighting; constant hot water service, telephone, &c. Garage, stables, quaint old cast house. Home farm with cottage and adequate buildings. Really enchanting old-world gardens bounded by stream. Plenty of trees, rock and water garden, two tennis courts, &c. Inexpensive to maintain.

THE REMAINDER COMPRISES VALUABLE ORCHARDING OF 12 ACRES AND THE ADJOINING DAIRY FARM, TOGETHER WITH A SMALL AREA OF WOODLAND. THE RENT FROM THE FARM AND PROFIT FROM THE SALE OF FRUIT PRODUCE WELL OVER £200 PER ANNUM.

PRICE FREEHOLD WITH 100 ACRES £6,500.

ILLUSTRATED PARTICULARS FROM F. L. MERCER AND CO., 7, SACKVILLE-STREET, W.1. TEL., REGENT 6773.

SURREY. 35 MINUTES LONDON.

ADJOINING AND OVERLOOKING A LOVELY GORSE AND PINE-CLAD COMMON.

SANDY SOIL. CONVENIENT FOR HALF-A-DOZEN FIRST-CLASS GOLF COURSES.

A PERFECTLY-APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENCE WITH A MOST CHARMING INTERIOR.

Approached by a private road and one mile from main line station. Beautifully decorated and having everything in the manner of up-to-date improvements. Central heating with radiators in every room; "Electrolux" refrigerating plant; independent hot-water service; company's electric light and water; main drainage; elegant lounge hall; three large reception rooms; eight or nine bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms; garage for two cars with chauffeur's room (fitted with radiator and wash-basin). Lovely matured gardens with tennis court, rosery, &c.; surrounded by trees. Over £1,000 has been spent on the grounds alone. The area is nearly an acre and a half and they are economical to maintain.

ACTUAL COST WELL OVER £7,500. FOR SALE OWING TO UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES AT A SACRIFICIAL PRICE.

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UNIQUE SITUATION.

OVERLOOKING BURNHAM BEECHES ADJOINING LOVELY OPEN COMMON.

30 MINUTES LONDON

TUDOR COTTAGE-RESIDENCE

Extremely picturesque, with a fascinating interior; completely modernized.

IN A POSITION THAT CAN NEVER BE SPOILED BY BUILDING.

Four reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room. Panelling, beamed ceilings, &c. Main electric light and water. Garage. A peaceful and delightfully pretty old-world garden with plenty of trees. Easy reach of Burnham and Stoke Poges Golf Links. Half-an-hour's rail from Paddington.

FREEHOLD, £3,500.

Particulars and photographs from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

3 MILES OXFORD.

ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPE OF A HILL. 500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

WONDERFUL VIEWS.

ARTISTIC BIJOU TYPE.

Really quite unique and of distinctly intriguing character.

IN ABSOLUTE PERFECT ORDER. ENTIRELY UP-TO-DATE.

Three reception rooms, pretty loggia, five bed rooms, bath room, &c. Main electric light and gas. Central heating. A most compact and labour-saving house. Garage. Uncommonly attractive, matured gardens with exquisite rockeries, small copse. Forming a lovely, natural setting and sheltered by trees.

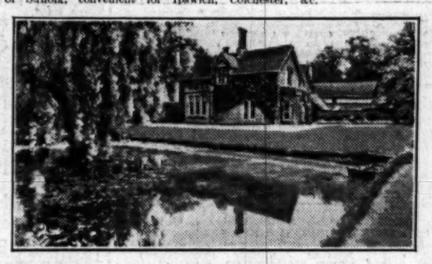
FREEHOLD, ONLY £3,000.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

A CHARMING QUEEN ANNE HOUSE.

Beautiful part of Suffolk, convenient for Ipswich, Colchester, &c.

On a quiet by-road in perfectly rural country. Fine old oak panelling and other features. Lounge hall, billiards room, three reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; electric light, telephone, &c.; stabling for five, garage. Lovely old-world gardens with small ornamental lake, forming an outstanding feature. Four Acres.



FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT A TEMPTING PRICE.

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17 MILES LONDON.

BETWEEN

EPSOM AND LEATHERHEAD.

Close to station (frequent trains to Waterloo, London Bridge, Charing Cross, &c.). Overlooking Ashtead Woods and convenient for golf links. A bright and cheerful modern RESIDENCE of pleasing architecture; exceptionally well built (pre-War). Recently redecorated. Lounge hall, three reception rooms, seven or eight bed rooms, bath room, &c. Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Main drainage. Large garage.

£3,500 WITH 1¼ ACRE.

FREEHOLD.

Particulars and photos from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

CONSTABLE & MAUDE,

'Phone: Grosvenor 1267 (4 lines). Telegrams: Audconsian, Audley, London.

HEAD OFFICE: 2, MOUNT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.

BRANCHES: SHREWSBURY, HENDON, AND STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

HUNTING WITH THE AVON VALE FOXHOUNDS.

WILTSHIRE.

About five miles from Trowbridge and Bradford-on-Avon. The Charming Tudor Manor House

"THE OLD MANOR," BROUGHTON GIFFORD, MELKSHAM.

A fascinating stone-built MANOR HOUSE, recently modernized and in first-rate order throughout, containing:—Three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room, and usual offices.

Central heating. Electric light. Water laid on. Constant hot water. Modern Sanitation. Garage. Three-stall stable. Cottages. Buildings. Really charming old-world garden, with paddocks, in all

10 ACRES.

Freehold for SALE at very moderate figure. If not sold privately will be offered by Public Auction in the Autumn.

For further particulars apply Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

SALE ON TUESDAY NEXT.

BY ORDER OF R. H. CABELL, ESQ.

ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD COUNTRY HOME.

On the outskirts of the very favourite county town of Guildford.

RYDES HILL HOUSE, GUILDFORD.

SUMPTUOUSLY FITTED THROUGHOUT

On the high ground just outside the much-favoured old-world town.

A medium-sized house of great charm.

Surrounded by delightful gardens and pasture land.

Fifteen bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, four delightful reception rooms. Billiards room, lounge hall. Three cottages. Model farmery. Large garage.

Beautifully kept grounds containing some fine trees, rose and rock gardens, herbaceous walks, small range of glass, and prolific kitchen garden.

IN ALL ABOUT 15 ACRES.

ADDITIONAL LAND UP TO 200 ACRES IF REQUIRED.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY, OR BY AUCTION on JULY 29th, AT A PRICE WHICH MUST APPEAL.

Full particulars from the Solicitor, H. A. JUSTIN BAKER, Esq., 40, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1, and of the Auctioneers, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

SALE ON TUESDAY NEXT

ONLY 14 MILES OF HYDE PARK CORNER.

IN AN OLD-WORLD VILLAGE, EIGHT MINUTES FROM STATION 25 FROM WATERLOO.

THE TILE HOUSE, ESHER.

An exceptionally well-built modern house. Lounge hall, two reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, usual offices, with servants' hall. Electric light and power, company's gas and water. Main drainage. Telephone. Excellent garage for two cars. Charming gardens, with tennis court, paddock with small lake, about 1½ ACRE.

For SALE by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, on 29th July. Solicitors:—Messrs. Crossman Block and Co., 16, Theobalds-road, W.C.1. Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

MILBURN, ESHER.

FIFTEEN MILES FROM HYDE PARK CORNER.

THIS LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED HOUSE on sandy soil and adjacent to Commons.

Accommodation: Inner hall, three reception rooms, ball room, sun room, 14 bed rooms, seven bath rooms, white tiled offices; every modern convenience and comfort; lodge; three cottages; garage, stabling; beautifully timbered gardens including a large trout lake, hard tennis court, and paddock, in all

ABOUT 13 ACRES.

For SALE privately, or by AUCTION later.

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By direction of B. H. G. ARKWRIGHT, Esq., J.P.

BETWEEN WINCHESTER AND PETERSFIELD.

A first-class Residential, Sporting, and Agricultural Estate.

BROCKWOOD PARK, BRAMDEAN, HANTS.

Handsome GEORGIAN MANSION, equipped with every convenience, magnificently placed. 400 feet up. With extensive views. Approached by long drive with lodge, and containing beautiful suite of reception rooms, 20 bed and dressing rooms, seven bath rooms, and modern domestic quarters.

Model Farm Buildings. Excellent Garages and Stabling. 14 Cottages. Agent's House. Grandly timbered grounds and park, rich pasture and arable land, well-grown Woodlands, in all about

630 ACRES.

SUITABLE FOR PEDIGREE STOCK RAISING.

For SALE PRIVATELY or by AUCTION later. SOLE AGENTS, Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

BEAUTIFUL LAKE DISTRICT.

Easy reach of Main Line Station with express trains.

On the L.M.S. Railway between London and Carlisle and Manchester and Liverpool.

In a lovely position between Kendal and Windermere.

Excellently appointed modern stone-built RESIDENCE approached by a long drive with Lodge Entrance.

Oak-panelled lounge hall, four reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete domestic offices.

Electric lighting. Good water supply. Modern drainage.

Garage for three cars. Stabling for five. Entrance Lodge. LOVELY GARDENS AND GROUNDS, in all about

9 ACRES.

Hunting, Golf, Fishing, and Shooting.

All details of the Agents, Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1., who have inspected and can recommend most strongly.

FARMS AND NURSERIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

SOMERSET COAST.—Most delightful FARM 300 ACRES (mostly grass) with a mile of coastline and many fascinating features; very good HOUSE (six beds, bath); electric light, central heating; fine buildings and cottages; grounds descending to the sea with lovely glen and private beach; hunting every day, shooting over 1,000 acres.—Full details of WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1, who have inspected.

LYME REGIS 10 miles.—A Gentleman's RESIDENCE (six beds, bath, electric light, &c.) in glorious surroundings, and modes dairy farm, 148 acres; one mile station; completely equipped in every respect. Recommended.—Price, &c., of WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1, who have inspected.

BUCKS.—TRING three miles.—Gentleman's HOUSE (nine beds, two baths, electric light, &c.), 500ft. up, with magnificent views; 200 acres with splendid buildings for pedigree stock or stud purposes; tithe free; £5,500. POSSESSION.—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

A CENTURY IN SAME FAMILY.

192 ACRES wonderful LAND, for many years the home of noted pedigree dairy cattle; fine OLD HOUSE with mullioned windows; ample buildings; two cottages; co.'s water; village adjoins; one of the most glorious views in Somerset; a real opportunity for gentleman farmer at moderate price.—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

SUSSEX.—TUDOR FARMHOUSE with all modern conveniences, with or without some 250 acres, bailiff's house, cottages, model buildings. £7,000 or £5,500; photos.—Write Box J.629, The Times, E.C.4.

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HAMPTON & SONS, ST. JAMES' ESTATE ROOMS, 20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1. Sales of Estates. Town and Country Houses. Commercial and Investment Properties. Held every Tuesday. 'Phone: Regent 7500. Branches: Wimbledon. 'Phone: 0080 Wimbledon. Hampstead. 'Phone: 2727 Hampstead.

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HARRODS' AUCTION GALLERIES, S.W. *Open for the reception of antique and high-class modern furniture, silver, jewels, plate, oil paintings, engravings, china, porcelain, books and Works of Art.* Settlement within ten days. Sales throughout the year. HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE. BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

"HELLENS," MUCH MARCLE.

ON BORDERS OF HEREFORD-GLOUCESTER.

THIS FINE EARLY TUDOR MANOR HOUSE *WITH BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED SURROUNDINGS*

NEAR LEDBURY AND ROSS, AND WITHIN EASY REACH OF HEREFORD, GLOUCESTER, WORCESTER, &c.

COMMANDING FINE PANORAMIC VIEWS OF THE MALVERN RANGE.

Approached by two carriage drives with Lodge, it contains 12 bed rooms, two bath rooms, panelled hall, three fine reception rooms, usual offices; electric light, gas, central heating, modern sanitation, &c. Carved chimney-pieces, fine oak staircase and panelling. Garage. Stabling.

PLEASURE GROUNDS. FARMS, COTTAGES, &c., IN ALL ABOUT

470 ACRES.

About 250 acres Pasture and Orcharding—50 acres Woodland.

FOR SALE AS A WHOLE OR IN LOTS PRIVATELY.

OR

BY AUCTION AT THE BELL HOTEL, GLOUCESTER, ON SEPTEMBER 22nd NEXT.

Full particulars of the Auctioneers, Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1., and at Reading. Solicitors:—Messrs. Cannon Brookes and Odgers, Norfolk House, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.

DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS

ONLY JUST IN THE MARKET.

AMIDST BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS, NEAR GUILDFORD.

Occupying a delightful position in an unspoilt district, enjoying perfect seclusion, immune from the annoyance of all traffic nuisances.

A PERFECTLY APPOINTED OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE OF SINGULAR CHARM AND CHARACTER.

Full of old oak and other features of antiquity.

RECENTLY RESTORED AND ADDED TO REGARDLESS OF COST.

SMALL FARMERY and ABOUT 40 ACRES PASTURE, REMAINDER WOODLAND, IN ALL

150 ACRES.

Eleven bed rooms. Four bath rooms. Four reception. Excellent domestic accommodation all on two floors. Electric light. Central heating. Company's water.

Illustrated particulars of the Sole Agents, DUNCAN B. GRAY and PARTNERS, 129, Mount-street, W.1.

RADLETT.

Standing high on gravel soil, charmingly planned detached RESIDENCE. Two reception rooms, five bed rooms, usual offices, delightful garden, tennis court, rose and kitchen garden, brick garage. No road charges.

PRICE FREEHOLD FOR QUICK SALE.

£2,250.

Apply:—

GOLBY, Estate Offices, MILL HILL, N.W.7. 'Phones:—Mill Hill 1453 and 1459.

SALES BY AUCTION

4 lines 9s. (minimum)

By Order of the War Department.

G. R.

ALDERNEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS.

FORT ESSEX, ESSEX HOUSE, HOUSES and BUNGALOWS will be submitted for SALE at the various sites by AUCTION, in accordance with Island Custom, by

MESSRS. MARTIN & SON,

6, Court-row, Guernsey, Channel Islands, on Wednesday, the 13th day of August, 1930, at 11.30 a.m.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Chief Land Agent, Directorate of Lands, the War Office, Caxton House (West), Tothill-street, London, S.W.1, or the Auctioneers, Messrs. MARTIN and SON, 6, Court-row, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

29, 30, 31, 32, & 33, MARINA.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD BLOCK of LATE GEORGIAN HOUSES.

Uninterrupted Sea Views.

INVESTMENT

or considerable possibilities development as shops or flats.

AUCTION, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30th.

Auctioneers: JOHN BRAY & SONS, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD MARINE BLOCK for SALE by AUCTION.

29, 30, 31, 32 & 33, MARINA

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

On central sea front. Considerable possibilities of development. Present rents capable of considerable increase. For SALE by AUCTION Wednesday, July 30th, 1930.—For particulars apply.

JOHN BRAY & SONS, Auctioneers, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

OAKLEY HOUSE.

BROADWOODKELLY, DEVON.

The above FREEHOLD medium-sized RESIDENCE (situate in an excellent hunting and fishing district), together with outbuildings, gardens, and nine acres of meadow land, will be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION by

J. HELLIER & SON,

at the Rougemont Hotel, Exeter, on August 1st, 1930, at 3 p.m.

Full particulars from the Auctioneers at Dunsford, near Exeter, or from Mr. J. J. Newcombe, Solicitor, Okehampton.

INGATESTONE, ESSEX.

FOR SALE. FREEHOLD.

A very exceptional and beautiful little property on a quiet road. Station 1¼ mile. 300 feet up. Facing South. Unspoilt country.

Delightful XVIth CENTURY HOUSE. Full of oak beams. Charming flower and kitchen garden.

Lily pond. Rock garden.

Three reception, five bed rooms. Bath room. Garage. Outbuildings. Main water. Main drainage. Electric light. Telephone.

1¼ ACRE.

APPLY OWNER, "ADKINS," INGATESTONE.

"THE DEVIL'S DYKE," NEAR BRIGHTON.

A SITE OF ABOUT 5 ACRES,

including the existing Devil's Dyke Hotel, is available for development by the erection of a small modern fully licensed Hotel, tea gardens, attractions, and car park.

The site is a noted beauty spot within easy reach of Brighton. It is about 500 feet above sea level, at the highest point of the surrounding South Downs, and with a commanding view over the Downs and Weald.

THE DYKE GOLF CLUB IMMEDIATELY ADJOINS THE PROPERTY, and two other eighteen-hole courses are in the near neighbourhood.

An ample supply of water will be available. The site is served by a regular summer service of motor coaches and by a branch line of the Southern Railway.

The Corporation of Brighton are prepared to receive offers to rent the site on an 80 years' building lease, or to rent on 21 years' lease a new building to be erected by the Corporation.—For further particulars apply to the Town Clerk at the Town Hall, Brighton.

THE LAKE DISTRICT.

TO BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN PRICE.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND SMALL DEER PARK, overlooking and having grounds to the shore of Bassenthwaite Lake.

Exclusive Trout and Salmon Fishing in the Derwent is included.

The HOUSE contains four reception rooms, lounge, billiards room, ten best bed rooms, domestic staff rooms, three bath rooms, &c. Electric light.

Lovely Old Gardens, fine woodlands with pastures; in all some

115 ACRES.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS, 129, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, London, W.1.

Magnificent position, commanding beautiful views over undulating country.

SITUATE BETWEEN TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND LEWES.

For SALE, a charming old-world RESIDENCE of exceptional merit in excellent order throughout, and equipped with conveniences. Three reception rooms, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, usual offices.

Electric light, main water supply, telephone. Garage, two cottages, and useful outbuildings. The gardens form a peaceful and picturesque setting, extending in all to about NINE ACRES.

PRICE £5,500.

Apply Owner's Agents, Messrs. DUNCAN B. GRAY and PARTNERS, 129, Mount-street, W.1.

Telephone: GERRARD 4725 and 3505. Telegrams: WILLIS'S ROOMS, LONDON.

ROBINSON, FISHER & HARDING

ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING SALES BY AUCTION, AT WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1, COMMENCING EACH DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30th.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, Queen Anne walnut bureaux, a Chippendale carved mahogany armchair on claw and ball feet, secretaire and bureau bookcases, a William and Mary chair, a Sheraton circular library table, an enclosed dressing table, pedestal dining tables, a set of Queen Anne pattern chairs, sideboards, sofa tables, old French commodes, cabinets and encoignieurs, Aubusson tapestry carpet, Persian rugs, embroideries, two Chinese Buddhist panels, ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL PORCELAIN including Worcester, Spode and Minton desserts and tea services, silver, plated articles, a large spar bowl, &c. By order of the Executors of the late Miss H. D. KEIR, removed from 5, South-street, S.W., the property of Mrs. BOUMPHREY, and from other sources. On view two days prior.

THURSDAY, JULY 31st.

OLD and MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS from various sources, comprising examples by or attributed to:

J. Baptiste	D. Gardner	A. Ramsay
T. Barker	A. Haaneman	D. Teniers
J. S. Copley	Sir G. Kneller	J. Vanderbank
W. Dobson	Sir P. Lely	Sir A. Vandyke
G. Dupont	J. Pillard	F. Zuccarelli

Also ENGRAVINGS and PRINTS. On view three days prior.

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